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— 1931 —

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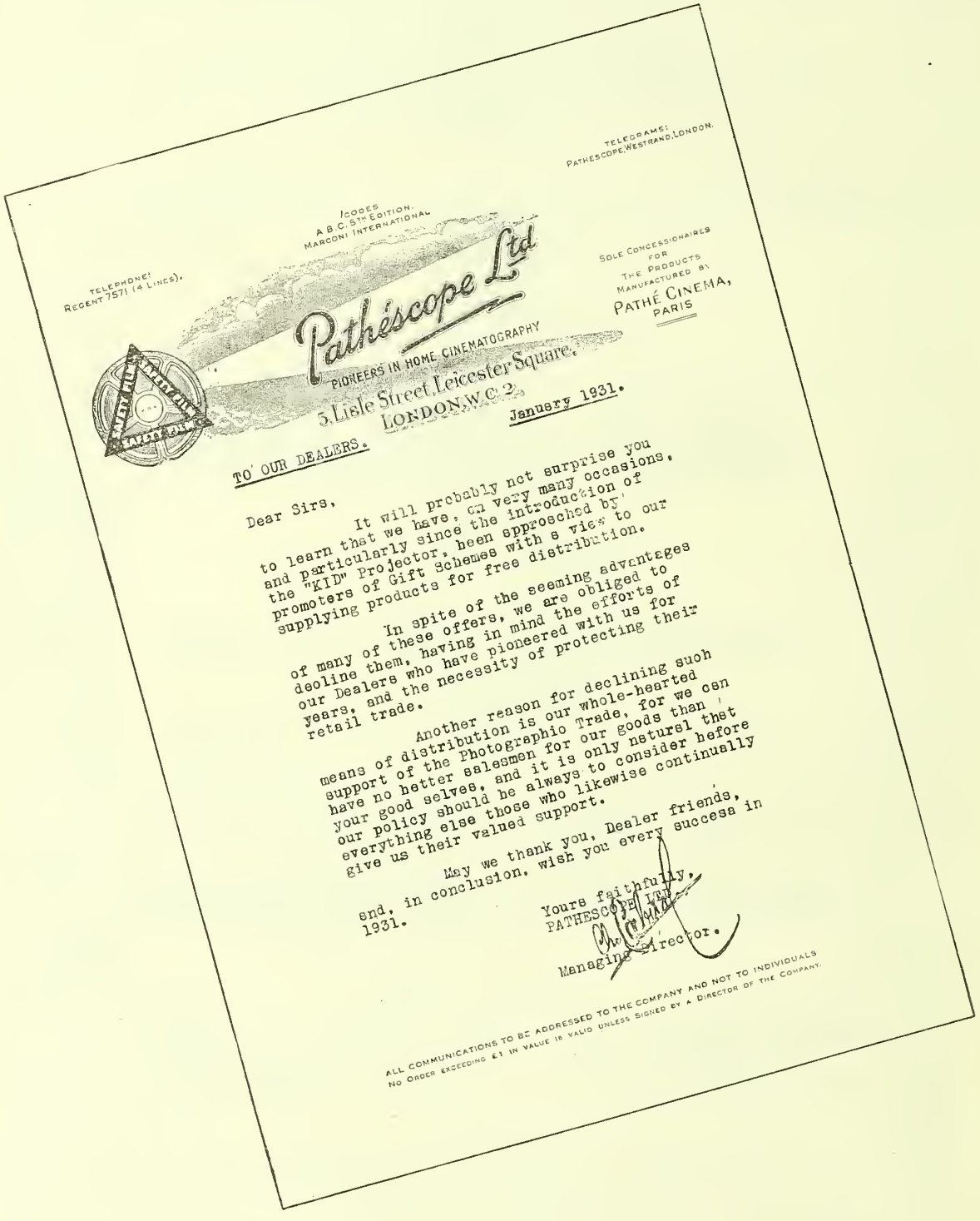
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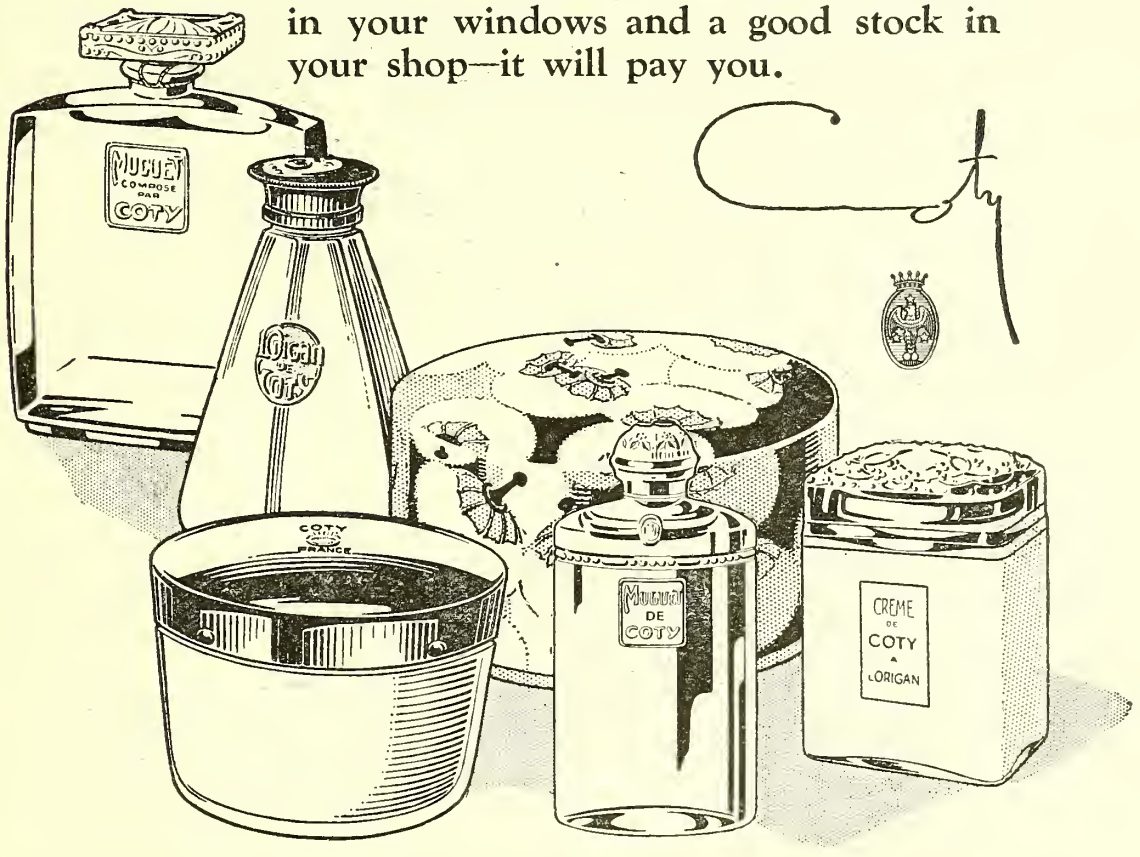
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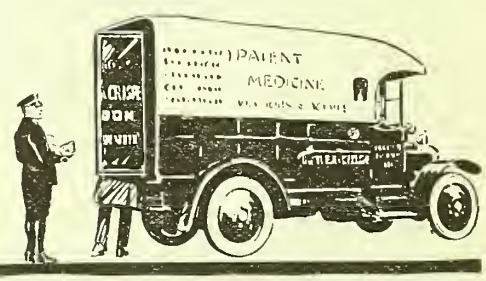
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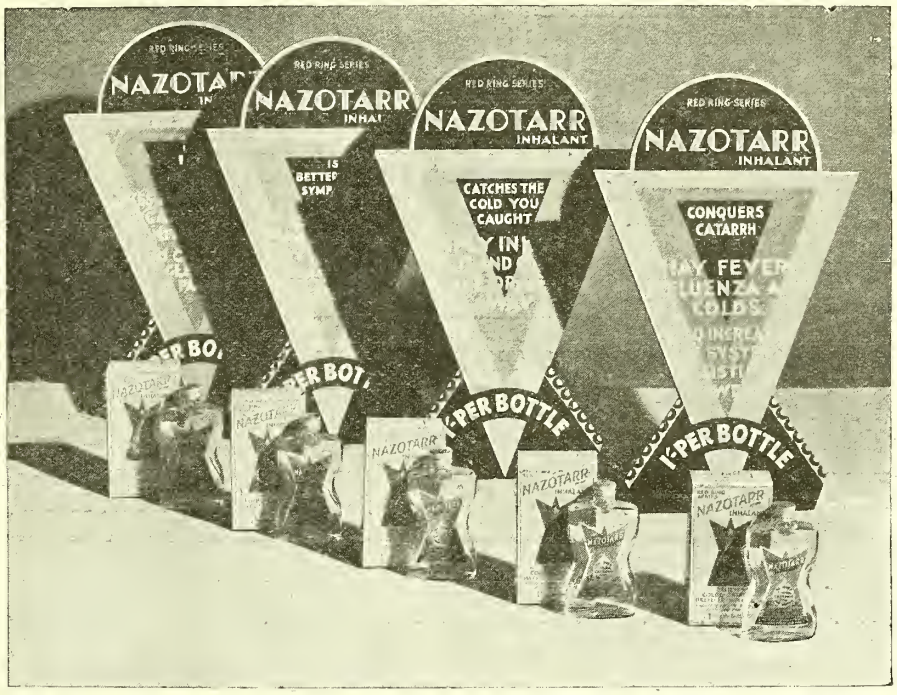
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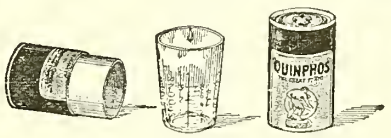


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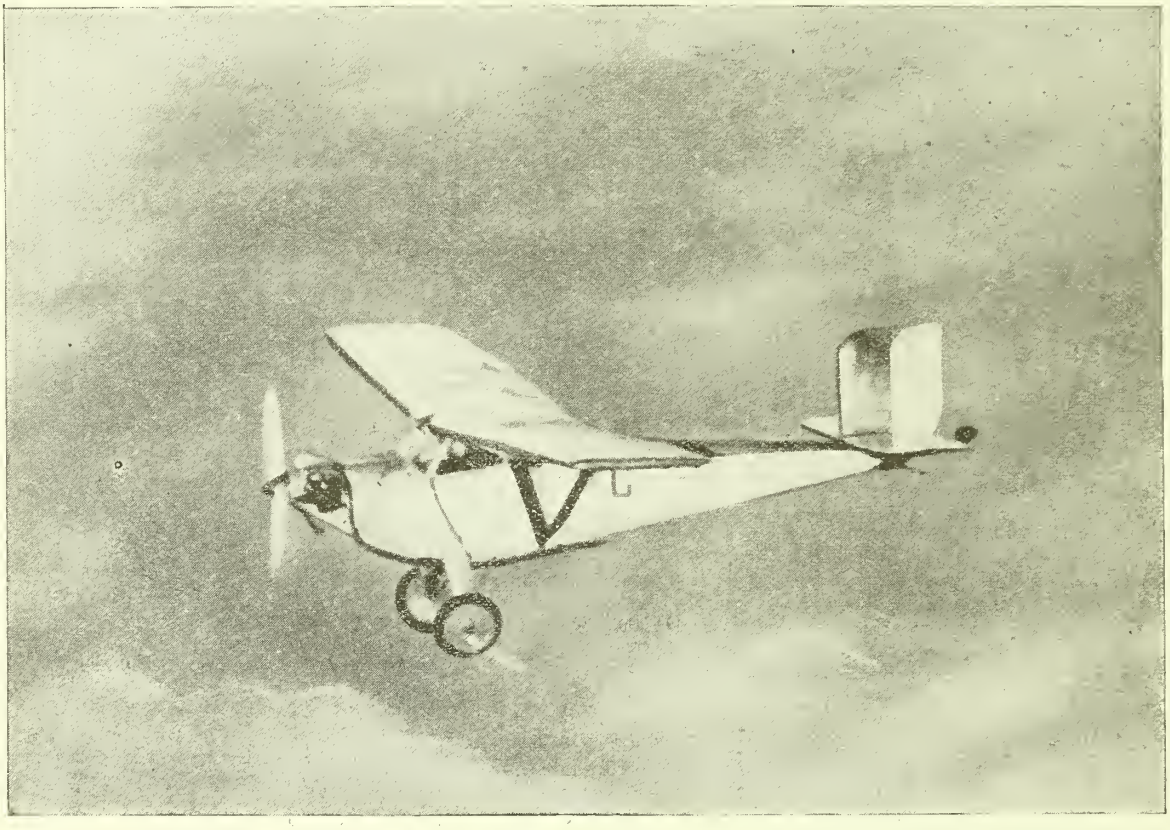


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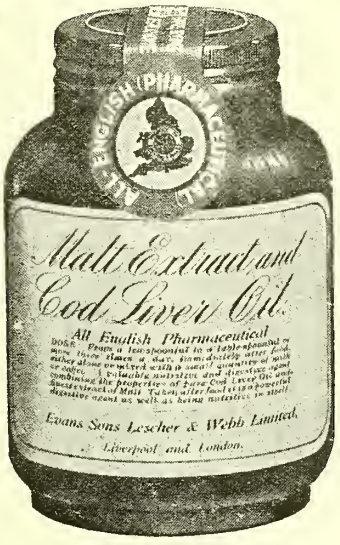
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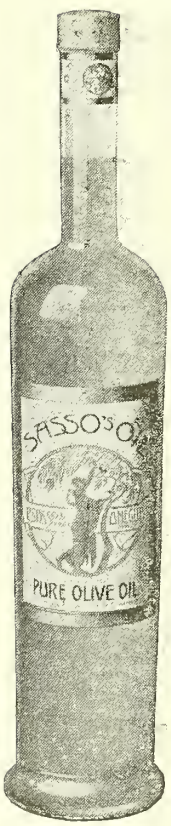
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❶ ❷ ❸

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❶ The Pekingese showcard, which irresistibly draws all women passers-by, is reproduced from an oil-painting by Arthur Wardle and is the successor to the enormously popular Spaniel showcard which has done such good work during the past six months. The reproduction is mounted on a bevelled board and measures 10 in. by 8 in.

❷ The little counter cards which measure only 6 in. by 4 in. can be placed anywhere in your windows or on your showcases as reminders that dog owners need go no further than your Pharmacy for their supplies of the Bob Martin dog preparations.

❸ Pharmacists have asked that "Bob Martin on Dogs" be included in all display parcels. This is a 32-page booklet about dogs and doggie ailments, and already thousands have been asked for by customers. "Bob Martin on Dogs" is packed 12 in an attractive container, and tests have proved that customers buy where they get their copy of this booklet. "Bob Martin on Dogs" is Bob Martin's greatest sales aid.

Just write across a post-card, "Send me the special parcel of display material." The parcel will reach you by return mail.

TRADE MARK

BOB MARTIN LIMITED
Display Dept. - Southport, Eng.

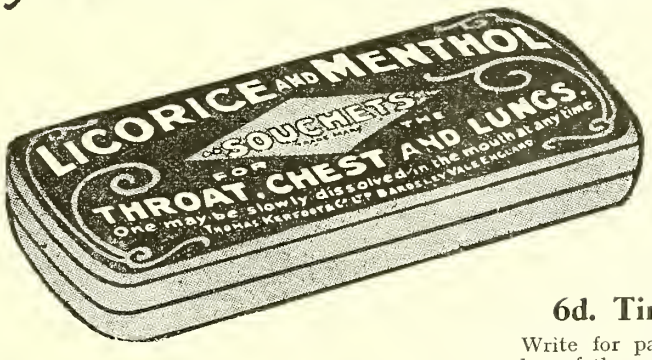


When the Wind is in the EAST

when Coughs and Colds and Husky Throats are rife, when Chest Weaknesses discover themselves, when every other customer who enters your pharmacy wants ——

"Something for a Sore Throat"

—here is the Remedy you can Recommend


LICORICE AND MENTHOL
SOUCHETS
FOR
THROAT CHEST AND LUNGS
One may be slowly dissolved in the mouth at any time
THOS. KERFOOT & Co LTD BARDSLEY VALE ENGLAND

6d. Tins

Write for particulars of the reduced Trade Prices.

THOMAS KERFOOT & Co LTD.,
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

E/224

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AT LAST!

We can now offer

SOLID ESSENTIAL OILS

containing up to

73%

of essential oil

¶ All perfume compositions as well as any essential oil can be supplied in the solid form.

¶ The base used is quite harmless and neutral.

¶ The full aroma and delicacy of the perfume oil is unaltered.

For further information and samples :—

ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS, LTD.
W. C. SLATER, Managing Director
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LONDON, E.C.3
Royal 0290 *Essynthet, Ald, London*

ESSENTIAL OILS
FLORAL OTTOS
DEODORANTS

If its Customers you want

YOU SHOULD STOCK

PETAL DUST

" Wherein the subtle savour of the Flowers sublimely dwells."

THE GREAT FLORAL AIR PURIFIER

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT——

PETAL DUST, when once shown, creates its own demand, and is therefore a valuable adjunct to every "go-ahead" store.

PETAL DUST, when displayed prominently upon your counter, will attract prudent customers by the fragrance of its unique odour, which to-day is of such universal admiration.

RETAILS IN PACKETS AT 4d. AND 8d. EACH.

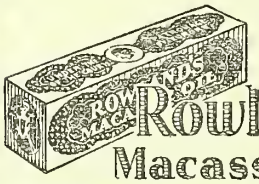
Attractive Advertising matter free on request.

Obtainable through all the usual Wholesale Houses or from Sole Producers :—

THE ROSMARINE MANUFACTURING CO.
LONDON, S.E.1

For thinning hair

Recommend Rowland's Macassar Oil, the favourite of 137 years. It keeps the hair healthy, and staves off greyness and baldness.



RETAIL
3/6, 7/- & 10/6
P.A.T.A.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Red for dark hair
Golden for fair or grey hair

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1
RM2T

HELLO! EVERYBODY!



Old Man Wanie speaking—just done 10 days' work, and still 'keen' for more!

Sell WANIE

THE BLADE THAT LASTS.
8/- per gross FREE SAMPLE ON REQUEST.
Dept. C.D., WANIE DISTRIBUTING CO.,
89 Aldgate High Street, E.C.3.
Irish Free State Agents :
Messrs. W. A. FREEDMAN & CO.,
21 Merchant's Quay, DUBLIN.

Estd. 1777

The Directors and Staff of T. F. BRISTOW & Co. Ltd.

take this opportunity of wishing all Trade Friends the very best of Luck and Prosperity in 1931.

T. F. BRISTOW & Co. Ltd.

Head Office:

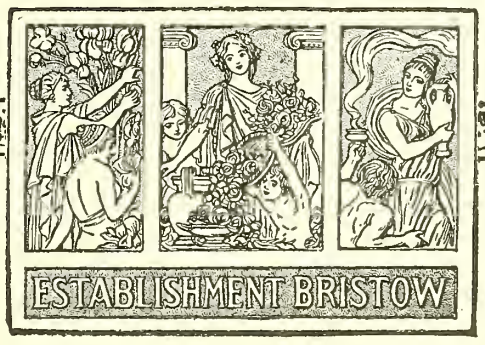
Colindale, London, N.W.9

('Phone: Colindale 6474)

West End Showrooms:

Mappin House, 158 Oxford St., London, W.1

('Phone: Museum 5478)



NEW YEAR 1931

THE PROPRIETORS OF

AMO

SHEFFIELD STEEL RAZOR BLADES TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF WISHING ALL THEIR FRIENDS A YEAR FULL OF PROSPERITY, AT THE SAME TIME EXPRESSING THEIR APPRECIATION FOR THE GENEROUS SUPPORT GIVEN BY :: :: ALL IN THE PAST :: ::

AMO SAFETY RAZOR BLADE CO. LTD.

BROAD ST. HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2

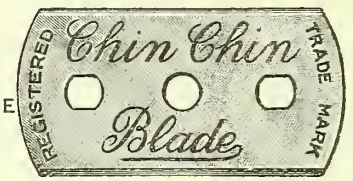
'Phone: AVE. 8846

APPLY AT ONCE FOR 1931 REDUCED TERMS

CAN BRITAIN COMPETE?

THIS NEW AND BETTER RAZOR BLADE IS SWEEPING AWAY FOREIGN COMPETITORS.

AT 1/- PER DOZ.

1d. BLADE 

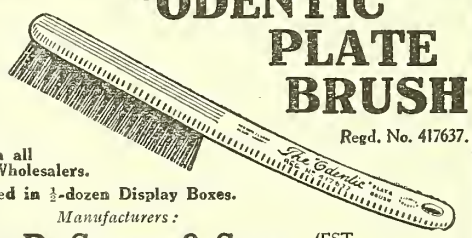
1d. LADE

CHIN-CHIN BLADES

Manufactured by—

The WAFER RAZOR Co. Ltd.
262 EARSHAM ST., SHEFFIELD.

"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH



Regd. No. 417637.

From all Wholesalers.

Packed in ½-dozen Display Boxes.

Manufacturers:

W. R. Speer & Son (EST. 100 YEARS)

215 DALSTON LANE - - LONDON, E.8

Agent for S. Africa—C. GORDON DAVIES & CO., National Bank Buildings, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to :—

75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.



ANOTHER
JACKEL'S HAIR CREAM

To meet a widespread demand we are now marketing a new preparation named Oilafix. It is merely our well-known non-greasy Hair Cream with added oil. Oilafix does not compete with Jackel's Hair Cream—but you should stock both. Many customers to-day demand an oil Cream. Both are the best of their class—The original and leading Creams.

OILAFIX *Trade Terms:*
12/- per doz., retailing at 1/6 per bott.
20/- per doz., retailing at 2/6 per bott.

JACKEL'S HAIR CREAM
11/6 per doz., retailing at 1/6 per bott.
18/- per doz., retailing at 2/6 per bott.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ltd.
GLASGOW, C.2

London Agents: THE PHIL-SANO Co. Ltd., Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2



Let the "GEM" make money for you

Write for particulars and name of local agent to the manufacturers:—

THE GEM
AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY LIMITED
46 NEW CITY ROAD
GLASGOW C.4

Corks

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Send us your Enquiries, and compare our prices.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT.

C. OLLEY & SONS, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Camperdown St., and Gt. Alie St., London, E.1.

Tel. No. : Royal 2868. Tel. Add.: "Circumference, Ald, London."

METALLIC CAPSULES

for all purposes.

The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co.

Proprietors - C. Olley & Sons, Ltd.

A Good Seller



As a tonic to prevent hair falling, to promote growth, and as a natural colour restorer for grey or faded hair——

MORGAN'S POMADE

has no equal. It has been before the public for 40 years, and testimonials from all over the world prove its wonderful efficacy. Profits are generous, sales are quick, and customers are always satisfied. Morgan's Pomade is as near the ideal selling line as any hair preparation can be.

Retail 1/9 and 3/3 per pot. Wholesale 14/- and 26/- per doz.
On P.A.T.A. List.

MORGAN'S SOLID BRILLIANTINE

Keeps the hair in position and acts as a *Tonic* and *Invigorator*.
Retail 1/- per tin. Wholesale 8/- per doz. Discount on larger quantities.
Write for full particulars.

The MARIE ANTOINETTE CO., LTD. 149 JUNCTION ROAD, LONDON, N.19.

SALE

POSTERS & TICKETS
Colored Illustrated Lists Free
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451, Holloway Rd, London N.7.
City Showrooms:
65/66 FORE ST E.C.2

THE WELL-KNOWN

R.J.R. SERIES OF PERFECT ALL-GLASS SPRAYS

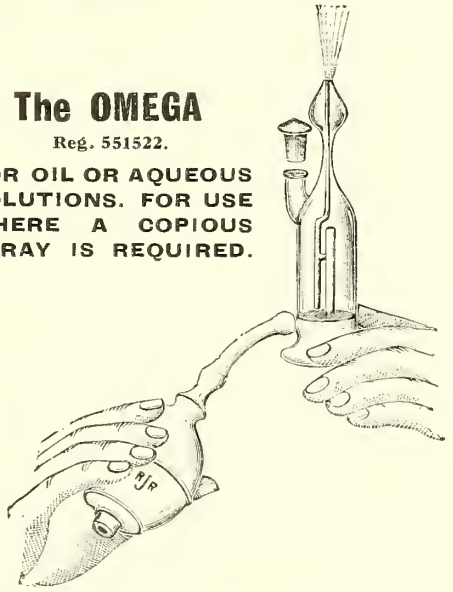
TESTED AND GUARANTEED



The "ARISTON"

Reg. 673322.

FOR OIL OR HEAVY AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS.



The OMEGA

Reg. 551522.

FOR OIL OR AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS. FOR USE WHERE A COPIOUS SPRAY IS REQUIRED.

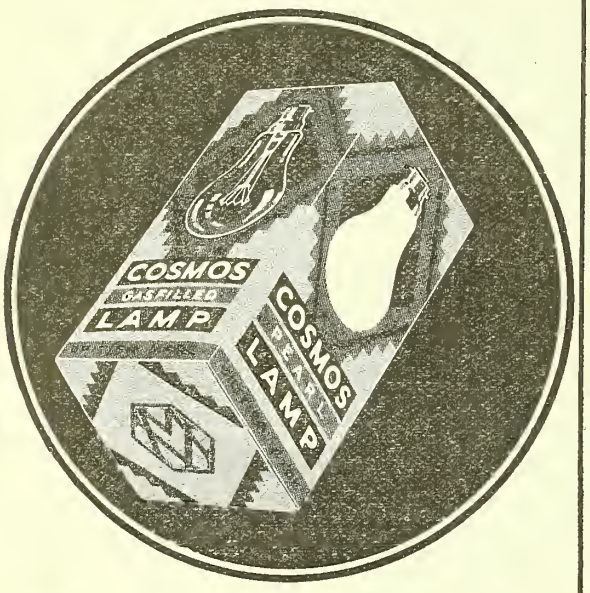
Also in many other patterns. List and Prices on request.

—— NOW SUPPLIED BY ——

BRITTON, MALCOLM & WAYMARK LD.

38 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.1

OR FROM ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.



BRIGHTER LIGHTS
for
BRIGHTER BUSINESS

Your windows aglow with inviting brilliance never fail to bring customers to your shop.

When ordering your next consignment of lamps specify :—

COSMOS
PEARL
LAMPS

Obtainable from all first-class electrical contractors

Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd.
TRAFFORD PARK - MANCHESTER



They cared not a rap for the old-fashioned trap,
And they laughed at the Dogs and the Cats ;
But with appetites keen they ate some Rodine,
And that was the end of the Rats.

Tins :—7½d., 1/3, 2/6 (Post 3d.) 5/- (Post 6d.)

FROM ALL CHEMISTS or Direct from the Sole Maker :

T. HARLEY, M.P.S. *Manufacturing Chemist,*
Rodine Works, PERTH, Scotland.

BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER

Of all Patent Medicine Houses at 3/-, 5/- and 9/- per dozen.

In packets at 5d., 9d. and 1/3 each.
(P.A.T.A.)

The *sure* destructive agent which may be confidently recommended by Chemists for quick clearance of rats and mice.
(*Users' testimonials on request.*)

Prepared only by
J. C. M. BATTLE, Ph.C., LINCOLN

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common seuse to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

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SPECIAL FOODS DEVISED. ENQUIRIES INVITED.

George King & Co., Ltd., Sycamore St., London, E.C.1

Phone : Clerkenwell 3383. Wires : "Foodokings, Barb, London".

IN TINS OR TONS

MENTHELLS

"The little pellets with a big reputation."

SPECIAL OFFER TO CHEMISTS ONLY.

If you have not previously stocked "Menthells," here is a special offer for you—3 doz. tins carriage paid on sale or return. You pay for what you have sold at the end of March. Try this offer—display the attractive outer and watch how quickly they sell. Retail 4½d. Cost 2/9 doz. A bonus of 1 doz. on all orders for gross lots. Send a p.c. now to—

BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO., LTD.,
Eagle Laboratories, Lower Broughton, MANCHESTER.

ACELTA CAPPING SOLUTION

THE ORIGINAL—*AND STILL THE BEST!*

Attractively replaces old-fashioned methods of bottle capping.
Samples and prices on application.
Direct or from your usual wholesaler. Note New Address :

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FOR PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS
By J. W. COOPER, Ph.C., and F. J. DYER, B.Sc.

This book is of value to students whether they are studying alone and have access to necessary apparatus, or taking a systematic course of instruction in preparation for examinations. Second edition. ..... 7/6 net

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WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

WILLS' UNIVERSAL POSTAL SYSTEM

FEES (GT. BRITAIN & N. IRELAND).

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC COURSE - £1 1 0
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POSTAL COURSE PROSPECTUS POST FREE from The Secretary,

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CHEMISTS' FITTINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW AND SECONDHAND.

F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES) LTD.,
175/9 and 336 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

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OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS

THE RESULTS AT BOTH THE S.M.C. AND B.O.A. November Examinations are simply wonderful. Four pharmacists' sons completed the Fellowship examinations (whilst under 21) at the first attempt. Miss N. Gough passed the full F.S.M.C. at the first attempt.

100% again at the Supplemental examinations.

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PRACTICAL WORK. Students taking the course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.); the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.); or the College of Optics (F.C.O.).

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We are Specialists. Our charges are Moderate and cover the securing of Sites, supplying of Staff, and General Supervision. House-to-House Canvassing also Conducted. *WRITE US FOR FULL PARTICULARS—*

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"YOU SUPPLY THE GOODS—WE DO THE REST."

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TEL.: ROYAL 5094.

GUMS, ARABIC and TRAGACANTH as Imported or Finely Powdered. :: SHELLACS ALL GRADES.

ALL CHEMISTS SHOULD STOCK **ABDINE**

THE GOLD MEDAL HEALTH DRINK

Quick Seller. Big Profits. Over 50 years' Reputation.

"Abdine" is the most popular Health Drink. Perfectly safe for all ages. Made from choicest fruits, it does not contain Epsom or Glauber Salts. Year after year the sales are steadily increasing.

DUNCAN McGLASHAN LTD., ABDINE WORKS, WESTFIELD RD., EDINBURGH

DRIED MILK

Large buyers of Full Cream, Half Cream, Separated, Milk Sugar, Whey Powder, Soluble Milk Casein, are invited to apply for samples and quotations, stating probable requirements. Eight Creameries in Dorset, Somerset and Wilts.

PRIDEAUX'S LTD., MOTCOMBE, SHAFTESBURY, DORSET

THE GREAT YEAST FOOD

MARMITE

Use it yourself for greater variety, finer flavour and increased nourishment

TATCHO THE **HAIR RESTORER**

Sample Size 6D

6 Bottles in Case for Counter Display, 4/- PER DOZ.

PROMOTES, PRODUCES, BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR

1/3 size .. 12/6 per doz.
2/9 size .. 26/- per doz.

TATCHO Laboratories, 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

BATH & TOILET SALTS DE LUXE **Nymphaea** INSTANTLY SOLUBLE EVEN IN COLD WATER

Retail: 1/-, 3/6 & 6/6 P.A.T.A.

Patentees & Sole Manufacturers

SUPERFINE CHEMICALS, Ltd., FELTHAM, MIDDLESEX.



SHADEINE

FOR TINTING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.

Trial size 3d. per doz. 6/-
1/4 size, per doz. 12/-
2/6 size, per doz. 24/-
3/9 size, per doz. 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2

BALLOONS PRINTED with your ADVERTISEMENT or BLOCK.

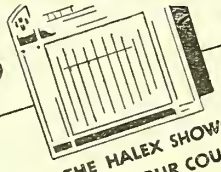
COMBS. PRESENTS, LEATHER GOODS, NOVELTIES, ETC.

Deal from the oldest established firm in the Trade:

"STANBERTS," STANBERT HOUSE, (Dept. "P"), 377 KENNINGTON ROAD, S.E.11 *Reliance* 1762

STOCK "JAZZO," THE MAGIC DANCE FLOOR POLISH.

A HALEX SEEN IS A HALEX SOLD



KEEP THE HALEX SHOWCASE ON YOUR COUNTER

H.O.1

The REAL Eyelash GROWER

"Crescent" EYELASH OINTMENT

Recommended by Oculists and Beauty Specialists. Delights all Customers.

Selling price 7/6 per pot. Trade 60/- per doz. Attractively packed for show purposes in Gold Cartons of ½ and 1 dozen.

Send now to—THE CRESCENT PREPARATIONS COY. 4 Woodlands Road, S.W.13

"IMP" BALLROOM POLISH

Makes an ideal Dancing Surface on any floor, and, unlike Boric Acid, creates no objectionable or unhealthy dust.

Sprinkler Top Cartons. SHOWCARDS WITH ALL ORDERS

COSTS 9/- and 16/-. SELLS 1/3 and 2/-

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD. OLDBURY, BIRMINGHAM

NEW DAYLIGHT SIGNS

Any COLOURS — Not as a Board but as a Box — NO-BOX-MIRRORS

UPRIGHT or HORIZONTAL — Single Signs SECURE SALES — Brilliant at all angles NOT A DUST TRAP

Can also be adapted for — Box Electric Signs

Suitable for — PROJECTING, WINDOW, & VAN SIGNS, FACIAS, & ETC

Send for PRICE LISTS & PHOTO ILLUSTRATIONS.

National Advertisers size 14x10" Double Sided, with Brackets, in Quantities

ALLAN Mfg Co Ltd 129 GRAYS INN RD. W.C.1

"TENZ" THE ANTISEPTIC DEODORANT TABLET

Purifies the breath and destroys odours after food and drink. There is a universal demand for this new line. Keep the dainty display box on your counter and get your share of this business. Sells at 3d. per cube and shows 33⅓% profit. Special terms for quantities. Order direct or from your usual wholesaler.

TENZ MANUFACTURING CO., 18 Whitworth Street, MANCHESTER. *Cen.* 6588.

A SCIENTIFIC DENTURE CLEANING PREPARATION **S-O-IT-I-S** Reg^d

YOUR Customers with Artificial Dentures Will Readily BUY IT.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4/12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4




Winter is here!
Coughs Head Colds
POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES
13
13
A REMARKABLE REMEDY FOR ALL FORMS OF CATARRH
Cures Coughs, Colds, Hayfever, Catarrh & Bronchites
POTTER & CLARKE LTD. LONDON & MANCHESTER
POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES

It pays to display

POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES

P.A.T.A. - 1'3
11'- PER DOZ.
IN BOXES OF
HALF DOZENS

There is a brisk demand

POTTER & CLARKE LIMITED

Drug Merchants---Manufacturing Chemists

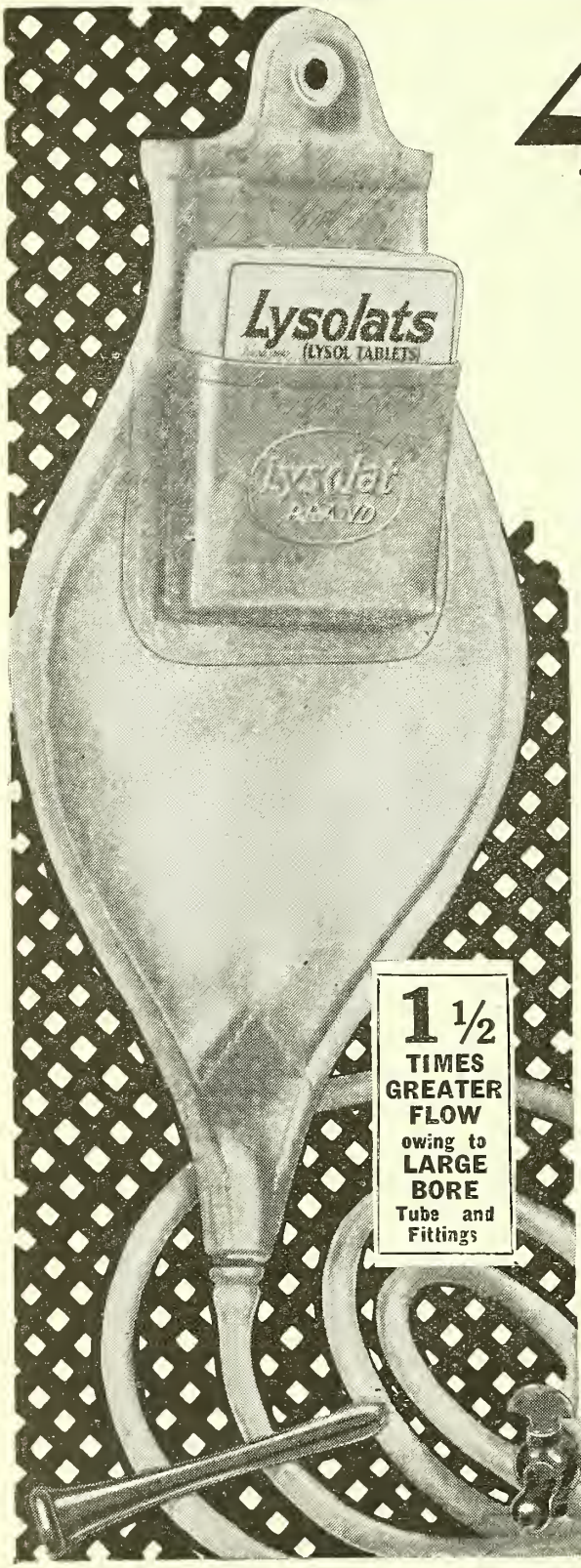
60, 62, 64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.1.

'Phone:- Bishopsgate 4761-5 lines. 'Grams:- Horehound, 'phone, London. (2 words.)

and 24, LUNA STREET, GREAT ANCOATS STREET, MANCHESTER

'Phone:- Manchester City-6048. Grams:- Horehound, Manchester

B B*



4 new Lysolat lines...

Backed by a name that is now a household word . . . products that fill a need not yet exploited . . . the four new lines illustrated and described below will have the full support of the marketing experience of Solidol Chemical Co . . . they are in progressively growing demand.

Vaginal Douche . . .

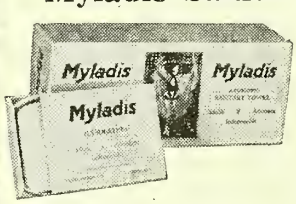
The Lysolat vaginal douche is of superfine rubber. Its outstanding advantages are extra large diameter tube and fittings ensuring maximum flow and unique single piece rubber pocket holding a tin of Lysolats—thus an adequate supply of disinfectant is always to hand. Collapsible and easily packed. (See illustration on left.)

Creo-Garlic, An Internal Antiseptic . . .



The value of Garlic as an internal antiseptic is well known by the medical profession. It has been safely and successfully used for checking the suppuration of internal wounds and in cases of Intestinal and Kidney Tuberculosis, and also for all infections of the bladder and urinal tract. In addition to these properties Creo-Garlic is a palatable internal antiseptic relieving Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Asthma, Pneumonia, etc., in their earlier stages.

Myladis Sanitary Towels (Soluble) . . .



A modern product of vital necessity impregnated with the famous, powerful antiseptic — Lysolats, having many advantages which appeal to the fastidious woman. Highly absorbent, giving utmost comfort and cleanliness. Myladis Towels destroy unpleasant odour and prevent infection. Extreme care in manufacture frees them from all risk of impurities.

Myladis Lysolats (Perfumed) . . .

At last it has been accomplished—an antiseptic with the perfume of a flower—a perfume with a purpose. Myladis Tablets have all the admirable deodorising and antiseptic qualities of Lysolats. They appeal to women who do not buy disinfectant on account of its odour.

Lysolats . . . The world's finest antiseptic in a safe and solid form. Lysolats are safe, handy, portable, easy to use and give accurate solutions at a moment's notice. Each Tablet is an exact pharmaceutical measure. In sealed glass tubes packed in metal boxes.

WRITE FOR DISPLAY MATTER AND SPECIAL TERMS

SOLIDOL CHEMICAL Ltd., Ashmead House, Disney St., London, S.E.1.

. . . lay in stocks for the new year trade

For health and activity



TRADE 'KEPLER' MARK

COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT

The most effective preparation for the administration of cod liver oil, because it contains the Vitamins A, B and D in their natural form and association. Pharmacists can confidently recommend it for its superiority in flavour, physical characters and results

Prices in London to the Trade: Bottles of two sizes, at 30/- *and* 54/6 *per dozen (Subject)*

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

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THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES
LIMITED



RADIO=MALT

This Showcard is proving a great attraction in the window. It measures 19 by 24 inches. A miniature replica, measuring 9 by 12 inches, is now available for use where window space is restricted, and for counter use, or it may be used in conjunction with the large card.

Other new display material is also available. Ask for "Parcel C."

IT PAYS YOU TO SELL RADIO-MALT
BUY IT ON DISPLAY TERMS.

GRAHAM STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

EST. 1859

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, THE DRUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES.

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English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Key Industry Duty

A representation has been made to the Board of Trade under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, regarding the exemption of propionic acid from Key Industry duty. Any communication should be addressed to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, within one month from December 22, 1930.

The History of Central London

An excellent exhibition of prints, drawings, photographs, maps, and other items illustrating the history of the borough of Holborn, London, has just been opened at the Assembly Rooms, Broad Street, W.C.2. Although the illustrations directly connected with the drug trade are not numerous, anyone with a few minutes to spare may with advantage visit this valuable collection on account of the light it throws on the large municipal area which, more than any other, comprises central London. The most interesting relic from a pharmaceutical point of view is a written deposition of one Page Pockett, apprentice to William Bingley, drugster, at the Sign of the St. Thomas (which appears to have been situated at the corner of St. Thomas Street and Drury Lane), sworn before a magistrate on June 16, 1695. It appears that the worthy apprentice had been severely ill-used on account of refusing to drink the health of the Pretender in one of the neighbouring streets. An advertisement printed in large type sets forth the merits of the Queen Anne's Bath in Old Belton Street, Long Acre; it is not dated, but is apparently of the eighteenth century. There are numerous trade cards, together with many drawings and photographs of old shop fronts, though we miss the distinctive exterior of Corbyn, Stacey & Co.'s former premises in High Holborn. Admission to the exhibition is free.

Inquests

The Westminster coroner held an inquest, on December 23, on the body of Esther J. Telfer, a solicitor in practice with her father in Basinghall Street, E.C. The father stated in evidence that on December 14 a doctor gave his daughter a prescription for a sleeping draught containing medinal, but the witness did not think that his daughter had any in the house. Medical evidence to the effect that the cause of death was an overdose of medinal was given, and a verdict of "Death by misadventure" was recorded.

Birmingham

Local chemists have experienced rather quiet Christmas trade.

As a result of the recent inclement weather colds and similar complaints are rife.

Manchester

The address of Mr. T. Miller, secretary of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and other local organisations, is Lauriston, 24 Nursery Avenue, Hale, Cheshire. The place name was by inadvertence misspelt in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1931.

At Manchester City Police Court, on December 24, Elizabeth Hazel (41), Phillips Park Road, Beswick, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division for stealing a bottle of scent and other articles, valued at 10s., from the Royal Exchange branch of Boots, Ltd.

Miscellaneous

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred recently at the premises of Philip J. Shacklock & Son, chemists, Mansfield. Considerable damage was caused.

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Brinkler, Osborne & Young, Ltd., Ewell Road, Surbiton, have applied to the

Surrey County Council for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

WINDOW-DRESSING AWARDS.—At a window-dressing competition held at Sandown, Isle of Wight, recently, the first prize in the class for chemists was awarded to Mr. L. T. Salt, Ph.C.; the second to Frank Woollings & Son; and Pollard & Ramage were highly commended.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution was held in London on December 29, when twenty-eight annuitants were elected, making a total of 545 supported by the Institution. The balance sheet showed that the sum of £17,598 had been distributed among annuitants during the past year.

INSUFFICIENT LABELLING.—Since our last report the following have been fined for having sold disinfectants not duly labelled:—West Wylam and Prudhoe Co-operative Society, Ltd., Prudhoe (20s.); Blaydon District Industrial and Provident Co-operative Society, Ltd., Prudhoe (20s.); T. T. F. Farbridge, grocer, Stocksfield (20s.); Agnes Pittuck, Wallsend (10s.); Madeline Morris, Willington Quay (10s.); Ashington Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Belsay (20s.). Costs were allowed in most of these cases. The Whitfield Co-operative Society and J. J. Henderson, who were similarly charged at Haltwhistle, were ordered to pay costs only.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. William Cumming, chemist and druggist, presided at the recent annual general meeting of the Thurso Merchants' Association, when he was re-elected as president for the ensuing year.

The Glasgow Royal Infirmary has presented a petition for the grant of a supplementary charter; any petitions for or against such grant must reach the Privy Council Office, London, S.W.1, before January 20, 1931.

Former students of the Dundee School of Pharmacy held a reunion on December 26 in the form of a dinner and dance. Dr. McCall (head of the Pharmacy Department) presided over about 100 guests at dinner, and welcomed his former pupils with appropriate Christmas greetings. Mr. A. Robertson suggested that a standing committee of former students be formed to take over the organisation of the annual reunion, and also, if possible, to arrange for other meetings throughout the year. Dancing continued till 2 a.m.

Irish News

Brevities

For the best window displays in the Ranelagh district, Mr. Charles E. Digges, Ph.C., secured a third prize, and Mr. D. J. Brolly, Ph.C., was highly commended.

The first payments to panel chemists in Northern Ireland, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1930, were made in the week ended December 27. A slight delay was caused partly by the newness of the insurance work, necessitating correspondence regarding prices of preparations, and partly by the fact that the Bureau had to remove to new premises at the beginning of December.

At a recent inquest on the body of David Telfair Wilson, who died in Belfast from poisoning, Mr. H. F. Moore, Ph.C., Royal Avenue, told the Court that the deceased called at his shop and said he wanted poison to give to a dog. He gave him ½ oz. of diluted hydrocyanic acid in a sealed poison bottle, told him to be very careful with it, to empty down the grating any that might be left, and to break the bottle. He had known the deceased personally for twenty-four years. A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was returned

Drug Index

Summary 1923-1930 Inclusive

THE year 1930 showed a small but steady decline of cost prices of drugs. The fall from January to December amounted to 3.8, being a trifle more than in the previous year. Again, it must be recorded that in stocktaking comparatively little can be deducted to allow for fall in prices, the amount being in round figures 1 per cent. The index for the last month of the year showed a rise, but this was largely due to the price of bismuth salts being increased. In surgical dressings the fall has been more marked, 181.6 to 164.2, equal to 17.4. Allowance in this case amounts to nearly 6 per cent. in variation, of which advantage should be taken in stocktaking. The comparative figures for the years 1923-1930 inclusive are set out below:—

DRUGS (1913 = 100)

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Jan.	152.2	164.0	152.4	148.2	144.3	138.3	135.3	133.6
Feb.	153.7	160.3	152.0	147.7	144.2	136.5	135.8	132.0
Mar.	153.6	160.7	152.3	144.5	143.7	137.0	135.2	131.8
April	155.1	159.3	151.3	143.7	140.7	139.1	135.0	130.2
May	157.3	158.7	149.0	142.5	141.1	140.2	135.5	129.2
June	156.9	156.2	148.4	141.3	141.0	138.0	137.0	129.2
July	157.2	158.7	149.6	141.3	140.7	138.2	135.2	127.2
Aug.	156.5	156.2	149.6	143.6	139.3	136.8	133.3	126.6
Sept.	157.2	154.7	149.5	144.2	139.6	136.5	135.1	126.3
Oct.	156.6	152.3	148.8	145.8	139.3	137.0	133.8	126.3
Nov.	160.8	154.4	148.4	144.2	137.9	135.8	133.0	126.1
Dec.	161.9	152.7	148.2	145.4	137.7	134.7	133.1	129.8

DRESSINGS (1913 = 100)

Jan.	205.4	239.6	252.6	225.0	187.6	205.4	186.8	181.6
Feb.	205.4	243.0	239.6	216.6	177.6	205.4	186.0	181.6
Mar.	219.0	250.3	235.6	216.6	177.6	205.4	182.2	178.6
April	225.4	250.3	235.6	206.4	175.6	205.2	182.2	172.8
May	225.4	250.3	228.8	206.4	175.0	205.2	181.6	171.8
June	225.4	250.3	228.8	206.4	175.0	205.2	181.6	171.8
July	225.4	250.3	228.8	205.4	175.0	205.2	181.6	171.8
Aug.	225.4	250.3	228.8	201.8	175.0	205.2	181.6	171.8
Sept.	225.4	258.4	227.2	199.2	175.0	196.8	181.6	171.8
Oct.	225.4	258.4	227.2	199.2	175.0	196.8	181.6	171.8
Nov.	225.4	258.4	225.0	188.2	205.4	196.4	181.6	164.2
Dec.	225.4	258.4	225.0	188.2	205.4	190.4	181.6	164.2

Business Changes

MR. H. CORBETT MEYRICK, L.P.S.I., chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 5A Great George Street, Liverpool.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. J. Mulholland, chemist and druggist, 178 Main Street, Auchinleck, Ayrshire.

MR. F. T. ROPER, chemist and druggist, 7 High Street, Kington, Herefordshire, has taken his daughter, Miss Gwen M. Roper, chemist and druggist, into partnership, and will trade as Roper & Daughter.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, January 6

South-West London Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Stanley's Masonic Hall, 235 Lavender Hill, S.W.11, at 8 p.m. New Year party and dance. Tickets 5s. 6d. each, inclusive.

Thursday, January 8

Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy, Grand Hotel, Brighton. Annual dinner, concert and dance; reception 6.30 p.m., dinner 7 p.m. Tickets 12s. 6d. each.

Imperial and Foreign News

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS IN SYRIA.—In the importation of these products into Syria British goods have rather more than held their own during 1929-30, France being the chief supplier and Germany a serious competitor. As regards pharmaceutical products it is unfortunate that a local firm, which has for many years sold chiefly British goods, has for the last few years been in financial difficulties. There is room for considerable increase in British trade in this direction.

EPSOM SALT IN JAMAICA.—The market for Epsom salt in Jamaica, with a million inhabitants, is conspicuous for its universal character, the potential demand embracing almost every inhabitant down to the labourer in the rural parts, who earns the equivalent of 60 cents a day. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 lb. of Epsom salt is imported annually into Jamaica for commercial distribution in addition to 9,000 lb. imported in 1929 by the Hookworm Commission. Some 10,000 hookworm cases are handled quarterly by the Commission, a feature of the treatment being two doses of Epsom salt aggregating three oz. Therefore, it may be estimated that the annual consumption of Epsom salt in Jamaica for all purposes attains at least 25,000 lb.

SICILIAN SQUILL.—In the uncultivated mountainous districts of Sicily, squill (N.O. Liliaceæ) is widely distributed, and finds a market as a rat poison and also for medicinal purposes, according to the variety. This plant is not cultivated at all and grows wild, and the bulbs, often having a weight up to two kilos, are collected by the peasants in the higher mountainous regions, washed, and cut into strips, chopped and dried in the sun. They are sent into the towns to dealers and then exported abroad in sacks, chiefly to the U.S.A., Germany and England. Very little is sent to Italy. The chief firms handling this are in Palermo and Catania. Three varieties are distinguished, white, red and brown, the latter not occurring extensively in Sicily.

ADULTERATION IN BOMBAY.—In a report to the Bombay Corporation the Municipal Commissioner states that there are no provisions under the municipal law for the effective prevention of the sale of adulterated drugs. The matter was referred to the municipal solicitors, who are of opinion that the Municipal Act is defective for dealing with these cases, in that it provides for no analysis other than what must be a perfunctory analysis during an examination on the spot, and that the Act provides no penalty for the person offering an adulterated or unfit article for sale other than the forfeiture of the article. The Indian Penal Code is also defective for the purpose intended, in that it is essential to prove either guilty knowledge or guilty intent. The municipal solicitors are therefore of opinion that any proposed alteration in the law should take the form of an amendment to the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925.

PHARMACY IN ICELAND.—The practice of pharmacy in Iceland is confined to ten establishments, serving a total population of about 100,000, situated two in Reykjavik, and one in each of the following places:—Hafnarfjördur, Stykkishólmur, Isafjördur, Saudárkrók, Akureyri, Seydisfjördur, Vestmannaeyjar and Eyrarbakki. The pharmacies are under control of the health authorities, who appoint a qualified chemist to inspect the premises annually. Only those who have passed a pharmaceutical examination, held in the college at Copenhagen (there is no such establishment in Iceland), may be appointed to practise. The requirements for qualification as a chemist in Iceland are the same as those for Denmark. One of the ten chemists possesses a licence which is transferable to any other person fulfilling the requirements as to qualification. The other licences may only be used by the holders, and when vacant must be officially advertised and granted by the authorities. Importation of drugs is confined to chemists. The district physicians, numbering about forty, are allowed to keep small stocks of necessary medicaments.

WORMSEED IN INDIA.—There is no evidence or record of American firms ever having been able to obtain santonin from India (says the U.S. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta) or even wormseed containing more than a negligible percentage of santonin. Samples on several occasions have been forwarded to American firms for test purposes, and one sample was forwarded to the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington for analysis, but the results were not encouraging. In 1926, according to the Government authorities in Kashmir State, the only source of supply for santonin from India, the annual available supply of artemisia was about 200 tons, which is collected once a year when the plant contains the maximum santonin content. The only terms on which the Kashmir State would be prepared to consider an offer to purchase would have to be based on the firm doing its own collections and paying a royalty of so many rupees for every ton collected. All forest produce in Kashmir belongs to the State, and such forest materials can only be obtained by concessions to the highest bidder. It is not believed that anyone has made an offer to collect this 200 tons of artemisia in Kashmir, because tests have shown such a low and unprofitable santonin content.

French News

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.

AT Oran, in Algeria, the pharmacists have combined to found a special pharmacy where all prescriptions for natives, employers' liability act, mutual benefit societies, war victims and the like are dispensed. The net profit at the end of the year is equally divided among all the pharmacists of Oran, quite irrespective of the relative importance of their establishments. Oran, by the way, is the third French port (more important than either Algiers or Dunkerque); and the department claims a larger European population than either of its sister departments over the water.

JASMINE CULTURE AT GRASSE. — The extension and the development of jasmine cultivation at Grasse is a comparatively recent feature of the perfume trade of the French Riviera. How ancient is the cultivation may be gathered from an article by M. Gaudin on the old trade guilds, in which he tells us that in 1724 the perfumers of Grasse gave the wardens of their corporation authority to fix an official date for picking jasmine to prevent abuses committed by certain members who used bad quality flowers. He warns us, however, not to look upon these old times as a sort of Golden Age. On the contrary, he assures us that "every variety of fraud in weight or measure which the twentieth century legislator enumerates and punishes" may be traced in old guild records; not to mention false marks and descriptions, adulteration in its various forms, etc.

THAT the "drug habit" is not a vice special to modern civilisation or to European races is so old a truth that it is apt to be overlooked by twentieth-century crusaders, and the lecture of M. Larive, vice-president of the General Association of French pharmacists, was perhaps particularly eloquent on this point. Coca in South America, kola in Africa, betel, opium and Indian hemp in the East, were used and abused ere the white man came. The Papuans used duboisia, the Hindoos datura, the red man tobacco; and tea, M. Larive is convinced, was chewed by primeval man before the discovery of the use of fire enabled him to adopt the process of infusion. The lecturer made a passing allusion to Dickens. Readers of "Edwin Drood," published in 1870, will remember the opium den. M. Larive stated this vice was brought to England about 1860 by soldiers coming back from India soon after the Mutiny. Morphine, M. Larive noted, was freely used by the German surgeons during the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian hostilities in 1870-1 (Pravaz, the inventor of the syringe, had died in 1853). The spread of the habit thus dates from some sixty years.

Legal Reports

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.—At Pershore, recently, Mr. Herbert Cyril Swann, chemist and druggist, High Street, was summoned for having sold sweet spirit of nitre not of the requisite strength. Mr. H. R. Johnston prosecuted, and a police sergeant gave evidence of purchase. Mr. C. Duncan, F.I.C., county analyst, stated that tests of samples revealed that they were deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 44 per cent. Mr. Swann: How can a retailer of spirit of nitre, who has no proper apparatus, know that the spirit has deteriorated?—You must make the test with a nitrometer. Mr. Swann: In how many shops you visit do you find a nitrometer? If I followed all the advice I should have to spend about £100 on apparatus.—I cannot help the expense. Apart from loss by evaporation there is loss from internal decomposition?—Yes, probably a good deal of this loss is due to that. The defendant said that there was no intent by him to defraud; it was not a case of adulteration. The county analyst, recalled and questioned by the defendant, did not agree with the statement that as much as 20 per cent. of loss would occur by pouring from one bottle to another. The Bench imposed a fine of 30s., including costs.

Merchandise Marks Act.—At Manchester County Police Court, on December 22, Susannah Stanley, Moss Road, Stretford, was summoned for selling goods to which a false trade description was applied and applying a trade mark calculated to deceive the purchaser. Mr. Perry, barrister, who appeared for the prosecution, said that on December 5 last a purchase was made of medicated pastilles, and Grips were asked for, which were manufactured by J. W. Lightbown & Sons, Ltd., Manchester Road, Accrington, who were the sole proprietors. The bag of pastilles contained ¼ lb., and upon examination it was found that it comprised thirty Grips and thirty-five other tablets of a competitive line similar in colour, but of an entirely different shape, size and marking. The latter pastille was one which could not be mistaken for Grips, and he submitted that the defendant had been guilty of passing off a totally different line. Mr. John Edward Downes, a director of the Commercial Advertising Services, Ltd., stated that in consequence of a communication received from Messrs. Lightbown he instructed a Mr. Preshaw, a member of their staff, to purchase at the defendant's shop ¼ lb. of Grips. Witness received a bag of pastilles, which was found to contain thirty Grips and thirty-five other tablets. On December 5 he accompanied Mr. Ernest Wilfred Lightbown (a director of Lightbown & Sons, Ltd.) to Stretford, and made a similar purchase at the defendant's shop. He was served by the defendant. Mr. Lightbown spread the pastilles supplied on the counter, and pointed out the pastilles which were not Grips. Subsequently he found that they were a 6d. line, not a 10d. one. Mr. R. Dickinson, for the defence, said he would admit that a technical offence had been committed, but he could not admit that the defendant had been guilty of anything calculated to deceive the purchaser. The defendant stated that she had been in business for the last ten years and had no intention of selling the pastilles as Grips. Mr. Perry pointed out that the complainants spent a great deal on advertising, and all they asked was that their goods should be sold on their merits. The chairman stated that the Bench were satisfied the charges had been proved, and the defendant would be fined 40s. in each case, with £3 3s. costs.

Alleged Passing Off.—Mr. Justice Bennett again had before him in the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, December 12, the motion by Lever Brothers, Ltd., to restrain L.B. Products, Ltd., Camden Town, N.W., from offering goods for sale in such a manner as to lead the public to suppose that the goods of defendants were the goods of plaintiffs (*C. & D.*, November 29, p. 670). Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said that the evidence on both sides was now complete, and asked that the injunction should be continued until trial of the action. Mr. Shelley, for the defendants, submitted there was such a conflict of fact that, though it was desirable there should be a speedy trial, it was not a matter that should be dealt with on motion. Mr. Simonds said he was not content that there should be an interval of time during which the injunction should not run. He wished the injunction to be continued or an undertaking given in such terms that it was made clear defendants' goods were not the goods of plaintiffs. Mr. Shelley said the effect of giving such an undertaking did incalculable harm. The defendants had not the slightest intention of passing off their goods as plaintiffs', and never had so passed them off. Giving judgment, his lordship said there were at least three cases in which affidavits containing statements that representatives of defendants had passed off goods as the plaintiffs' goods were not contradicted. There was an explanation as to why there was no contradiction, and it was undesirable to say anything that would be in the least prejudicial to the defendants at the trial of the action. He granted the plaintiffs the injunction for which they asked until trial of the action.

Irregular Dispensing in Dublin.—District Justice O'Sullivan delivered, in the Dublin District Court, recently, his reserved judgment in the case in which Mr. John J. Ryan, inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, was complainant, and Mr. George Bassiere Graham, Ph.C., was defendant. The charge against the defendant was that he on July 31, at 1A Aungier Street, Dublin, "while lawfully keeping open shop for dispensing and compounding medical prescriptions, did not employ as an assistant or manager in such shop a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist or licentiate apothecary to manage and conduct such shop and the dispensing and compounding of medical prescriptions therein, contrary to Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890." Mr. W. Campbell Meeke, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. E. H. Burne, solicitor, for the defendant. Mr. Meeke, in opening the case, quoted Section 17 of the Amendment Act. Mr. Meeke mentioned that Mr. Graham had two shops. On July 31 Mr. Ryan had a prescription made up at 1A Aungier Street by a Mr. Hutchinson, who, admittedly, was not qualified to make up a prescription. Mr. Christopher Henry Williams, Ph.C., who was manager of the Aungier Street shop, was not present when this prescription was made up. Mr. J. J. Ryan and Mrs. Gertrude Rutland, inspectors of the Society, gave evidence for the prosecution. Mr. C. H. Williams, Ph.C., examined for the defence, stated that he was manager in the shop from July 15 until August 12. His terms with Mr. Graham were £4 a week, and that the contract could be terminated by a week's notice. Cross-examined by Mr. Meeke: According to the scale your salary should have been £4 17s. 6d.?—Yes. The witness admitted that he was absent from the shop several hours during which the shop remained open. Mr. Burne contended that the fact that Mr. Williams was acting as manager of the shop was a compliance with Section 17. Mr. Meeke submitted that the making up of a prescription by a person unqualified to do so, in the absence of the manager, was a breach of the section. The justice, in giving judgment, said that if he accepted Mr. Burne's contention he would be holding that the manager could go to the races and leave a charwoman in charge to make up prescriptions. For that reason he was convicting. Mr. Burne urged that the justice should only impose a small penalty. Mr. Meeke suggested, as a reason why the justice should not impose a small penalty, the fact that Mr. Graham, formerly a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, had ceased to be a member, but still continued to use the letters "M.P.S.I." A fine of £2, with £1 1s. costs, was imposed.

At Liverpool Police Court, on December 29, five summonses under the Dangerous Drugs Acts against Mr. N. H. Davies, chemist and druggist, Mill Street, the hearing of which had been adjourned pending the result of further proceedings (*C. & D.*, 1930, I, 384), were withdrawn.

New Companies
and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

FLEISCHMAN LOWE & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of merchants, bankers, dealers in chemicals or metallurgical or chemical produce. Solicitor: S. Sebba, 7-8 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2.

FRANK HOYLE & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £200. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of soap and washing powders and liquids and all kinds of chemicals and ingredients, etc. Solicitors: Pickstone & King, Radcliffe.

A. J. & B. L. BATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in powder puffs, vanity boxes, satchets, etc. The permanent directors are: A. J. Bate (chairman) and Bertha L. Bate. R.O.: 63 and 65 Baker Street, W.

STERNOL, LTD.—The directors announce that the preliminary figures show insufficient margin to cover the second half-year's preference dividend. They therefore do not propose to pay a dividend.

GARNER & PEELING, LTD.—At a meeting held in London on December 22, 1930, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. R. E. Peeling, 66 Vallance Road, London, N.22, and Mr. S. L. Levey, Eltham Tarn, S.E.9, were appointed liquidators.

THAWPIT, LTD.—The net profit for the year to May last was £4,015, which has been applied against total of advertising and development expenditure, leaving balance outstanding in that item of £31,646. The directors are unable to recommend any dividend.

INTERNATIONAL PROPRIETARIES. — The regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents per class "A" share has been declared plus a participating dividend of 15 cents per share, bringing the total for the year up $2.85 per class "A" share. The company, which was incorporated in Canada in 1928 to purchase the business of J. C. Eno, Ltd., reports that business for the year to date exceeds that for the previous year. In the latter part of 1929 an interest in Minard's Liniment Co. was acquired.

COMPANIES THAT MAY BE DISSOLVED.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the names of the undermentioned companies will be struck off the register three months after October 14 and the companies dissolved unless cause is shown to the contrary:—British Foam Bath Co., Ltd.; Hampton Hill Pharmacy, Ltd.; Hygienic and General Sales Co., Ltd.; Hygienic Cap and Stopper Co., Ltd.; John Bruce (Chemists), Ltd.; Manie's Chemists, Ltd.; Perfumdrugs, Ltd.; St. Martin's Therapeutic Institute, Ltd.; and the Barri Therapeutic Institute, Ltd.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS.—The second report of Colour Photographs (British and Foreign), covering the year to September 30, states that the principal work has been research, training of personnel and the organisation and equipment of the factory for commercial production. Since the date of the accounts the first unit of plant has been completed and has commenced commercial production. The company is now accepting business and is developing its commercial programme with a view to expanding its revenue as rapidly as possible. The loss for the year is £499, which raises the debit balance to £4,649. Patents, processes and trade marks figure in the balance-sheet at £53,092 and expenditure on research and development £12,247. The auditor states he can express no opinion as to the value of the patents, processes and trade marks.

LEWIS & PEAT, LTD., say in a circular to preference shareholders:—Although the actual turnover has continued to be satisfactory, the brokerage earnings have been considerably reduced owing to the abnormally low prices in practically all produce dealt in. In addition, the company has sustained certain unavoidable losses arising out of commitments entered into during 1929, which compelled them to take delivery of produce on a falling market. Under the circumstances the results of the current year will not allow the payment of the half-year's preference dividend due on December 31. Every possible precaution was taken to minimise the loss, but, owing to a further fall in prices during the current year, additional losses were incurred. These commitments have now been liquidated, and all liabilities relative thereto have been provided for. In view of the volume of business, the directors feel justified in expressing optimistic views as to the future. The company's position is absolutely sound and gives no cause for anxiety. Drastic economies have been exercised in every department, and further economies are being effected wherever possible.

Private Arrangements

James Moore, drug-store proprietor, 8A Foxhall Road, Blackpool.—A meeting of the creditors was held on December 4 at Blackpool, when a statement of affairs was submitted which showed ranking liabilities £1,266 5s. 8d. After allowing £48 10s. for preferential claims, the net assets were £188 14s., or a deficiency of £1,077 11s. 8d. It was reported that the debtor commenced trading on his own account at Trocadero Buildings, Blackpool, in March 1921. The business made fairly substantial profits at the outset, but subsequently suffered through bad trade. About 1928 the debtor had to remove to the above address, but the trade did not improve. The business was mainly a seasonal one. A resolution was passed agreeing to accept a composition of 4s. in the £, payable in cash. The following are among the creditors:—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., £30; Arthur Berton, Ltd., £14; Coty (England), Ltd., £14; C. A. Critchley & Co., £100; Hirst, Brook & Hirst, Ltd., £44; Thomas Illingworth & Co., Ltd., £16; Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., £30; Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., £10; Kodak, Ltd., £55; James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., £36.

Sydney Charles Rowson, Market Place, Wragby, Lincs., chemist and druggist.—The creditors of the above were called together on November 13 at Wragley, when it was reported that the liabilities were £628 15s. 8d., due to unsecured creditors. After allowing £18 3s. 7d. for preferential claims, the net assets were £371 12s., or a deficiency of £257 3s. 8d. The assets consisted of cash in hand, £4 1s. 6d.; stock, £322 17s. 7d.; fixtures and fittings, £347, estimated to realise £60; and book debts, £11 16s. 6d., valued at £2 16s. 6d. The debtor, it was stated, commenced business in 1923, with a free capital of £120. In 1926 the turnover was £1,600, with a profit of £400. In the next year the sales increased to £1,760, but the profit fell to about £100. In 1928, however, a net profit of something like £400 was earned on sales of £1,500. The takings during the last year had dropped considerably. A resolution was passed confirming the deed of assignment already executed to A. Mawer and B. J. Cooper. It was also decided that the trustees should confer with Mr. Parkin S. Booth, of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Liverpool, regarding the realisation of the estate. The principal creditors are:—Cupal, Ltd., £15; Caley, A. & J., Ltd., £13; Dalmas, A. de St., & Co., Ltd., £16; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £34; Lofthouse & Saltmer. Ltd., £54; Strawsons, Ltd., £11.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER

FENWICK, T. H., "Brynheulog," London Road, Rainham, Kent, chemist and dentist.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on December 9, Mr. Denis J. Nugent (president) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present:—Dr. Michael Ryan (vice-president), Mr. Patrick Brooke Kelly (treasurer), Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Messrs. P. J. Fielding, Patrick Liston, M. J. Kieran, Patrick Kieran, P. D. Larkin, F. J. Fitzpatrick, James McCormack, T. Costelloe, P. A. Brady, and John J. Roche. Mr. James J. R. Kerr (registrar) was in attendance.

FORMER MEMBER OF COUNCIL WELCOMED

Mr. Thomas F. Storey (president of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and a former member of the Council) was present during the meeting and was warmly welcomed.

The PRESIDENT said there was no man who had ever sat at the Council table for whom the members entertained a higher esteem than Mr. Storey.

Mr. STOREY thanked the president and members for their kind welcome.

PRESENTATION OF BADGE TO PAST-PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT presented to Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, as a past-president of the Society, a replica of the presidential badge, and, in doing so, said that no president had ever given such service to the Society as Mr. Fitzpatrick. He wished Mr. Fitzpatrick, and, he was sure, the Council wished him, long life, health and prosperity.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

The registrar submitted a letter of appreciation from Miss May Oliphant in response to a resolution of sympathy passed by the Council on the death of her father, Mr. A. H. Oliphant, M.P.S.I.

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN W. MOORE

The registrar submitted the following letter from Sir John W. Moore, M.D.:—

Accept my sincere thanks for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland with reference to my duty as Government visitor of the examinations of the Society. Will you kindly convey to the Council my appreciation of the action which the members thereof have taken, and which will materially help me in carrying out the duties of the responsible and honourable appointment which I am proud to hold?

REPORTS ON PROSECUTIONS

The registrar submitted reports from Mr. W. Campbell Meeke, solicitor, in reference to prosecutions.

CHANGE OF NAME

Mrs. M. M. O'Flynn, Ph.C. (*née* McDevitt) wrote submitting marriage certificate and requesting change of name in the register.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following notified changes of address:—

Mr. W. J. Bateman, L.P.S.I., to c/o Mr. F. H. Grosvenor, Rathmines, Dublin; Mr. Bernard M. Laverty, L.P.S.I., to Elagh, Stewartstown, co. Tyrone; Mr. Henry W. A. Sheridan, L.P.S.I., to c/o Mr. J. T. H. Orr, M.P.S.I., Tong's Medical Hall, Sligo; Mr. M. Costelloe, M.P.S.I., to 24 Marino Mart, Fairview, Dublin; Mr. T. Kernis, M.P.S.I., to Kernis Medical Hall, Macroom, co. Cork; Mr. S. G. Smith, L.P.S.I., to 125 Parnell Terrace, South Circular Road, Dublin; Mr. F. E. Smith, R.D., to 122 Morchampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin; Mr. M. J. Cullen, R.D., to Cullen's Medical Hall, 293 North Circular Road, Phibsborough, Dublin; and Mr. John Connolly, R.D., to c/o Mrs. Menton, Strandville Terrace, Athlone, co. Westmeath.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BENEVOLENT FUND

The following subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund were announced:—J. J. Roche & Co., £10 5s. 1d.; Limerick Chemists' Association, £5; and Mr. M. J. Mullan, M.P.S.I., £1.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following, who submitted certificates from other bodies, were admitted to preliminary registration:—

Messrs. J. J. Wallace, M. A. MacMahon, P. Cleary, R. L. Austin, P. J. Murphy, T. B. Mooney, W. E. Thom, J. P. Hertz, and J. F. Crowley.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the House and Finance Committee, the Schools Committee, and the Examinations Subcommittee were received and adopted.

REPORTS OF DEATHS

The registrar submitted reports on the deaths of Mr. A. H. Oliphant, M.P.S.I.; Mr. T. A. Sheircliffe, R.D.; Mr. Wm. Doig, R.D.; Mr. Gerald O'Toole, R.D.; Mr. G. W. C. Little, R.D.; Mr. E. P. Ryan, R.D.; and Mr. James Sherley, R.D.

REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

The registrar reported the removal of the following from the register under Section 25 of the Pharmacy Acts:—

Pharmaceutical Chemists.—M. S. Philson, C. H. Griffin, A. McIlwaine, G. R. Young, M. J. Fottrell, G. Moore, John McMurray, Francis Clondinning, W. J. Hunter, R. Godley, A. J. Chadwick, W. J. Smyth, W. J. Moloney, J. Abernethy, W. J. Balmer, R. J. Blackham, A. J. Buick, G. C. Burns, W. P. Doohan, C. Finucane, H. Ferguson, S. Fleming, E. L. Gilbert, W. Gray, J. D. Hackett, F. W. Hatton, J. R. Corrigan, J. S. Strange, W. J. Strange, A. Mitchell, H. O.'Connor, J. Murphy, W. McLoughlin, S. J. Clotworthy, H. A. Kelso, Alex. Barr, A. Kincaid, T. J. Frazer, F. A. McCurdy, J. Kelly, W. A. Lowe.

Registered Druggists.—W. Willis, W. J. H. Brady, J. Allen, J. McMorran, W. M. Lewis, F. T. Gordon, R. Watson, R. Smith, J. Richardson, W. Haslett, W. Doig, sen., J. Chapman, J. Canavan, T. Campbell, R. Campbell, J. Henderson, A. Barry, R. Henderson, R. Dormer, A. Hanna, M. Hely, H. Gaynor, P. Crinion, W. Maxwell, J. Gillespie, H. Farrell, J. Clow, jun., P. J. McKeown, J. F. Donaghy, W. D. Bateman, P. Dromgoole, S. E. Kee, J. McDonnell, D. Lynch, J. Wiley, J. Burnside, W. J. Moore, G. de C. Mansfield, T. J. Graham, S. McCreight, J. O'Dea, E. H. Woods, J. S. Palmer.

RE-ELECTION OF EXAMINER

Mr. T. J. Burke, B.A., M.P.S.I., was re-elected as examiner in pharmacy.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, the following were elected to membership:—

Mr. G. A. Pemberton-Wright, Ph.C., 63 East Street, Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. J. Cronin, Ph.C., Boherbue, Banteer, co. Cork; Mr. M. J. Leahy, Ph.C., Main Street, Kilfinane, co. Limerick; and Miss Frances McGrath, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Main Street, Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary.

Mr. Alex. C. Boles, Ph.C., c/o Oliphant's Pharmacy, Drumcondra Road, Dublin, was nominated for membership.

Pharmacopœia Revision

Comments on the Report of the Pharmacy Subcommittee

We have received several important comments on the Report of the Pharmacy Subcommittee of the Pharmacopœia Commission in response to our request. A ninth instalment of these is now published.

(*Continued from the C. & D., December 20, p. 771.*)

By A. A. Brunker, Ph.C., and D. W. P. Boyd, M.A., F.C.S. (Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin)

Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum.—The addition of the extra quantity of water is certainly a step in the right direction. It is a pity is was not done long ago.

Acidum Picricum.—Solution of methyl red is a better indicator of neutrality in this case.

Alcohol (95 per cent.).—What is the necessity for an alcohol of this strength? The only preparation requiring its use appears to be the so-called French tincture of iodine, and this will probably be dead before the Pharmacopœia becomes official. It has now been deleted from the French Codex.

Sodii Phosphas Effervescens and Sodii Sulphas Effervescens.—We have never had any difficulty with the B.P. '14 recipes. The changes will certainly do no harm.

Industrial Methylated Spirit.—The inclusion of this for making certain preparations is undoubtedly a great advance. One might almost go so far as to say, in the case of the liniments in which alcohol is used, that the methylated preparation should be the official one, for why include preparations for which practically no one will pay the price when the alternative is equally effective?

Repercolation Process.—How many people ever carried out this process faithfully?

Extractum Cinchonæ.—This preparation should be useful as an ingredient in pills, etc., but why employ it in making the official tincture? It does not make as nice a tincture, and has it been shown that it keeps its strength so that the alkaloidal strength of the resulting tincture does not fall below the limit of error?

Extractum Colchici.—Also, why use this in making the tincture? The amount of seed fat in 15 minims of the tincture would be negligible. The same method of estimating the colchicine could be adapted for the standardisation of the tincture.

Extractum Senegæ Liquidum.—This should meet with general approval

Glycerins.—The weighing of the glycerin should be considerably more accurate than measurement.

Glycerinum Acidi Borici.—Is the advantage gained by increasing the strength to the approximate molecular proportions worth the difficulty of getting rid of the last of the water of crystallisation? The description of the process for making should include a paragraph describing a method for the estimation of the boric acid, prior to the addition of the final quantity of glycerin, as it is impracticable to weigh the preparation accurately when working on a commercial scale. After the words "until the weight of the mixture has been reduced to 500 grams," perhaps the Subcommittee, with the concurrence of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Subcommittee, will agree to insert the following:—

"Or alternatively until 2 grams dissolved in 20 c.c. of hot water require for neutralisation not less than 20 c.c. and not more than 20.6 c.c. for *N*/1 solution of sodium hydroxide, glycerin being added till it constitutes at least one-third of the volume of the liquid, and solution of phenolphthalein being used as indicator, corresponding to not less than 62 per cent. and not more than 63.86 per cent. by weight in the unfinished, and not less than 31 per cent. and not more than 31.93 per cent. by weight of boric acid in the finished product."

These figures are based on the assumption that the proposed increase in boric acid from 30 per cent. w/w to 31 per cent. w/w is adopted.

Concentrated Infusions.—The inclusion of these should be a great advantage to the dispenser. We expect that fresh infusions will soon disappear from use.

Linimentum Camphoræ.—The use of cotton seed oil should be an advantage on the score of price, and it is good to note the proposed inclusion of a high-grade olive oil.

Mistura Magnesii Hydroxidi.—This is a useful addition. Will the synonym "Lac Magnesiæ" be added?

Mucil. Tragacanthæ.—The chloroform (0.5 mils. in 100 mils.) could be dissolved in the alcohol before mixing with the tragacanth.

Ointments.—The new UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX base is a distinct advance as regards keeping qualities, but has it been shown that it meets with general approval as regards absorption by the skin? Also it is decidedly more difficult to mill than the lard base.

Unguentum Acidi Tannici.—This appears to be in increasing demand, and the formula is well worked out.

Unguentum Aquosum.—This formula should give better results than the former unguentum aquæ rosæ.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.—Is it proposed to alter the formula for this? Possibly the use of the new simple ointment base would be an improvement.

Oxymel Scillæ.—This appears to be rather strong in acetic acid. It is presumed that the international agreement requires a preparation containing 50 per cent. by volume of vinegar of squill. Therefore, if oxymel scillæ contains 9 per cent. w/v of 33-per-cent. w/w acetic acid, the acetum scillæ of the international agreement would contain 18 per cent. w/v of the same. This would represent practically 6 per cent. w/v of hydrogen acetate. From the formula given for acetum scillæ it would appear that the finished vinegar of squill could not even contain 5 per cent. w/v, especially when it is directed that the mixed liquids be "heated to boiling." Also it would be better to give the quantity of acetic acid by measure instead of by weight.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.—The alteration should make a better powder from the pharmacist's point of view, but was not the potassium sulphate included in the old preparation for better reasons than merely to serve as a diluent?

Pulvis Rhei Compositus.—The new formula is a decided improvement, and pharmacists should feel quite confident about its keeping properties.

Liquor Ammonii Acetatis Concentratus.—It is good to see this concentrated solution made official. It is interesting to note that a mixture of the strong solution of ammonia and the carbonate is used. This is a good point, as sufficient carbon dioxide is evolved to saturate the solution.

Liquor Cresolis Saponatus.—Are we to understand that the 1914 formula is to stand? We hope so, as we would not wish to see the synonym "lysol" applied to a colourless preparation, as at first suggested.

Liquor Iodi Fortis and Liquor Iodi Mitis.—If the international agreement requires that the name "tincture" shall not be applied to simple solutions of chemical substances, is it proposed to alter the names of all tinctures that come into this category? Tinctura quininæ ammoniata, for example? Also will not the change cause a lot of confusion? The change from "liniment" to "strong tincture" still causes trouble after sixteen years.

Liquor Picis Carbonis.—The new formula is that insisted on by the Excise authorities when industrial methylated spirit is used.

Senna Pods.—Use instead of leaves. Has it been considered whether production can keep pace with demand on the sudden change-over from old established practice? This will cause a regular revolution at the source of supply. At present it is reported that stocks of manufacturing quality pods are exhausted in India, and the demand will be increased a hundredfold, to judge from our own experience of quantities required.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.—We do not think "essence of peppermint" should be made a synonym. The essence usually sold is a much weaker preparation, and is well established as a popular remedy.

Suppositories.—It is a pity a base is not available which is more suitable for making suppositories of the belladonna type. The present theobroma base is not suitable, and is most inaccurate as regards dosage unless very carefully prepared.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.—We shall be glad to see "Parrish's syrup" as a synonym. How will the name "Parrish's food" stand? We are afraid that the many makes of the non-depositing, slightly chalybeate and faintly acid cordial which are now sold as "Parrish's syrup" will in future be sold as "Parrish's food" instead.

Tinctura Capsici.—We still think this should be made on 70-per-cent. alcohol in order to prevent the fatty matter being thrown out below 60° F.

Tinctura Cinchonæ.—See note on EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. The method outlined in the 1898 Pharmacopœia for the estimation of alkaloids in extractum cinchonæ liquidum should be included under this heading; it is more satisfactory than the 1914 method.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.—The colour of the preparation made by this formula is hardly sufficient; 7 grams of cochineal should be increased to at least 10 grams. It is a pity some dye of more standardised colouring capacity is not included for use in a preparation such as this.

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ may pharmaceutically be a better preparation than vinum ipecacuanhæ, but the latter is too firmly established ever to be eliminated.

Tinctura Rhei Compositus.—The 45-per-cent. tincture was a poor preparation and gave a lot of trouble. The increase to 60 per cent. will be an improvement.

Pyroxylinum.—It would be advisable to insert a time limit for the immersion of the cotton in the mixed acids to avoid the formation of trinitrocellulose —say four minutes.

By J. F. Simon, Ph.C.

Confectio Sennæ.—10 per cent. allowed in the variation of the weight in the final product leaves much to be desired; it would be better to adjust the total weight within 5 per cent. of the sieved pulp (good quality fruit does not vary very much in practice), and then add the mixed powders.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.—I note the change to natural root. Why? It is known to have a more bitter flavour. I would like to know what are the results of experiments on the addition of liquor ammoniæ during extraction—and to the final product.

Extractum Malti cum Oleo Morrhuæ.—15 per cent. being the commercial standard to-day, why change to 10 per cent.?

Linimentum Camphoræ.—The substitution of cotton-seed oil is a step backwards. If a high-standard edible oil is being aimed at, why not allow a second-grade oil with a maximum acidity standard?

Mistura Sennæ Composita.—Pods replacing leaves is better.

Unguentum Simplex and **Unguentum Paraffini.**—These certainly are better, and should make ointments of a nicer consistency and keeping better.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.—With the old liq. ferri perchlor. fort. the s.g. was never up to standard, and the iron content always low—a more dilute preparation is better.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.—I note the proposed addition of this preparation. Have the authorities forgotten that this is not a pleasant medicine for children at any time? Could they not introduce a flavour of orange-flower water, raspberry or something to make it more palatable?

Syrupus Limonis. — Citric acid will make a nicer-tasting syrup than a poor-quality lemon juice.

Syrupus Eastoni.—I fail to see any reference to this in any report up to now. Surely this is the worst of all our preparations, and needs revision before any other.

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.—Alcohol in place of sherry. I do not agree with this, and no interference with this household remedy is at all necessary.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita. — The increase in strength of alcohol from 45 per cent. to 60 per cent. is desirable; it should never have been reduced in the B.P. 1914. The B.P. 1898 tincture was an excellent article.

Tinctura Rhei Composita.—The increase in strength of alcohol from 45 per cent. to 60 per cent. is desirable, and will probably stop the yellow oil separating out.

A Remarkable Revival

ABOUT two years ago—owing to circumstances over which I had no control—my business had gone down from £1,700 a year to £1,300, and I found myself in a very tight corner—business going, credit going, and worn out with worry and anxiety. Eventually I was able to devote all my time and mind to business again, and I had to look round to find ways and means for getting my business back and re-establishing my credit and stock. The first thing I did was to worry the advertising managers of several large wholesale houses for their advice, and, as a result, came to the definite conclusion that the local papers were a waste of money (I trade in a London suburb). I found that in my locality their sales altogether did not amount to more than a hundred or so; with regard to house-to-house circulars it took about 2,500 to cover my neighbourhood, and I should be only one amongst many dropped through the letter boxes each day, and therefore it would have to be something more expensive than I could afford to attract their attention. After much thought and pestering of advertising managers (they were all very kind to me) I came to the conclusion that the best course, in view of the small amount of money I had to spend, was to form a mailing list and to send out personal letters. The first month from my Insurance scrips, poison book, and customers I knew I made up a list of seventy names, and the proprietors of a well-known tooth paste wrote a letter for me and duplicated it free of charge on my own notepaper. Next month my mailing list had grown to 150, and hardly a day went by without some names going on. Next month I approached the makers of a well-known brand of cod-liver oil and malt, and they also wrote and printed my letters for me. Again the cost was not very great, so at first I sent out a letter every three or four weeks (one newly-married man complained that I was writing to his wife too often). Each month my list was growing longer and longer, and it was not always possible to get wholesalers to write and type my letters for nothing—most would write the letter for me but not type it, while one house refused even to write me a letter, but sent me some of their advertising matter and told me to make up my own letter from that. The other extreme was a firm who wrote and typed my letters, and after I had signed the 700 letters posted them themselves with a 1½d. stamp on each one. After about six months my trade began to increase, and I kept pegging away, mailing list growing, and trade increasing all the time. Six months ago I had my shop painted a bright colour and more and stronger lights put in my windows. By November 1930 I find I have past the £1,800 mark, and after five record months am going to have a record year. I had several handicaps —my age (over 50) and health, general depression of trade, and competition.—REVIVER (10/12).

Photo-Luminescent Toilet Preparations

PHOSPHORESCENT products have been obtained by utilising the phosphorescence of zinc sulphide in the presence of traces of copper or manganese. Recent investigations have shown that phosphorescent preparations having cadmium sulphide (in the form of a reddish-orange compound) as their basis, were interesting as regards the intensity of their luminescence and their absorptive power for the more refrangible rays, the violet and ultra-violet rays. These preparations, including in addition different substances, as sodium hyposulphate, zinc sulphate, copper, bismuth, manganese, etc., have this property imparted by the incorporation of a relatively large quantity of cadmium sulphide. The transparency of cadmium sulphide to a portion of the visible spectrum, and second, its absorptive power for the more refrangible rays at the violet end of the spectrum is the subject of an English patent, specification No. 328,111, relating to the introduction into creams or other preparations for the protection of the skin, of phosphorescent cadmium sulphate, in view of absorptive power for the rays injurious to the epidermis. A quantity of 12 per cent. of cadmium sulphide relative to the total amount of the substances mentioned above gives a citron-yellow phosphorescence; 20 per cent. cadmium sulphide gives an orange phosphorescence; and 30 per cent. cadmium sulphide gives a red phosphorescence. Owing to its isomorphism with certain sulphides, particularly phosphorescent zinc sulphide, the phosphorescent cadmium sulphide can be mixed with the latter. This mixture can be introduced into non-greasy or greasy creams with a basis of glycerin or other fatty bodies, soaps, and toilet powders.

Owing to the specific properties of cadmium sulphide these different preparations allow pigmentation of the skin, but prevent erythemia. The luminescent creams having a common sulphide base show lasting phosphorescence; various shades of phosphorescence while maintaining a high luminescence; sensitivity to all the light rays of the visible spectrum absorbing part or all of the luminous rays from the green to the ultra-violet according to the quantity employed. Owing to the high luminescence of the cadmium sulphide it is necessary to limit the percentage of the phosphorescent mixture. If the mixture has too high a percentage it gives too great a luminescence on the skin. If the proportion is too low the skin is not protected against the action of light. The proportions found to be most efficacious and which are preferred in the specification are from 2 to 5 per cent. of the phosphorescent cadmium sulphide mixture. Using sulphides having red or orange phosphorescence the amount can be increased up to 10 per cent., as these sulphides are less luminescent than the others.

Red Phosphorescence.—Neutral 30° glycerin, 66 gm.; purified stearic acid, 16 gm.; solution of ammonia B.P., 6 gm.; distilled water, 8 gm.; 30 per cent. phosphorescent cadmium sulphide. 4 gm.

Orange Phosphorescence.—20 per cent. phosphorescent cadmium sulphide, 4 gm.

Citron-Yellow Phosphorescence.—12 per cent. phosphorescent cadmium sulphide, 4 gm.

FLUORESCENT COLOURS

The present specification includes the incorporation in the phosphorescent cadmium sulphide cream of fluorescent colouring substances. These colouring materials allow of producing a wide range of shades without decreasing the luminescence of the preparation to any appreciable extent. Dilute solution of rhodamine, eosine, esculine, methyl blue or violet and gentian violet are used for this purpose. The intensity and character of the rays reaching the skin can thus be regulated as desired, according to the conditions.

RADIO-ACTIVE ADDITIONS

Radio-active substance in extremely dilute solution, as radium bromide or similar salt, may be incorporated in the luminescent mixture or in the preparations based thereon. The advantage is thus obtained of having beauty preparations which are readily radio-active and which can be used according to the circumstances. The preparation produced by means of this latter feature of the present invention will therefore allow selected light rays to reach the skin, the action of which will be further assisted by the radio-active compound.

Japanese Tooth Brushes

WITH the development of the modern factory system Japan has had its industrial troubles also. Particularly have the mediæval household industries come into sharp conflict with the modern factory, and apparently have worsted it in most cases. Now the manufacturers are going to try an experiment that will be watched with interest by other countries as well as Japan itself.

TO BUILD MODEL FACTORY

The small town of Kosaka, with a population of about 5,000 is the centre of the Japanese tooth-brush industry. The household industry here also came into cut-throat competition with the factories. So that it is now proposed that all the small manufacturers of toothbrushes pool their interests and start a collective factory enterprise. A large model factory is to be built in Kosaka by the investment of both manufacturers and household workers coupled with a subsidy from the Department of Commerce and Industry. In the neighbourhood of the factory a garden city of homes is to be constructed for the factory workers. All who have hitherto been engaged in brush-making in their households will thereafter be engaged in various sections of the factory according to their skill and talent. The association is to manage the manufacturing processes as a single body so as to ensure the utmost efficiency and economy. Moreover, its own members will market its output, thus eliminating the "unproductive" middleman. Special attention will be paid to improvement and standardisation of product, and profits will be distributed on the basis of shares to be held exclusively by the members.

TO COPY FRENCH IDEA

The name of the company will be the Osaka Consolidated Bone Brushmakers' Corporation, and Jiro Sakabe, of the Sakabe Brush Co., has been appointed managing director. Commenting on the new enterprise, he said:—

"When I attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1925 as an adviser to the capitalists' delegates, I visited the well-known workers' village of Oyannais in France, where all the villagers are engaged in the manufacture of celluloid combs, and I thought then that it would be advantageous for Japanese bone brush makers to copy the example. In that village, which has about 2,000 houses and a population of about 10,000, all villagers are engaged in the same work in their joint factory, and they have also opened a hotel for the benefit of the traders who come to the village from other European countries to buy their output."

TO IMPROVE QUALITY

America (a large importer of Japanese tooth brushes) has raised the tariff on Japanese brushes on the ground that Japanese brush makers are producing the goods as domestic work, alleging that the employees toil under inhuman conditions without any regard to working hours. In the circumstances, the best way for the Japanese brush makers is to establish a joint factory and make efforts to improve the quality of the output and reduce the cost of production.

Mr. Kubo, Chief of the Section of Industry of the Osaka Prefectural Office, when interviewed, said:—

"Since the industrial Union laws were enacted in Japan many joint factories for part-time work have been established, but the plan of the Osaka Consolidated Bone Brush Makers' Corporation to establish a workers' village is quite new, and I hope the plan will succeed."

Building Credit Status

By Chandos Bidwell, M.I.B.

AN American financial expert wrote recently: "The family that prides itself on always having paid spot cash for every purchase is merely confessing an inability to use credit. . . . The truly provident man builds his credit just as he builds his savings." The principle underlying these remarks is even more closely applicable to the business than to the domestic circle. To pay cash for purchases is no longer a mark of financial strength—rather the reverse. So widely is it understood that credit buying possesses its own virtues and benefits, that it is generally assumed that the man who pays the traveller as soon as the order is delivered is not financially strong enough to obtain a good credit reference. Anyone who gives rise to that belief will find his dealings cramped. Chemists buying on credit terms have found that they can take from the public the cost of and the profit on a consignment of goods before they themselves have to pay for them.

Minimising Dead Stock

Almost every chemist has to give credit, and he is thereby financing his customers to some extent. He can hardly afford to finance his suppliers also. The wise man balances the cost of giving credit by minimising the dead stock which he carries; for all stock which is bought outright is, in the sense that it is earning no interest for the concern, dead until sold. At the beginning of the month or quarter the chemist may receive £25 worth of goods. These he may sell during the period; and if he obtains credit for that period on the purchase he does not pay that £25 until he has received the £30 or so which represents their sale price. Plainly, that is more profitable business than forgoing the use of that £25 for a month or a quarter by paying it away in the first place. Cash discounts seldom compensate for the definite benefit of the use of the money. Credit buying—a branch of production credit—did not come to help the moneyless. It is the outcome of astute business men having realised that the supplier's capital might be made to do duty for a considerable portion of retail distribution as well as wholesale distribution and manufacturing.

Wealthy American business magnates almost always have mortgages on their property. They can make the money of which they are thus given the use earn interest at a higher rate than that which they are required to pay. In a similar way, credit is the moneyed man's instrumental to additional capital. Those who have little or no money get little credit. It is the man with plenty to whom credit is the most valuable asset. That "money," of course, need not exist in freehold deeds, or stocks and shares, or cash; it may as well be prospective money, such as is a real possession of the fully insured chemist with a good connection and steadily increasing profits.

Credit Buying Better Buying

Credit buying is generally better buying than is cash buying. Existing commitments are often left out of account when a man gives an immediate cheque for a consignment of goods such as he has not previously handled. When the consignment is to be paid for at a fixed future date, the chemist is more likely to consider what debts will then fall due, and thus will only be speculative when satisfied that no established profit-earner will suffer. Failures there certainly are which are due to credit indulgence. They merely prove the incompetence of the persons concerned to pilot credit buying, and to whistle the "speed astern" when necessary.

Restrictions there must certainly be in credit buying. It should generally be applied only to goods or services for immediate use. It is not generally wise to extend credit terms beyond the date at which the public will have paid for the goods concerned. Terms should be short enough to ensure that sight of the debt will be kept, and that there is no danger of incurring others which will prejudice the settlement of the original one. Reasonable charges are a further desideratum, and the chemist must be analytical of the benefit to be conferred by the goods purchased on credit terms. Simple credit terms, hire-purchase tems, bills of exchange and bank overdrafts—these are the forms generally taken by business credit. It should be noted that into each of them the bank's influence is projected. To obtain credit in any one of these forms, the chemist will have to make certain that the banker thinks well of him.

Whether it is a consignment of goods or a new shop front that is required on credit terms, the supplier will inquire of the chemist's banker as to that chemist's trustworthiness in the way of business for the stated figures—monthly or in total. Should the reply "Good for your figure," or something similar, come back, all will be well. But if the banker replies, "Proceed with caution," or "Cash transaction recommended," good business or even essential time to pay may be lost, together with the desired confidence of the supplier.

When a banker finds that his customer has repaid on a stipulated date an overdraft or loan granted he will regard that as good evidence. He will like to see, also, that provision has been made for bank charges. Those who settle all accounts with a regular monthly batch of cheques demonstrate that method rules their financial organisation. But the account which shows that cheques have been dishonoured for want of funds one day and honoured when represented alongside a credit on the next, is generally run by a man who draws cheques and commits himself to payments without knowing how he stands, or gives "orders to pay" in a "the-bank-will-stand-by-me" spirit conducive to general slackness in the handling of money matters.

Use of a Banking Account

The actual amount of the chemist's balance—unless it is an overdrawn balance in excess of the limit stipulated—is the least important thing in weighing credit status. What a man is and what a man does are of far more importance than what a man has where business reputation is concerned. Bankers know that most traders have better use for their money than to leave it idle on current account, and they like to see money made to work and earn interest. It is the lack of a policy which makes it dangerous for a supplier to allow credit to a particular chemist. The status-establishing banker may make a mental note to the credit of the chemist who pays in regularly, if not daily, makes all payments by cheques and replaces by cheques moneys taken from the till, and makes personal withdrawals from the banking account, not from the cash takings. These are generally signs that the chemist is a good business man who keeps accurate books and checks them with his pass-book. Those who remunerate themselves by a monthly transfer of salary and commission from the business account to a private account gain kudos in the banker's eye; these, obviously, put the business and its future before their immediate personal well-being. Those who make monthly or quarterly appropriations to a depreciation account are marked as provident. Extent of regular calls on the chemist's pocket and the way in which these are met may have some influence on the banker's opinion of him as a credit proposition.

Wisdom is expressed in the action of the chemist who, when asking for credit for a sum in excess of his normal way of business, approaches his bank manager and explains the purpose of such an extraordinary move. Thus, when the appropriate inquiry comes through, the banker will, if satisfied, give the required mandate for the granting of the credit. Such an action on the chemist's part is calculated to improve his status for all time. It is apparent that such a man does not commit himself without due consideration.

Personalities

MR. GEORGE AVERILL, Ph.C., Rugeley, has been appointed a magistrate for Staffordshire.

MR. RICHARD PYCROFT WHITE, chemist and druggist (W. Everard White & Son, chemists, Gainsborough), has been successful in obtaining the diploma and in passing the Supplemental examination of the Worshipful Company of Spectaclemakers.

MR. JOHN RENNIE (W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon), who was operated on for appendicitis on Christmas Eve, and is now in a nursing home, is making a very good recovery, and hopes to return home about January 10. Mr. Rennie asks us to express his appreciation of the many kind messages he has received.

MR. THOMAS MABEN, Ph.C., who retired at the end of 1930, after thirty years of active service with the London branch of Parke, Davis & Co., was the guest at a dinner given in his honour by a party of the executive staff of the firm, at the Criterion Restaurant, on December 30. Mr. E. Pope, manager, expressed in a few words the good wishes of the assembled company for Mr. Maben's enjoyment of a long and comfortable period of retirement. The works manager, Mr. P. J. A. Cathcart, also spoke, and was followed by Dr. J. Stanley White with a eulogy of Mr. Maben's work. Mr. Maben, in his response, gave some interesting and intimate details of his career.

THE New Year Honours, issued on January 1, include a few names of general interest to the drug trade. Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., F.R.S., receives a peerage; Sir John Rose Bradford, M.D., and Sir Richard Gregory, D.Sc., are made baronets; knighthoods are conferred on Dr. E. G. Graham Little, M.P., and Dr. J. S. Whitaker, senior medical officer of the Ministry of Health; Mr. I. G. Gibbon, principal assistant secretary of the same Ministry, receives the C.B.; Dr. A. W. Hill, F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, is promoted to the rank of K.C.M.G.; and the C.B.E. is awarded to Professor Sidney Russ, D.Sc., for work in connection with radium at the Middlesex Hospital.

Trade Notes

STAINLESS STEEL hypodermic needles are advertised in this issue by Albert H. Jacobs, 157 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1.

HAWKER & Co., 120 Pentonville Road, London, N.1, are specialising in the manufacture of tin containers suitable for packing drugs, chemicals and galenicals.

SOLIDOL CHEMICAL, LTD., Ashmead House, Disney Street, London, S.E.1, give some particulars in their advertisement regarding four new lines they have lately placed on the market.

COUPON GIFT SCHEMES.—Photographic dealers will read with interest an open letter from Pathéscope, Ltd., 5 Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2, which appears in the advertisement pages of this issue.

BOB MARTIN, LTD., Southport, are offering a special parcel of artistic display material relating to their popular dog medicines. The complete range of the advertising matter will be sent free of charge on receipt of a postcard request.

THE close of the year invites retrospection, and among the names of manufacturers appearing in this issue whose products have been well known for over a century is that of Meggeson & Co., Ltd., New Church Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E.16. The business was founded by George Meggeson. Ph.C., and throughout its long history quality has been the keynote of the success which has led to a world-wide reputation for medicated lozenges and pastilles

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1930, p. 341.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 10, 1930.)

"GLYTELENE"; for an internal lubricant (3). By W. R. Saunders, 75 Graham Road, Dalston, London, E.8. 517,019.

"GERMOLSKIN TABLET"; for skin tablets (3). By Veno Drug Co. (1925), Ltd., Veno Buildings, Chester Road, Manchester, S.W. 517,036. (Associated.)

"SAE-SAL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Watkins & Laing, 37 Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4. 517,148.

"CYONA SILVER DISC" with circular design ("Silver Disc" disclaimed); for medicinal oils (3). By The Cyona Co., Ltd., Broadway, Didcot, Berkshire. 517,153. (Associated.)

"CALOMINTS"; for mint tablets (3). By R. H. Benson, Chelston Pharmacy, Walnut Road, Torquay. 517,167.

"ACRIMULS"; "ACRIMULSION"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 517,436/437. (Associated.)

"CELLANBAND"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., 26 Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Worcestershire. 517,599.

"PHILENTE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By D. L. Evans & Co., Ltd., 32 Harrington Road, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7. 517,653.

"MAY DAWN"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Cussons, Sons, & Co., Ltd., Moor Lane, Kersal, Manchester. 516,814.

"SADKO"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By L. V. Rothschild, 475 Oxford Street, London, W.1. 517,214.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 17, 1930.)

"DAZON"; for agricultural chemicals (2). By Dawsons (Chemists), Ltd., 257 High Street, Ponders End, Middlesex. 517,946.

"TAYLOR'S"; for plasters (3). By E. Taylor, Ltd., 3 & 4 Queen's Terrace, Islington Square, Salford, Lancashire. 501,079.

"PLASETTE"; for liquid plaster (3). By Ostrowick & Co., 1 Leaf Square, Salford. 514,855.

"MOUSON"; for cold cream (3) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. G. Mouson & Co., Gwinnerstrasse 9, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 514,876; 509,162. (Associated.)

"VULCASE"; for laxative pills (3). By Laboratoires Pierre Brisson et Cie., 74 rue Championnet, Paris (18e), France. 516,910.

"CLARILAX"; for medicinal salines (3). By D. R. Jones, 154 Princes Road, Liverpool. 517,543.

"MATACA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By P. C. Luty, 72 Balmoral Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow. 517,607.

"SOUTHALLS' SANITARY TOWEL" with label design; for sanitary towels (11). By Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., 19, 20 & 21 Lower Priary, Birmingham. 513,692. (Associated.)

"DAGGETT and RAMSDELL'S": for vanishing cream (48). By Daggett and Ramsdell, 2 Park Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 508,509. (Associated.)

"VOILA!"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Mount Vernon Road, Larkfield, Rawdon, Nr. Leeds. 516,580.

"LADY ANNE'S PREPARATIONS" in circular silhouette landscape design incorporating name and address of applicant's firm; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Dorothy G. Hewer, 16 North Audley Street, London, W.1. 517,237.

"Oval design incorporating beehive with the words 'INDUSTRY FORWARD' and 'O. G. & Co., LTD.'"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd., 51 to 54 Frith Street, Soho, London, W.1. 517,420. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 24, 1930.)

"PATHÉ"; for photographic films, etc. (1). By Pathé of France, Ltd., 5 Lisle Street, London, W.C.2. B514,927.

"ENZENA"; for agricultural chemicals, etc. (2). By B. C. Tipper & Son, Ltd., 43 to 45 Homer Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 518,170.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

COOPER.—At the Nursing Home, 83 Crouch Hill, London, N.8, on December 24, 1930, the wife of Cyril Cooper, M.P.S. (THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), 15 Goodwyn Avenue, Mill Hill, N.W.7 of a daughter.

SHEPHERD.—At 79 Harlow Road, Lidget Green, Bradford, on December 27, 1930, Hilda (*née* Northrop), the wife of F. Shepherd, M.P.S., of a son.

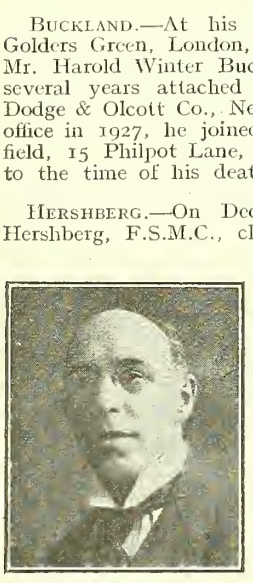
Marriages

GOODWIN—CUSSONS.—At St. Paul's Church, Kersal, Manchester, on December 22, 1930, Thomas Leslie Goodwin to Marjorie, only daughter of Mr. Alex. T. Cussons (Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., perfumers and soap makers, Manchester).

Deaths

BUCKLAND.—At his residence, 43 Hodford Road, Golders Green, London, N.W., on December 17, 1930, Mr. Harold Winter Buckland. Mr. Buckland was for several years attached to the London office of the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York; on the closing of this office in 1927, he joined the staff of Wilson & Mansfield, 15 Philpot Lane, E.C.3, where he remained up to the time of his death.

HERSHBERG.—On December 29, 1930, Mr. Alfred Hershberg, F.S.M.C., chemist and druggist, 77 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester.



MR. A. HERSHBERG

Mr. Hershberg began his career in pharmacy with a four years' apprenticeship to Bailie McKinnon, Dundee. He next went to Edinburgh, where he was a junior assistant to Mr. H. C. Baildon, and also had charge of the manufacture of galenicals for the outdoor department of the Consumption Hospital, and of its dispensing. On the completion of his studies with Mr. W. B. Cowie, Ph.C. (Central School of Pharmacy, Edinburgh), he passed the Qualifying examination in 1900. Going southwards to gain further experience, he acted as a branch manager to Timothy White Co., Ltd., for three years, and eventually acquired his own business. In 1916 he became secretary of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Committee. Mr. Hershberg, who was a Fellow of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians and of the National Association of Opticians, was elected president of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association in 1919. In every sphere he earned the respect and appreciation of his colleagues, and his death, at a comparatively early age, came as a great shock to his many friends.

HODGKIN.—On December 26, 1930, Mr. John Hodgkin, F.L.S., Three Mile Cross, Reading. Mr. Hodgkin was a great-grandson of the late Luke Howard, F.R.S., founder of Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford. He was a partner in the firm for about fifteen years, of which the last five were spent in the management of Hopkin & Williams, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1., a business purchased by Messrs. Howards & Sons in 1888. During his partnership he spent much of his time in travelling in the provinces, where he is still well remembered by the older generation of wholesale druggists. He subsequently joined the firm of Herrings & Co.; when they were amalgamated with Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., he retired from business life, became secretary to the Whitehall Club and engaged in literary activities. He took a great interest in the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and was on the Executive for some years. Mr. Hodgkin was a great student of English pottery, on which his parents were, in their day, probably the leading authorities. He was also a prominent freemason. His only son, Major A. E. Hodgkin, M.C., joined the staff of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., before the war, and is now with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

JONES.—On December 26, 1930, after a brief illness, Mr. Ivor Lloyd Jones, chemist and druggist, 152 Windsor Road, Neath, aged seventy-one. Mr. Jones carried on business as a chemist and optician for thirty-five years at Neath, where has was much esteemed.

MELCHETT.—At 35 Lowndes Square, London, S.W.1, on December 27, 1930, Alfred Mond, 1st Baron Melchett of Landford, P.C., F.R.S., aged sixty-two. Lord Melchett was the son of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., a partner in the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., founded in 1873. After graduating at Edinburgh University, he qualified as a barrister and shortly afterwards joined his father's firm. In 1926 Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., and several other companies in the chemical trade amalgamated under the title of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., the authorised capital of which is now £95,000,000. Mr. Alfred Mond (as he then was) entered Parliament in 1906, and, after holding various appointments, became Minister of Health in 1922, in which year he attended the annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Of late years Lord Melchett was prominently associated with the rationalisation of industry, and took a leading part in obtaining the co-operation of the representatives of the Trades Union Congress with a view to ensuring industrial peace. He was responsible for a large part of the cost of housing in a special room his late father's bequest of pictures to the National Gallery. His heir is the Hon. Henry Mond, M.P., who is a director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

PADWICK.—At 1 Montefiore Road, Hove, on December 23, 1930, Mr. John Padwick, Ph.C., aged eighty-seven. Mr. Padwick, who was the son of a chemist, was born at Havant, and early in life became an orphan. After an apprenticeship at Christchurch he went to Randall & Son, Southampton, as an improver, and qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1866. He married and went to Brighton in 1867, acquiring the business at 5 Preston Street, and since then he and his family have played a notable part in the pharmaceutical and public life of the town. The family's connection with pharmacy has been, and is, exceptionally intimate, as Mr. Padwick's only brother, the late Mr. Thomas Padwick, also took up that profession, and was for many years in business at Redhill, being succeeded by his son Mr. Percivale Padwick. Mr. Thomas and Mr. John Padwick married sisters, and a third sister married the late Mr. Watts, of Hove, also a chemist. Since Mr. Padwick's retirement the business at Preston Street has been conducted by his son, Mr. Kingsley Padwick, whose two sons are also engaged in pharmacy; the elder, Mr. Gordon Padwick, is already qualified. Mr. John Padwick was a member of the Brigton and Hove Association of Pharmacy, in which he held office for many years. A chat with him about the days of long ago was always interesting, his excellent memory preserving a never-failing fund of reminiscences. Music was Mr. Padwick's great hobby. He was also a deacon of Union Church, being closely connected with the Rev. R. J. Campbell during his ministry there. The interment took place on December 27 at the Hove Cemetery, the service being conducted by the Rev. Rhondda Williams. Apart from the family, among those present were Messrs. H. B. Mackie and John Plowright (president and secretary respectively of the Brighton and Hove Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. J. Franklin (president of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy), and Mr. Edgar Jones.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

We Begin the Year

with thoughts of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill to perturb us. No longer a mere draft, with an air of unreality about it, the measure before Parliament has accompanied the income tax demands to remind us during the period of national festivity that there is a more serious side to existence. One advantage of finding the full text of the Bill in the Christmas number of the *C. & D.* was that it provided us with something to read and re-read at a time when no daily papers were available, and the probability is that many chemists and druggists now have a much closer acquaintance with the Government proposals than they had before. They should have realised what extra burdens are to be fastened upon them so long as they continue to carry on business in open shops; how much they may have to pay each year and how they may suffer if they fail to pay; how they are to be inspected at their own expense and what may happen to them if the results of the inspections are not entirely satisfactory to the powers that be; how they may be made to suffer for the misdeeds of their assistants; and how they may be helplessly entangled in rules and regulations galore, for enforcement of which the Pharmaceutical Society will be responsible at the behest of the Home Secretary. Truly the outlook is far from being a cheerful one, the more especially as the Bill appears to offer so little to chemists and druggists in return for the extra burdens and discomforts it foreshadows. Amendment of the measure is being talked about at the Society's headquarters, and amendment is surely needed if the provisions of the Bill are to be made acceptable to those of us in retail business. But what are the suggested amendments and what are the prospects of their being accepted by the Government and by Parliament?

Failing Amendment

of the Bill to an extent that may be regarded as satisfactory by the rank and file, what action do our leaders propose to take? Will they initiate steps to have the Bill opposed if it remains substantially unaltered, and fight it then to the bitter end? Or, are they prepared to yield at discretion and permit the Bill to pass, accepting the proposals for reconstruction of the Pharmaceutical Society, the registration of pharmacies and other aids to bureaucratic working as sufficient justification for withholding opposition to its further progress? It will be a sorry day for the chemists and druggists of Great Britain if the latter should prove to be the case, for any enhanced status that may accrue to pharmacy as a result of the passing of the Bill without serious amendment will be purchased at the cost of loss of precious independence. I am reluctant to believe that the Council of our Society would be likely to let us down to such an extent; but time is getting on, and we seem to be approaching a most critical period while still allowed to remain in ignorance of what steps it is proposed to take. It should be remembered, by the way, that there are some seven to eight thousand chemists and druggists who are not members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and that their rights are at stake as well as those of the rest of us. Is any account to be taken of them now, or are they to be regarded as being unworthy of notice until such time as the Bill passes and there is a possibility of extracting from them fees for retention of their names upon the Register?

Interesting Formulas

are included among those quoted from the new edition of the Australian and New Zealand Formulary (*C. & D.*, December 27, p. 791), and I venture to suggest that they all show indication of having been devised by practising pharmacists, for the most part in retail business. This is more than can be said of the formulas and working directions which are given in the report of the Pharmacy Subcommittee of the Pharmacopœia Commission, and I regard it as something of a misfortune that such should be the case. After reading Mr. Walmsley's remarks in your pages (*C. & D.*, December 20, p. 770), I found myself reflecting upon the unpractical nature from the point of view of the man behind the counter of certain details to which Mr. Walmsley directed attention. As a result I was forced to the conclusion that this point of view has not received sufficient consideration, which is not surprising when one looks up the names of the members of the Subcommittee. They are mostly pharmacists not at present practising, and some of them have probably never practised in a shop. This is not as it ought to be, and I fear my hopes of the next Pharmacopœia as a working pharmacist's guide have been somewhat dashed by realisation of the fact.

Detective Stories

are not easy to write on whatever ideas they may be based. A pharmacist who has passed his eightieth year, Mr. F. A. Fawkes (a nephew of the late Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S.), has just completed (Simpkin Marshall, 2s. 6d.) a book of short stories entitled "Adventures of a Chemist." There are fifteen of these tales, the subject-matter of which is cleverly differentiated so as to avoid the monotony which might otherwise accrue as the result of several incidents being related to the personality of the proprietor of a shop in a small Midland town. The chemist has for his intimate friend a retired man of means, who makes a hobby of the discovery of crime. Given this setting, it can be easily conceived that many striking adventures befall the amateur discoverer of crime and his friend. The investigations of these two amateurs are so amusing and engrossing that it is to be hoped that Mr. Fawkes will give us a further series on similar lines.

Of the Fifty-three Chests

of holograph memoranda left by Sir William Petty, F.R.S., physician, surveyor and man of affairs, a considerable proportion has long been in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne's family, and a representative selection has been edited (2 vols., Constable, 52s. 6d.) by the present holder of the title. As is generally known, Petty was among the founders of the Royal Society, and filled important posts during the Commonwealth and the reigns of Charles II and his successor. The two volumes of his notes edited by Lord Lansdowne are well worth dipping into, alike on account of their shrewd comments on men and things and for the light they throw on the knowledge of the period. His discussion of the uses and cost of distilled water, for instance, is of distinct interest.

The Most Unusual Event

noted is the resuscitation of a young woman who had been hanged at Oxford for felony and was presumed to be dead when Petty and Thomas Willis, M.D., discovering signs of life, set about reviving her. Their treatment, comprising among other things about a dozen prescriptions, is set out in full, with annotations by Dr. Charles Singer. Commencing with "some strong waters," the doctors proceeded to administer "a more temperate and cordiall water" of the following formula: "Aquarum Cœlestis (et) Cinamomi aa ʒj., Lujulæ ʒiiij." The first item, it may be observed, is rain water. The hanged woman was restored to health and is said to have lived another fifteen years. The case naturally created a great sensation.



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Editorial Articles

The Year 1931

LOOKING forward has, at least, one saving grace; we can tincture the prospects with our own emotions, and trust to good fortune or industry in trying to realise our expectations. Reading over again our message of a year ago, the impression gained was that we were gravely concerned over the outlook in pharmacy. Perhaps it was only the deferred hope which maketh the heart sick; the Departmental Committee's report still tarried. When it did arrive, in March, it raised a conflict of feelings, due largely to pharmaceutical differences on the Committee, and we knew our plea for unity had failed to materialise. Over three years had passed since that Committee was appointed, and quite a number of our public men had begun to think the old method of dealing with poisons had proved so good as to baffle the concentrated wisdom of the Committee to produce anything better. Nor have they succeeded; the draft Bill had the appearance of change for the sake of changing, and the report preceding the Bill confirms that impression. The mountain gave birth to the mouse; but small as the production is, it is full of the direst mischief to pharmacy. The draft Bill, however, is no longer part of a report, but something real within the precincts of the House of Lords; and we begin to think the lack of unanimity among pharmacists on the Committee must be prevailing outside. Nine months have passed, and outside the select few no one knows what is operating within the minds of our rulers. We are conjured by peregrinating orators to put our trust in the Council;

we have done that before, and have been disappointed. Experience and skill in political affairs are necessary if we are to make good, and we look for some demonstration that such as we have in our midst are being used to advantage. This House of Lords Bill is not to our liking, and we have to mould it into harmony with our needs or do our best to destroy it. Perhaps we can still secure something on commonsensible lines by negotiation; perhaps not, as it is such an easy thing for a Government department to repeat what a departmental committee has affirmed—to hand over the control of poisons to the Secretary of State, and make compulsory membership of the Society incumbent on authorised sellers of poisons so that control can be made effective. It would appear that the prospects for 1931 are mixed in character. Every chemist in business who stops to think about his relationship to the community is aware of the danger of an outbreak of rules and regulations combined with meticulous inspection. During the past nine months the Pharmaceutical Society's Council appears to have been repeating the process of reading the Bill, and somehow seems to have lost its bearings. We understand it has contrived a counterblast in the form of an amended Bill to be placed before a delegates' meeting during the last week of the present month. We had hoped against hope that all necessary amendments would have been deposited before last June. On the face of it, a reconstructed Bill has as little chance of happy fruition as some of the other troublesome problems in industrial politics. The tangible thing is the present Bill in the House of Lords; and while this has been materialising, our Council has frittered away its energies in another field to produce an educational tangle as a diversion. Had the same speed been shown over the one problem as over the other, our prospects for 1931 would have been brighter. We have been informed that we may all become pharmaceutical chemists if the Council has its way; but this did not prevent undigested propositions on examinations using old titles being published. It would have been a real gain had we concentrated our efforts on a truly first-class measure of pharmacy reform instead of froth-blowing. Our message for 1931 is a simple one; it is to concentrate on first things first, and not to throw away energy on side-shows; it is enough to think of these when we know what our position in relation to the community is likely to be in the future. The conception that membership of our Society is only compulsory to enable us to become authorised sellers of poisons is not pleasing. It is a distinct lowering of the prestige of pharmacy. There is a need to consolidate our profession on the same terms as similar bodies, and it is weakness on our part to be put off with sham protection. To a certain extent there appears some indifference in our ranks; but since we called attention to this condition, we feel it is more the lack of concentration by our rulers on definite postulates, on the aims to be achieved. It is truly regrettable that they should have made no concerted attempt to organise the whole craft to act in a direct and logical manner, and it is the seeming futility, inaction and spreadeagled interests of our rulers which is the despair of the man in the shop. We reaffirm that here is a Bill which directly affects the man keeping open shop and presents an open book to a Secretary of State, to write in what rules and regulations he may choose for governing every other section of practising pharmacists. The need is plain for a council of action; six or seven selected men would do more than all the composite bodies we have set up to be our masters. Let our method in 1931 be based on what a much smaller Society did during 1908. It is not too late to unite now, and learn from the mistakes then made. If we are wise and know how to use experience, we should be able to forge something useful out of this draft Bill: if not, let us oppose it with all our forces. The need of greater concentration of activity in developing public opinion is urgent; unless we can get the right atmosphere we are chasing shadows. Let us be clear in our own minds what are our fundamental needs; place them in the right quarter with no uncertainty of language; insist upon the minimum or oppose the Bill. Such is the 1931 objective.

Cheap Turpentine

NOTWITHSTANDING the renewed cheapness of American turpentine, which is now about 33s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot, the outlook is still obscure and certainly not very encouraging, for higher prices. Concurrently with the cheaper prices deliveries into consumers' hands this season have been stimulated by the comparatively low values. Commenting on the position in our issue of August 30 (p. 290), when the price was about 36s. 6d., we suggested that it was as yet premature to assume that the worst of the depression had been seen. Since then there has been no important redeeming feature in the American situation, although the Savannah market was at one period last month strengthened by a fair revival of activity on domestic account, chiefly incidental to some so-called investment buying induced by lighter receipts in the southern markets. The Savannah quotation was then advanced to 38¾ cents per gallon, but this improvement was short-lived. The main reason for this would appear to be the malaise engendered by the epidemic of banking troubles in the United States, and this factor is likely to delay a return of confidence and retard the development of new industrial activity in the near future. As we have previously pointed out, calculations as regards the crop yield this season went entirely astray, as instead of the much-talked-of prospect of a decrease, in the early months of the year, the movement of receipts so far has been fully equal to last year. The total receipts up to the end of November in the South, probably accounted for roughly 85 per cent. of the total crop yield, which was much the same as a year before, while available stocks in the Savannah district at fully 88,000 barrels, are more than 20,000 barrels larger on the year, or the greatest seen for a number of years. In view of the reduced domestic consumption of late, efforts have apparently been made by American interests to dispose of additional considerable quantities in the export markets. This presumably explains the more reluctant attitude of dealers and importers on this side to assist in the movement. According to trustworthy reports from Savannah, a very large consignment is now about to be made to the London market of well over 30,000 barrels in one bottom. This will, of course, mean an accumulation of supplies on this side to about 57,000 barrels, which would be more than sufficient to cope with requirements until near the end of April next. Rather conflicting views have been expressed as to market prospects in the United States, where some attach no little importance to recent bad weather reports from the producing district, and suggestions that future receipts will be very small, compared with the remainder of the previous campaign. The prices being low and somewhat under cost of production,

there is always a possibility of a sensitive market in the event of a revival of buying or better reports about the financial situation. It is remarkable that the London deliveries this year have kept pace so well with the returns for last year, in spite of the depressed condition of British trade; and it can only be concluded that on account of the cheapness of the product, manufacturers have been more disposed to keep themselves well supplied. The total outgoings for the year will probably be close on 100,000 barrels, if not more. The returns for some weeks past have been mostly at well above the same period last year, when the price was about 8s. per cwt. higher. The present value is, of course, encouraging a freer use of the genuine gum spirit at the expense of cheaper substitutes, which not infrequently cause difficulties to manufacturers in their operations. There is little doubt that the price will continue to fluctuate around the current level, for a while at any rate, in anticipation of much freer supplies to this side with the turn of the year, so that the possibility of a temporary squeeze, such as had been apprehended over last spring when the London stocks fell to nearly 9,000 barrels, may be considered very remote. The London visible supply near mid-June was reduced to as low as 12,358 barrels, and again increased steadily, reaching over 42,000 barrels in the earlier part of October, but declined lately to 31,150 barrels or 5,200 barrels under the same date last year. At the close of December, however, stocks had increased to over 57,000 barrels. The trade demand in London lately has been spasmodic, and on the approach of the stock-taking period it is unlikely that much new buying will take place before the New Year. The same applies to resin, the stocks of which in America have grown to abnormally heavy dimensions not seen for several years past, but the resistance of prices for resin may be largely attributed to their very low level, which last month induced some speculative buying. The c.i.f. quotation for the best pale grade fell at one time in October to 16s. 8d. per cwt., but rose recently to 17s. 11d., although ending again under unsettled conditions; this compared with 20s. 6d. at the opening of the year.

In Sleepy Hollow

OUR editorial article of November 15, entitled "Do Chemists Mind What Happens?" has had the effect, as the Correspondence section in our subsequent issues shows, of impressing on those of our subscribers who are pharmacists the danger of an apathetic attitude to the possibilities inherent in the Departmental Committee's report and the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill. Just before going to press we received a letter from Mr. Thomas Marns, of Ealing, which accords so closely with our own experience in this matter that we quote it in full:—

Not very long ago I was addressing a branch meeting in a fairly large town. Next morning, before I left this town, I thought that I would call in and see a man who was a fellow assistant with me, many years ago, whom I had not seen for years, and who now was in business for himself in this town. I found the shop. He said, "What in the world are you doing here?" I replied, "Why didn't you come to my meeting last night?" "What meeting was that?" said he. I explained that I had been addressing a meeting called by the local branch. "How came you to address them?" he asked. I told him that the Council had asked me to undertake this work. "Are you on the Council?" was his next question. When I told him that I had served on that body for nine years, he said, "That's fine; let's see—Neathercoat is the president, isn't he?" I explained that Mr. Neathercoat had been our president, but that we had had quite a number of men in the chair since then. "Well, what was this meeting all about?" was his next question. He did not seem to understand anything about the Departmental Committee or their report, so I told him some of the most important things about it. He commented: "Well, what are you fashing yourself about, anyway? You people on the Council are all right, and no doubt you mean well; but if we are up against it, in the way that you say we are, the only person who can get us out of the mess is old Glyn-Jones; leave it to him and it will be all right."

We have no means of knowing how many of these descendants of Rip van Winkle there are in pharmacy, but they undoubtedly constitute a danger. We may suggest that they give a share of their attention to the serious reading of the trade Press.

New Books

Whitaker, J.—*An Almanack . . . 1931.* 7¼ in. by 4¾ in. Pp. 960. 6s. (and Pp. 640, 3s.). J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd., 12 Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4. [The sixty-third annual volume of this well-known book of reference contains thirty-two pages more than its immediate predecessor, representing a regular rate of expansion in its contents and its corresponding usefulness. The "Annual Summaries" (pp. 914-944) are of value in recalling half-forgotten incidents which may eventually prove to be of more significance than was realised when they occurred. Customary features have been revised with the usual thoroughness.]

Pregl, F.—*Quantitative Organic Microanalysis.* 10 in. by 6 in. Pp. xiv + 237. 15s. J. & A. Churchill, 40 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W.1. [This is the second English edition translated by Mr. E. Fyleman from the third revised and enlarged German edition. The present-day importance of the subject is obvious, especially in the study of biochemical phenomena, and the requirements of the day have been taken into account without neglecting the historical developments of the subject. Manipulative and other experimental details are described with minuteness. In this edition the main consideration has been to cope with the mistakes of beginners, and the author has restricted himself to the methods which he and his co-workers have developed. References to literature are given as footnotes.]

Weltadressbuch der Chemischen Industrie, 1930-31, Die ausserdeutschen Länder. 9 in. by 6 in. Pp. LXXII + 892. Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Zweigniederlassung Berlin, S.W.19. [This second volume of a directory of the world's chemical industry deals with most countries outside Germany. The work is divided into three parts. Part I (occupying 697 pages) gives a list of chemicals and the addresses of the principal suppliers; Part II (125 pages) deals in the same matter with raw materials; while Part III (70 pages) is devoted to machines, apparatus and accessories. Names of products are given throughout the work in German, English, French, Spanish and Italian. Indices in the same languages complete this useful international work of reference.]

Mitchell, C. A.—*Recent Advances in Analytical Chemistry. Volume I, Organic Chemistry.* 8¼ in. by 5¼ in. Pp. x + 421. 12s. 6d. J. & A. Churchill, 40 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W.1. [To supply workers with the latest information arranged in an easily accessible form on matters connected with analytical chemistry, this volume on organic chemistry has been included in the Recent Advances Series. The general scheme of the work is to give a brief critical summary of the analytical methods in use up to ten years ago, and from that period onwards recent developments are dealt with more fully. Concise working details of new methods are given. The work is intended for those who require information as to the best methods of dealing with analytical problems in the following fields: sugar, oils and fats, essential oils (by E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.), proteins, tannins, cereals, milk (by G. D. Elsdon, B.Sc., F.I.C.), paper, petroleum, coal, gas analysis. A detailed index is provided, and the book contains six plates and nineteen text-figures.]

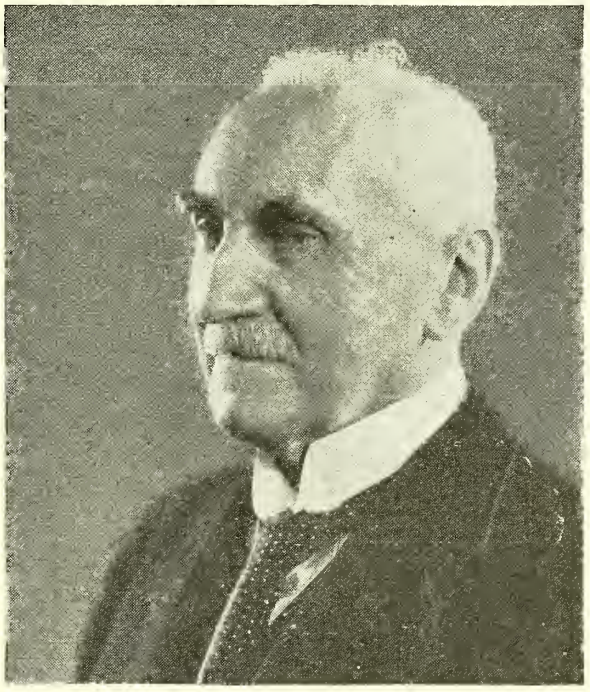
The Freedom of the Pharmacist

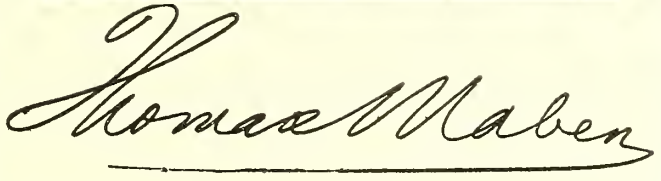
A New Year's Message

BY THOMAS MABEN, PH.C., F.C.S.

I AM not old enough to remember the political contest in 1865, which resulted in the great statesman, W. E. Gladstone, being ejected from the Parliamentary representation of the University of Oxford, but I recall having seen "Punch's" famous cartoon on that event, "Pegasus Unharnessed," representing Gladstone as the winged steed soaring to the heavens and rejoicing in his freedom.

When the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST invited me to write a New Year message to his readers I asked, "What shall I write about?" The reply was, "Anything you like." So here I am on Pegasus, unharnessed, unfettered, free from the task which for more than sixty years has been my daily round, free from the consideration of lack of time and opportunity which so often wrecks our best resolutions, free even from the necessity of consulting anyone or anything save my own horse sense. With such freedom I can soar as high as imagination or Pegasus will carry me; but if the flight be too daring or if Pegasus become restive, I may be dropped like another Bellerophon into what R. M. Ballantyne, in one of the books of my boyhood days, called "illimitable profundity," or, to vary the metaphor, into that nether region of the journalist, the W.P.B.





Freedom

An unharnessed Pegasus is synonymous with freedom. What does that hard-worked word mean to the pharmacist? I have been out of the retail trade for more than thirty years, and if all tales be true of the distractions of a pharmacist's life to-day, I ought to be glad. When I first went to business we were at the beck and call of the public for seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day. The shop was open from 8 a.m. till 8.30 p.m., and much later on Saturdays, and for several hours on Sundays and holidays. Strangely enough we were usually crowded on Sundays, but rarely saw a customer on holidays, which led me early to the belief that illness is in very many cases largely imaginary; it makes itself felt when people have the time to call in the doctor on the Sunday, and miraculously disappears when any holiday excitement is on foot.

I am quite sure that there is not one hour of the twenty-four in which I have not been called upon to dispense a prescription for a patient, or sell threepennyworth of laudanum for someone who had dined not wisely but too well. Nevertheless, few of us ever complained. We had a monopoly, or thought we had, and we regarded it as part of our contract to serve the public at all reasonable (and unreasonable) hours. Otherwise we were free. True, we had a poisons register, which was hardly ever examined—only once, I think, in my own experience—but we had no poison-cupboard, and no ribbed bottles. The liq. morph. and the aq. dest. stood side by side in 40-oz. shop rounds, and the tinct. opii and tinct. rhei were also cheek by jowl; but, curiously enough, no accident was ever known to occur either through carelessness or ignorance. No circulars ever reached us from the Home Office; and so long as we paid for our methylated spirit, tobacco and patent-medicine licences, and purchased such Inland Revenue stamps as we might require for our own proprietaries we had no worries. Unfortunately, these halcyon days had to come to an end.

The 1880 Case

First of all there was the House of Lords' decision that a limited company was not a "person," and could not be examined, therefore the 1868 Act did not apply in such a case. This was, of course, looked upon as "judge-made law" which would soon be rectified. Scores of pharmacists were of opinion that the Pharmaceutical Society should have at once gone to Parliament for an amended Act, since it was obviously against the public interests that a limited company, which "had neither a soul to be damned nor a body to be kicked," should have all our privileges without any of our responsibilities, and be thus placed in a favoured position as traders. Unfortunately, Bloomsbury Square was divided in opinion, and nothing was done; and for some years the "stores" had a free run, many shops being conducted entirely by unqualified men.

Prices began to be cut by stores and by chemists themselves, while grocers and others took out patent-medicine licences and sold the popular "patents" at less than the average chemist could buy them. This continued until Glyn-Jones, one of the greatest benefactors pharmacy ever had, brought forward the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Next came the trouble with the possessive case, when millions of labels had to be scrapped because some genius had discovered that labels like "Gregory's Mixture" and "Friar's Balsam" indicated that the preparation was some-

body's private property; and about the same time ailment names like "cough mixture" were found to be liable, whereas "pectoral mixture" was free.

Then Mr. Cross, the Glasgow seedsman M.P., followed with an Act of Parliament which provided that weed-killers and sheep dips, containing as much arsenic as would poison the population of a great city, could be sold by any ironmonger or oilshop with no questions asked, while a registered chemist could not sell half an ounce of Fowler's solution to any stranger, or, indeed, to any customer, without taking the most elaborate precautions—a perfectly insane anomaly which still persists, with results known to everybody, murders being committed every year apparently with absolute immunity, and nobody seems to worry, whereas if by chance it is discovered that a pharmacist has left his poison-cupboard unlocked for half an hour the miserable man is promptly fined and publicly branded as a criminal.

Present Conditions

What about the pharmacist's freedom to-day? He has a half-holiday, just like other tradesmen, and closing hours regulated by law; golf and bowling may take more of his time, and on Sundays he may admire the wonders of Nature from a motor-car. But thousands of his fellow-traders enjoy exactly the same privileges. In the actual conduct of his business he has to put up with all the hardships and inconveniences of thirty years ago, and many more besides. He has National Health Insurance dispensing, which to many pharmacists is anathema, though not a few find the quarterly cheques very convenient. Of recent years restrictions have increased to an almost intolerable extent in regard to all scheduled poisons, not to speak of drugs that come into the D.D.A. category. Looking on from the outside, as I have done for many years, I have often wondered how long pharmacists (and medical men, too) will continue to allow themselves to be tied up by Orders in Council, Home Office edicts and other so-called legal methods, without even attempting to make an effective protest. So far as pharmaceutical politics are concerned, I have no message; all these tyrannical methods must work themselves out by a process of natural evolution, and we can only wait till the pot boils over, which will certainly happen some day.

From the Trade Point of View

From the actual trade point of view, surely there is room for a message. In the first place, there is no denying the fact that the vast majority of us are traders; the shop windows of nine out of every ten pharmacists prove the truth of this statement. Moreover, it is clear that if the pharmacist is to meet the competition of the chain stores, etc., he must attract the public by devices similar to those employed by his competitors. A few of the old school may consider such methods to be lowering the standard of pharmacy and to be unworthy of educated men. I do not take this view. So long as a pharmacist sells an honest article at an honest price and bearing a living profit, there is nothing degrading in the business; and if he finds that a particular class of trade is attractive to the people of his locality or to those who pass his pharmacy more or less frequently, I say "More power to his elbow."

There is room, particularly in large towns and cities, for pharmacists of the more professional type, who live mainly by dispensing, and there is not the same necessity for profuse window displays; indeed, it is probably true that an excessive display in a West-End residential district may offend a certain type of customer, and for such localities the unadorned window of the Victorian era may be preferred. There is, however, a limit beyond which the professional businesses cannot be expected to succeed, and to-day the majority of pharmacies are of what may be called the trading class. My message to these traders is that they must be sure that they earn an adequate profit on all the goods they sell. For example, many shopkeepers make the mistake of thinking that a quick turnover of a cheap line with a small profit is the sure road to success. A little consideration will show that for a pharmacist to push cheap lines is a serious mistake.

In the first place he has a reputation to build up or to maintain, and the cheap goods won't do it. When people want the cheap lines they go to the store where these things are sold, and where the labour employed is on a par with the goods handled. But a pharmacist cannot possibly afford to employ this class of labour in his pharmacy; his reputation would go down to zero in a week if he did. Secondly, cheap goods are often inferior goods. "Cheap and nasty" is the term that used to be applied to them, and no pharmacist can allow anything in his shop of a quality with which fault could be found. Every pharmacist should be able to assure his customer that everything he sells (excepting, of course, branded advertised specialities of which he can know nothing) is absolutely above suspicion, and that it is honestly worth the price asked for it. Thirdly, this argument assumes that the pharmacist must himself keep in close touch with his customer. The more time he devotes to the front shop and sees that his customers receive prompt and courteous attention, the better will he be liked by those who patronise his pharmacy. This, of course, presupposes that the actual dispensing is done out of sight by an assistant; and as no self-respecting pharmacist can ever keep an assistant who is not absolutely trustworthy, it is clear that the labour charges will be higher than if he did the dispensing himself and employed less highly paid assistants at the front. In such a pharmacy, therefore, the overhead charges are bound to be heavier than they would be in a chain store, where the chief duty in the front shop consists in handing out stock and receiving payment.

The Economic Question

This brings us to the most important point of all, the economic question, "What is the rate of profit a pharmacist should require?" Here I must point out that there is much misconception as to how profit should be calculated, whether on the cost price of goods or on the gross returns. If an article costs 4s. one man says he will get a profit of 25 per cent. if he sells it at 5s.; another says that in order to get a profit of 25 per cent. it is necessary to sell the article at 5s. 4d. Obviously, the first man only gets 20 per cent. on his selling price; and if he thinks that a business returning £2,000 will show a gross profit of £500 he is under a delusion, for the gross profit will only be £400. No pharmacist's business returning £2,000 could be carried on at anything like these figures. A profit of 50 per cent. on cost is the very least that would be required to-day. Such a business could not be carried on for less than £700 a year, making allowance for salary of owner and assistants and general overhead expenses. This means that purchases would amount to £1,300; on this basis £700 represents gross profit, and even this does not allow for as much net profit as the employment of the capital outlay would reasonably require. This side of the subject will stand further discussion, but my space is exhausted.

Let me close this message in another key. I have spoken of the necessity for the pharmacist of building up and maintaining a reputation of conscientious work, honesty of purpose, and solidity of character; these are essentials for permanent success. To all readers, young and old, the New Year is the season for forming good resolutions; everybody makes them, but few are sufficiently in earnest to put them into practice. No one of us is too old to try again. Only when a man has lost hope and ambition can he afford not to have the pleasure of making a resolve to do better in the coming year; that freedom is still left to us. Therefore, assert your inalienable privilege. Do not let your good resolutions grow cold and die of neglect, and you will find that the best is yet to be. With my personal thanks to the Editor for his courtesy in inviting me to renew an old association with the *C. & D.*, which first began about half a century ago, I close by wishing all its readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

Mr. Thomas Maben began his career in the year 1870 as an apprentice with the late Mr. John Craig, chemist, Hawick, with whom he worked for six years. During this period he passed the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society and also the Matriculation examination of the University of Edinburgh. Registering as a medical student in 1876 he put in two years at the University, but, returning to pharmacy, he entered the Princes Street branch of Duncan, Flockhart & Co. in 1878. Passing the Minor in 1879 and the Major in 1880, he commenced business for himself in Hawick, and in the latter year his marriage with Miss Adamson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Adamson, Edinburgh, took place. Last month Mr. and Mrs. Maben celebrated their golden wedding. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Board of Examiners for Scotland, and served for fourteen years, retiring in 1899. In the following year he joined Parke, Davis & Co.; in 1904 he was transferred from Glasgow to London and appointed head of the medical and scientific department, with charge of all the literary output of P., D. & Co. in this country. After thirty years' service, Mr. Maben has retired from duty. His retirement was taken advantage of by the English staff of P. D. & Co. to show their appreciation by presenting him with a Philips three-valve radio receiving set with moving coil loud speaker and a handsome cheque. His colleagues also entertained him to dinner on December 30.

Mr. Maben has had a long association with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, *his first contributions appearing in the early 'eighties. He knew Mr. A. C. Wootton, and was the familiar friend of Mr. Peter MacEwan from the day when both passed the Major examination. He was also on friendly terms with the late Mr. S. W. Woolley. About thirty years ago Mr. Maben contributed one of a series of articles on British Industries to "The Morning Post," his subject being "Soaps and Oils," and this occupied a full page of the paper. In the following year he visited America, and was entertained to dinner in the New York Yacht Club by leading pharmacists. Mr. Caswell A. Mayo, editor of "The American Druggist," was toastmaster, and amongst others present were Professors J. P. Remington, E. H. Bartley, Virgil Coblentz, and W. C. Anderson, Messrs. Samuel Fairchild, Eustace H. Gane, Dr. Wm. Muir, and Mr. F. M. Fisk.*

Mr. Maben has always been interested in education, and many communications of an educational character, signed and unsigned, from him have appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. *Whilst a member of the Scottish Executive he came to the conclusion that the drop in the number of young men registering as students in pharmacy was due to the fact that Latin was no longer being taught in the schools; to remedy the difficulty of obtaining apprentices he proposed a motion recommending that Latin be not regarded as a compulsory subject in the Preliminary examination. This motion was lost, but it pointed the way of reform; and Mr. Edmund White, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, later adopted the idea and carried it into effect, with the immediate result of a large accession of young blood to the Society. Mr. Maben's name appears on the first page of "The Art of Dispensing" as one of twelve pharmacists who had assisted in the compilation; he also took some part in the work of preparation of the first edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," and at the request of Mr. MacEwan he had to do with the issue from the press of one of the later editions. Mr. Maben has always been specially grateful to Mr. MacEwan for his introduction to the Therapeutical Society, membership of which resulted in his being a Foundation Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.*

Mr. and Mrs. Maben had four sons, all of whom took part in the Great War, but only one returned. The youngest son joined the London Scottish in 1914 as a private, was wounded at Loos, received a commission, and rose to be temporary colonel of the 14th Worcesters. He was several times mentioned in despatches, was awarded the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order, and retired with the substantive rank of major.

Pharma-Kantikles

CANTO I

THE SLUMBERERS

Let us sing of the Slugs of the Craft,
Who never awaken to life,
For the waters of Lethe they have quaffed,
And they sleep thro' the Storm and the Strife;
They who never have heard
By a whisper or word
Of an Act, or a Bill, or a Draft.

They repose in the North,
They recline in the West,
They're a-roost in the East,
E'en the South has its nest
Of poison-mongers—far from rare,
Who really never were aware
Of the gay aplomb
Of Ernesthome
Or the Man who Would not Gamble.

They never have heard the soulful yarns
Of Rousel or of Tomimarnes
Or the Urge with which the Skynr warns
Us to wake up—and amble.
And naught they knew
Of the Chosen Few
Who had fought their fight so boldly;
Or the jeux d'esprit
Of Effseegee
Which the Rest received so coldly.

O never, no never was such a Brood
Of folk so clearly misunderstood
As chemists are.
Their learning far
Transcends their trade acumen.
For while their Lordships gaily go
The Lordly way to help his foe
The pharma-cist
Sees thro' a mist
A gathering superhuman
Of smiling and benignant Souls
Distributing deserving doles
To Store and ironmonger,
What time *his* life is being bled
And all *he* had is being shed
To feed the Co-op's hunger.

PHARMAKAN.

Festivities

Newport Chemists' Dance

A DANCE, under the auspices of the Newport and Monmouthshire Chemists' Association and Branch, was held at the Westgate Hotel, Newport, recently. Among the company of about 150 were the president (Mr. T. J. Badgett), Alderman Dr. J. Lloyd Davies, J.P., Messrs. C. C. Giles, F. E. S. Clarke, C. A. Nyblad (secretary), J. C. W. Evans, J. Edwards and Ben Evans.

Complimentary Dinner

MR. P. H. GALLOWAY, founder of P. H. Galloway, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Walworth, S.E.17, gave a complimentary dinner to the staff on December 20, on his retirement from active management of the company. After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. Oliver, on behalf of the indoor staff, congratulated Mr. Galloway upon his well-deserved success in business; the reward of forty years of hard work, foresight and a love of justice to one and all. He hoped that his host, though now retired from active management, would enjoy many years of health and happiness. Mr. A. Asplin and Mr. A. G. Colls, for the London and Provincial representatives, also offered their congratulations. Mr. Jackaman presented to Mr. Galloway a silver and crown Derby coffee service from the staff.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

THE second evening meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 19, Mr. Charles Simpson (chairman of the Executive) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said no words of introduction were necessary in calling upon Mr. J. J. Blackie to open the discussion on the report of the Pharmacy Subcommittee of the Pharmacopœia Commission. He had pleasure in calling upon Mr. Blackie, who submitted the following

Practical Notes on the Report of the Pharmacy Subcommittee of the Pharmacopœia Commission

[ABSTRACT]

THE report of the Pharmacy Subcommittee deals chiefly with the pharmacy of a number of old preparations which require modification, and I think it is generally agreed that the recommendations put forward by the Committee are, in most cases, sound. A few weeks ago I submitted a few general remarks on the report, but since then small batches of most of the preparations have been made, and I have had an opportunity of studying them in more detail.

Confectio Sennæ.—The addition of a little glycerin, as has been suggested, would be an improvement. In making this confection on a large scale there has been no great difficulty in producing a preparation of satisfactory consistence, adjusting it to the weight required by the Pharmacopœia.

Extractum Belladonnæ Liquidum.—I would suggest that the preparation of the extract from industrial methylated spirit be described, and that the extract be used in the manufacture of the liniment and plaster, as in the present Pharmacopœia.

Extractum Belladonnæ Siccum.—The words "under reduced pressure" should be inserted. Preparations of belladonna and hyoscyamus darken on heating; and in order to obtain satisfactory products, operations requiring heat should be conducted at a low temperature.

Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Liquidum.—I think it is customary on a large scale to allow the extract to stand for a longer period than forty-eight hours in order to clarify it by subsidence.

Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Siccum.—The extract will keep in good condition if it is properly dried before putting it through the sieve.

Extractum Cinchonæ.—There is no demand for a solid extract of cinchona, and its sole use is for the preparation of the liquid extract and tinctures. While it simplifies the manufacture of these preparations, it is doubtful if they will contain the full therapeutic value of the bark. The finished products do not possess the nice red colour characteristic of cinchona preparations. The present tincture should be retained and further experiments made on the liquid extract.

Extractum Colchici Siccum.—This extract is suitable for pills. If an official liquid preparation of colchicum is required, two galenicals made from the seeds are offered. There is very little demand for colchicum seeds, and one preparation would be sufficient.

Extractum Filicis Liquidum.—Scotch male fern rhizome yields an extract containing up to 35 per cent. of filicin, so that the new standard is not too high.

Extractum Gentianæ.—On a large scale it is much simpler to exhaust the drug by percolating with water.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ and *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.*—The unpeeled root is recommended and is an improvement.

Extractum Hyoscyami Liquidum.—The extract is used for the preparation of the tincture. The resulting tincture does not possess the same colour or aroma as a tincture prepared from the leaves.

Glycerinum Acidi Borici.—The present preparation has been condemned as being much too dense and sticky for ordinary use. The new preparation may be objected to for the same reason.

Linimentum Camphoræ.—Cottonseed oil is a very poor substitute for olive oil. Why not describe a lower-grade olive oil for the preparation of these products?

Emplastrum Plumbi.—The reaction between the lead oxide and the arachis oil does not take place readily. A lower-grade olive oil should be described for this preparation. The directions are to boil the ingredients together in a steam bath; is this practicable in the retail pharmacy?

Pulvis Rhei Compositus.—I do not think it is advisable to interfere with this old-established family medicine.

Syrupus Limonis.—Why make this syrup direct from the peel? A satisfactory syrup can be prepared as follows:—Tincture of lemon, 100 millilitres; citric acid, 24 grm.; syrup, to 1,000 millilitres.

Oxymel Scillæ.—I do not think it is possible to exhaust the quantity of squill with the menstruum prescribed.

Ointment Base.—If the base is satisfactory from the point of view of absorption by the skin, and presumably experiments have been carried out to determine this, then the change is a good one.

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici.—A batch which has been prepared to the modified formula for some time shows no signs of separation.

Unguentum Acidi Tannici.—The tannic acid is very slowly soluble in the glycerin, and the finished product is a very stiff ointment.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.—A small batch was prepared according to the recipe without any difficulty.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.—A sample prepared four weeks ago, and stored in a clear glass bottle, has kept in a good condition.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.—A small batch prepared four weeks ago strictly in accordance with the recipe is not satisfactory. It deposited badly two days after it was made. The cochineal is ordered to be boiled with a definite quantity of distilled water, but the length of time is not stated. Fifteen minutes' boiling produced a deep-coloured solution. The amount of phosphoric acid should be increased in order to avoid any deposit in the syrup.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ.—The directions are not practicable for the preparation of the syrup on a large scale.

Syrupus Tolutanus.—It is not necessary to boil the balsam and the distilled water.

Tinctura Aurantii.—Alcohol 60 per cent. is used for the preparation of tinctura limonis. Why not use 60-per-cent. alcohol for this tincture?

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.—The changes associated with this tincture when it is used as an ingredient of many mixtures will still occur, and one would have thought that the new preparation would have been modified to meet the many objections which have been raised from time to time.

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.—If there is no official standard for the wine, there is always the danger of substitutes of unknown standard being introduced.

Tinctura Scillæ.—No mention of biological standardisation is made in the report, and the formula now given for this tincture does not permit the alteration of the finished volume to comply with the result of the biological test, but perhaps we shall hear more about this later.

Acetum Scillæ.—One in ten is a more convenient strength, as the drug is completely covered by the menstruum, and no doubt extraction is more complete.

Waters.—Are anise, caraway, fennel and spearmint waters to be dropped?

[A few paragraphs have been omitted in preparing this abstract. *See* Mr. Blackie's article in the *C. & D.*, November 15, p. 613.—EDITOR.]

The notes were illustrated by a series of all the preparations described, and Mr. Blackie expressed his thanks to Mr. W. A. Beattie and to Mr. Tait for assistance in preparing the articles exhibited.

Discussion

Mr. D. B. DOTT said the suggestions of the Subcommittee were generally acceptable, though some of them no doubt might be bettered. In extractum belladonnæ siccum the use of powdered leaves appeared fanciful and far-fetched. In extractum cascaræ sagradæ less alcohol might do if the preparation were heated to sterilising temperature at the finish. Extracts prepared with lactose, such as extractum colchici, were apt to cohere into a mass on keeping. A proportion of neutral inorganic salt was generally advantageous. In extractum glycyrrhizæ a process for an estimation might be given. Extractum malti had been criticised because of the absence of a method for determining the diastatic value. It was doubtful whether the diastase was of any use in the stomach. The introduction of new indicators of neutrality, as in liquor ammonii acetatis, seemed undesirable. The notion that the systematic chemical names were more " correct " than the old medical names was a delusion. The B.P. was not intended to teach chemical theory. Liquor trinitrini, changed to liquor glycerylis trinitratis, was an example of the same mistaken idea. In syrupus tolutanus it was an advantage to use some sugar in extracting. It was better to do without the alcohol in syrupus zingiberis.

Mr. H. W. BLAIR said the strength of alcohol suggested to be introduced might cause an increase in the price per gallon and some confusion as to the various dilutions. In the case of confection of senna the use of 0.5 per cent. of oil of coriander in place of coriander fruit might have been adopted with advantage. In the case of the effervescing preparations the powdering of the active ingredient was a laborious process. Cottonseed oil in liniment of camphor was not a happy substitute for olive oil. He regarded the introduction of the indicators bromo-thymol blue and thymol blue as a great advance.

Mr. J. H. RAMSAY said he thought the 90-per-cent alcohol should be retained for simplicity of calculation. Liquid extract of cascara sagrada should have a figure for total solids. With regard to liquid extract of liquorice, would not the addition of a little ammonia improve the preparation? He questioned the necessity for such a high alcoholic content in liquid extract of senega. Syrup of ferrous iodide and syrup of squill was made to volume. Why not also syrup of tolu?

Mr. E. J. SCHORN said he disliked the soft extract of cinchona, and foresaw trouble in dispensing the liquid extract. When carefully made syrup of ferrous iodide kept fairly well. The oxidising agent in the case of liquor ferri perchloridi might be specified.

Mr. THOMAS WILSON said the direction to evaporate under reduced pressure removed such preparations from the practical domain of the pharmacist. One rather regretted the passing of ipecacuanha wine. The public might continue to demand it, and there might be some confusion if the new tincture was to be recognised as a synonym.

Mr. BOA said the addition of more water to the liquefied carbolic acid left it still unsatisfactory. One wondered whether the addition of a small quantity of alcohol would not be an advantage. As to the promise made that in the new B.P. they would have both the metric and the British weights and measures, apparently nothing had been done. The addition of borax to unguentum aquæ rosæ was quite unnecessary and might be disadvantageous. With regard to pulvis rhei compositus, this was rather a sensitive point with them in Scotland. It was essentially a Scottish preparation which had been in use for sometihng like 150 years, and, so far as he knew, with entire satisfaction. He was at a loss to understand what reason was given for changing over from magnesia to magnesium carbonate. With regard to the concentrated solution of ammonium acetate, he thought this ought not to be admitted. This concentrated liquor had damaged the reputation of ammonium acetate solution. The very fine flavour of orange and lemon tinctures had been spoiled by the use of an alcoholic menstruum which was too strong and extracted the terpenes which were very indigestible.

Mr. HENRY STOUT said they were passing through a phase at the present moment when the tendency was for the making of galenicals to pass out of the hands of the retail pharmacists into those of the manufacturer. He did not see the object in having in the Pharmacopœia an elaborate description of the process of percolation.

Mr. JOHN DALL said the glycerin of boric acid was far too thick for practical use, and had to be thinned down before it could be used at all. In the case of sieves for sifting powders they ought to specify the gauge of the wire as well as the number of strands per inch.

Mr. M. V. HUNTER said he observed the direction was to evaporate the extract of cinchona to a soft extract. Some stricter definition seemed necessary. He did not see the need for introducing a third liquid preparation of iodine into the Pharmacopœia. With regard to syrupus ferri phosphatis compositus, he agreed with Mr. Blackie that this preparation would not compare favourably with numerous brands put out by wholesale manufacturers. He regarded the introduction of tincture of ipecacuanha as a retrograde step.

Mr. ERIC KNOTT said he observed that a note to tinctura aurantii permitted the use of sweet orange peel where the bitter orange peel was unobtainable. The bitter orange peel could not be obtained in Edinburgh at the present time, and he wondered if that meant they could use the sweet orange peel. The present syrup of ferrous iodide kept quite satisfactorily if care was taken in its preparation and storage.

It was agreed to adjourn further discussion of the report till the January evening meeting A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Blackie for opening the discussion.

Branch Meetings

Cambridge.—A meeting of the Cambridge and District Branch was held on December 11, when an address was delivered by Mr. John Humphrey (a member of the Society's Council) on *Changes Foreshadowed by the Draft Bill.* Dealing first with changes affecting the Society, Mr. Humphrey mentioned the following:— (1) The Society is no longer to consist of subscribing members elected by the Council, but will include all registered pharmacists, and they will be required to pay an annual fee for continued registration instead of subscribing directly to the funds of the Society as members. (2) The Council of the Society is to be amplified by the inclusion of three additional members appointed by the Privy Council, without the members of the Society having any voice in the matter, or any power to secure their removal. (3) Special general meetings of the Society are no longer to be necessary for the purpose of confirming and approving altered, amended or additional by-laws, as provided by the Pharmacy Act, 1852. There will still, however, be a safeguard for members of the Society, thirty of whom may, as provided by the Charter, require the Council to convene a special general meeting. (4) Removal of members from the Society will no longer be within the power of the Council. (5) The scheduling of poisons is to be transferred from the Council of the Society to the Home Secretary and a Poisons Board. (6) Regulations as to the keeping, dispensing and selling of poisons will no longer be made by the Pharmaceutical Society, rules made by the Home Secretary taking their place. (7) The Pharmaceutical Society is to appoint inspectors, who must be pharmacists, to enable it to enforce compliance by pharmacists in business with the statutory regulations and the rules made by the Home Secretary. Turning to changes affecting individual pharmacists, Mr. Humphrey pointed out that: (1) Persons qualified as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists, who now enjoy life-long registration without repeated payment, will cease to be registered unless they pay an annual registration fee for each year subsequent to that in which they originally

become registered. (2) Membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, though remaining as now contingent upon registration as a pharmacist, cannot in future be relinquished unless the individual is prepared to have his name removed from the Register. (3) Non-registration will be attended by lack of recognition as an "authorised seller of poisons"; and a person qualified by examination who is not registered will not be entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, either as proprietor or manager. (4) Registered pharmacists will not be able to carry on the business of retailing drugs of any kind unless the premises where the business is being carried on are registered. (5) Members of the Pharmaceutical Society will have no share in the appointment of three of the future members of Council, and they will have no voice in the making or altering of the Society's by-laws. (6) Those carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist will be required to comply with much more stringent regulations and rules, the latter made by the Home Secretary instead of the Pharmaceutical Society. (7) Pharmaceutical employers are to be liable for offences committed by their employees, even though they may have given specific instructions that are disregarded. There should be insistence upon the necessity of making further concessions to the individuals who are to be called upon to assume extra burdens. None but registered pharmacists should be allowed to dispense medical prescriptions, or to supply potent and perishable drugs which are not necessarily poisons. What has been found to be practicable in the case of the National Health Insurance Acts for one-third of the population should not be otherwise than practicable as regards the supply of medicine for the rest of the community. Failing agreed amendments it may be necessary to fight the matter in Parliament. The secretary proposed that during the coming year, evening and regional meetings be held to stimulate the interest of members. It was resolved that a regional meeting be held at Bury St. Edmunds. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*Chairman*, Mr. W. H. Scott (Saffron Walden); *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. J. M. Palmer (Cambridge), *Secretary*, Mr. W. Heap; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. B. Simmons; *Auditor*, Mr. A. Border; *Committee*, Messrs. S. F. Barker, C. H. Brookes, B. S. Campkin, J. A. Crossdale, J. Evans, F. E. Harris, H. F. Hayllar, E. E. Orange, and T. G. Jones.

Dundee. — The annual meeting of the Dundee and East and Central Scottish Branch was held on December 11, Mr. F. W. M. Bennett (Arbroath) presiding. Those present included Mr. J. Jack and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill. The secretary's report showed the Branch to be in a sound financial condition. The following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr. John Anderson; *Secretary*, Dr. McCall; *Committee*, Miss Fyfe, Messrs. T. Brown, D. Robertson, J. B. Coupar, M. Maconachie (Dundee), T. Harley (Perth), J. Petrie (Blairgowrie), M. Macfarlane (Forfar), A. Ritchie (Montrose), and I. Whyte (Arbroath). Messrs. Bennett and Hill spoke on the coming conference in London on the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill. After discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting considers the draft Bill in its present form unsatisfactory, but agrees to support the Pharmaceutical Council in its efforts to so amend the Bill as to make it acceptable."

North Staffordshire.—The annual meeting of the North Staffordshire Branch was held recently, Mr. F. A. Bloor in the chair. The secretary (Mr. W. Stanier) reported that as a result of the annual dance about £38 was raised, and the annual dinner was one of the most outstanding successes in the year's activities. He expressed his thanks for the assistance he had received from the assistant secretary (Mr. F. Redfern) and other officers. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, Mr. H. C. Shaw; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. S. J. Mott and W. E. Cropper; *Secretary*, Mr. W. Stanier; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. F. Redfern; *Treasurer*, Mr. Mott.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Medical Benefit Amendment Regulations

The National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1930, dated October 9, have been issued (Stationery Office, 1d.) during the past few days. Regulations 4 and 5, dealing with the procedure to be followed in the event of any dispute as to whether a "substance or article" supplied by a chemist or an insurance practitioner is "a drug or an appliance forming part of medical benefit" closely follows the recommendations of the Advisory Committee issued early this year (*C. & D.*, 1930, I, 227). In the case of an ingredient in a preparation being disallowed, the calculated price together with half the total dispensing fee is recoverable.

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

Croydon.—The annual report of the Croydon Insurance Committee states that there are seventy-two chemists with ninety shops giving service to over 80,000 insured persons. The only case dealt with by the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee was an error in dispensing on the part of a firm of chemists.

East Ham.—At the annual meeting of the East Ham Insurance Committee, recently, it was stated that the cost of drugs had decreased. The figure for the first half of the current year was approximately £900 less than that for the same period of the previous year. It was announced that no complaints had been received against chemists.

London.—A meeting of the London Pharmaceutical Committee took place on December 16. The reports of the Central Checking Bureau for the months of June and July 1930 showed that the margin of error in pricing was 0.03 and 0.04 per cent. respectively. The Committee decided to ask for the observations of the Panel Committee regarding the presentation of prescriptions not marked "urgent" after normal closing hours. The secretary reported *inter alia*:—Particulars regarding the alleged shortage in supply of medicines. Comparative figures for the nine months of the years 1929 and 1930 as follows:—

	1929	1930
Total number of prescriptions	6,815,771	5,985,030
Cost of ingredients ..	£99,376 3s. 8d.	£81,825 15s. 6d.
Cost of dispensing fees	£127,161 11s. 4d.	£108,203 17s. 10d.
Average cost of ingredients	3.50d.	3.28d.
Average cost of dispensing fees.. ..	4.48d.	4.34d.
Number of persons on list	1,839,123	1,887,392
Average number of prescriptions per person	3.71	3.17

As there was considerable confusion in the minds of chemists as to what preparations are covered by the list of special drugs, etc., appended to the distribution scheme, the Committee decided that an explanatory circular should be issued to each chemist. The secretary's report was adopted. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported particulars of fourteen cases under the testing scheme. Three chemists were censured, eight were cautioned, and in the remaining three cases the chemists' explanations were accepted.

Merthyr Tydfil.—At the recent annual meeting of the Merthyr Tydfil Borough Insurance Committee it was reported that during the year three cases had been investigated by the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee, and the chairman said that on the whole they could congratulate themselves on the manner in which the pharmaceutical service was carried out. During 1929 chemists were paid £2,946 2s. 3d.

Bergamot Oil Export

WITH the Royal Decree of October 23, 1930, No. 1480, the procedure has been fixed for enforcing the Royal Decree-Law of March 31, 1930, No. 438 (converted into law by the law of July 18, 1930, No. 1089) relative to the production and commerce of oil of bergamot. This decrees that on the completion of the general warehouse for the storage of oil of bergamot in Reggio Calabria there will be constituted a body to be known as the "Magazzino generale del bergamotto" (General Bergamot Warehouse), which will have an initial capital of not less than two million lire, and in which will participate the Bank of Naples, the Camera Agrumaria, and the provincial economic council of Reggio Calabria. The Royal Experimental Station for the citrus industry in Reggio Calabria is authorised to deliver certificates of analysis of oil of bergamot destined for export. Exporters who request an analysis of oil of bergamot may, within fifteen days of the communication of the result of analysis, demand a second analysis. For the second analysis the experimental station will use the second sample, taken at the same time as the first and kept by them. The cost of this second analysis is to be charged to the person requesting it, if the result of the first analysis is confirmed; if the second analysis does not confirm the result of the first the charges will fall on the experimental station. The Customs will not permit the export of oil of bergamot unless the consignment is accompanied by a certificate of analysis which guarantees the purity, and unless the official seals, which are to be placed on the packages, are intact. This regulation does not apply to samples; by the term sample is meant a quantity of not more than one kilo. The Minister of Corporations may decree that oil of bergamot for export must be warehoused in the general warehouse. A Bergamot Producers' Consortium may be formed with the approval of the Prefect of Reggio Calabria.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Monohydric Phenols.—This invention relates to the production of monohydric phenols, and aims at producing bodies possessing a very high phenol coefficient and having a toxic action of such a low order that they are of value as therapeutic substances with considerable antiseptic and disinfectant properties. (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. 330,333.)

Active Substances from Glands.—Process for producing and separating the lipoid-soluble and water-soluble active substances from male and female generative glands by subjecting such glands to chemical and fermentative hydrolysis and treating the hydrolysate obtained with an organic solvent insoluble in water. (Society of Chemical Industry, Basle. 299,050.)

Sulphonating Fatty Acids and Derivatives.—Process for obtaining sulphuric acid esters of fatty acids and fatty acid derivatives: the sulphonation is effected by sulphuric acid, fuming sulphuric acid or chlorosulphonic acid or mixtures thereof in the presence of oxides, chlorides of oxychlorides of phosphorus or mixtures thereof. (Naamlooze Vennootschap C.F.S., Holland. 293,690.)

Decolorisation of Oils.—Process for the decolorisation of palm oils to retain the fatty acid contents; the oil is heated to about 25° C. with the exclusion of air and without atomisation or the injection of steam or other medium, and maintained at such temperature until saponification can be obtained without return of the colour. (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester. 327,990.)

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31, 1929	Nov. 28, 1930	Dec. 30, 1930
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys 7% Prefd. Ord.	21 6	21 3	21 6
Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord.	18 6	18 9	19 0
,, ,, Deferred 5s. ..	4 1½	3 3	3 3
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1 ..	10 0	5 9	6 0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	15 0	14 6	14 6
Beechams Pills, Deferred 1s. shares	3 3	2 3	2 6
Benger's Food, Ord.	31 3	29 6	30 6
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref.	—	16 3	16 3
Boots Pure Drug Ord.	125 0	117 6	111 3
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	23 6	23 9	23 6
Boots Cash Chemists (S.), 6% "A" Pref.	—	21 9	21 6
Borax Consold., Dfd. Ord. ..	13 0	9 6	10 0
Bovril, 6% Pref.	21 3	23 3	23 0
,, Ord.	23 3	24 9	25 0
,, Defd.	37 6	37 6	37 3
British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares ..	2 4½	1 3	1 9
British Drug Houses, The, Ord. ..	26 3	17 0	17 0
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord. ..	31 9	28 0	27 6
British Oxygen, Ord.	35 6	28 0	24 0
British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Pref.	14 9	15 3	15 6
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 ..	67 6	65 0	63 0
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref.	21 3	23 0	23 3
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. ..	30 0	27 6	27 6
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	19 9	22 0	21 6
Drug Incorporated (no par value) ..	—	$69½	$62
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s. ..	8 6	5 6	6 0
,, ,, 7½% Pref. ..	20 0	20 0	20 0
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value)	$176	$170	$149
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d. shares	3 6	3 6	3 6
,, ,, ,, 6% cum. part. Pref.	4 6	4 9	4 9
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord.	13 6	11 6	11 3
Galloway (P. H.), Ord. 2s. ..	—	2 9	2 9
,, ,, 7½% Cum. Pref. ..	—	21 0	21 0
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref. ..	20 0	22 0	21 3
Grout & Co., Ord.	18 9	15 9	15 0
Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Pref. ..	6 3	3 0	3 0
Hodders, Ord. 1s.	1 1½	0 6	0 6
Idris & Co., "A" Ord.	18 9	18 9	20 9
Ilford, Ltd, Ord.	50 0	50 0	46 3
,, 6% Pref.	19 3	20 9	20 6
Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref. ..	23 0	23 3	21 9
,, ,, Ord.	26 0	19 6	18 0
,, ,, Defd. 10s. ..	8 9	5 6	5 0
Intern. Sponge Importers 6% Pref.	7 0	9 3	10 0
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref. ..	11 3	10 6	10 6
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord. ..	65 0	68 9	67 6
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord. ..	15 0	19 0	19 0
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. ..	22 9	24 0	22 9
,, ,, 8% Pref. ..	23 3	24 0	22 9
,, ,, 20% Prefd. Ord. 5s.	13 3	13 6	12 0
Lewis & Burrows, Ord.	27 6	28 9	28 9
,, ,, 6% Pref. ..	17 6	18 3	17 6
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 ..	£15½	£14½	£14⅜
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref.	7 6	3 0	2 6
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref. ..	16 3	16 3	17 0
,, ,, ,, 8% Prefd. Ord.	7 0	7 3	8 0
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, 6½% Pref.	3 6	2 3	2 0
New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref.	20 0	20 0	20 0
,, ,, ,, 8% Pref.	23 0	23 6	22 9
Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) 8% cum. partic. Ord.	—	12 6	11 3
Salt Union, Ord.	37 6	31 3	31 3
,, Pref.	31 6	32 0	32 6
Sangers, Ord. 5s.	7 3	7 9	8 3
"Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Pref. ..	24 0	24 3	25 0
Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref. ..	23 6	22 6	22 6
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord.	30 6	31 6	31 6
,, ,, Defd.	32 6	33 3	32 6
Smith (Stephen) & Co. Ord. 5s. ..	7 3	5 9	6 0
Solidol Chem. Co., Ord. 1s. ..	0 3	0 2	0 2
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord. ..	107 6	97 6	103 6
,, ,, ,, 5% Pref.	19 3	19 3	19 3
Spratt's Patent, Ord.	48 0	49 0	48 0
Stevenson & Howell, 6¼% Cum. Pref.	20 0	18 9	17 6
Taylors Cash Chemists (Lon.) 1s. Defd.	2 6	1 7½	1 6
Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, 7½% Cum. Pref. Ord.	20 6	18 9	18 9
,, ,, ,, 1s. Defd.	3 10½	1 10½	1 10½
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt. Deb. Stk., £100	£95	£104	£103
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref.	18 6	15 6	15 0
Virol, Ltd., Ord.	90 0	70 0	65 0
,, 7% Pref.	21 0	21 9	21 3
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. ..	11 3	12 3	12 6
White (Timothy), 7½% Prefd. Ord.	22 0	20 9	21 0
,, ,, 1s. Defd. Ord...	2 9	1 10½	1 10½
Wright Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	20 0	20 7½	20 7½

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, January 1

OWING to holiday influences and stocktaking operations business has been of the usual meagre description which characterises the end of the year. Developments in the industrial situation over the year-end again reflected unsettled conditions on this side and there was no indication of any amelioration across the Atlantic, although certain authorities there express the opinion that the next few months will see an improvement. There has been a recrudescence of uneasiness in regard to the coal problem, due to the critical outlook in South Wales, which is very regrettable with the turn of the year, but there is hope that in the event of partial stoppage this will be of short duration. There was only little life in Mincing Lane markets, while sugar is affected by the disappointment that there has been as yet no agreement about restriction in the absence of a compromise as regards the German export quota. Other commodities were generally dull, and the fact has to be noted that the price of silver broke into a new low record on Wednesday, which is a persistent unsettling factor in Eastern produce. Rubber fluctuated only slightly, its resistance to weakening influences being countered by expectations of a further cutting down of output, while stocks here showed a slight decline. Menthol comes rather higher by cable from Japan in first hands, but there is no resumption of buying yet. Sicilian lemon and bergamot oils are cheaper, orange being unchanged. Pimento and West African ginger are easier. Pepper is also easier, and shellac is lower. Morocco coriander is dearer for shipment, with a scarcity of sound seed Among pharmaceutical chemicals a quiet market is reported from all directions since the holidays. Little interest has been shown in cream of tartar, while citric and tartaric acids have been idle. Citrates have been reduced 2d. to 3d. per lb. Industrial chemicals have been very quiet since the resumption of business. Acetone is much cheaper, as anticipated. Home makers' prices of soda ash, soda crystals, soda bicarbonate, and caustic soda are unchanged. Among the vegetable oils a number of further reductions are noted, the market having been dull throughout. The chief change is a substantial decline in linseed and palm oils. Acid oils, castor, coconut, cotton, groundnut, palm kernel and rape oils are all more or less cheaper. Business in lubricating, burning and mineral oils has been of slight importance.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Coriander seed (Morocco, c.i.f.)	Cassia oil (c.i.f.)	Acid oils Antimony Castor oil Coconut oil Ground nut oil Palm kernel oil Pepper Pimento Rape oil	Acetone Bergamot oil Citrates Cotton oils Gum acacia Lemon oil Linseed oil Palm oils Shellac

London Drug Auctions, 1931

THE following are the dates fixed for the drug auctions during 1931: January 22, March 19, May 21, July 23, September 24, November 26.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ANTIMONY.—Business has been very dull and prices are somewhat easier on the spot at £25 to £25 10s., ex-warehouse, for Chinese regulus. C.i.f. terms for shipment, however, were well held at about £23 5s. Chinese crude is quoted £22 on the spot. English high-grade regulus £45 10s. to £46, and good ordinary brands down to £36. Chinese white oxide is £31 to £31 10s.

CADMIUM is unchanged. There is plenty of stock available, but sales on the spot are not being unduly pressed by agents of Australian and Canadian producers. Terms are maintained at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. for fair-sized lots, but the demand is extremely slow.

CARDAMOMS.—Current prices are: Bold bleached Ceylon-Mysore, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.; mediums 4s. 6d., small mediums 3s. to 3s. 3d., and smalls 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. Green Aleppy on spot is 2s., and for shipment 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. is quoted. Bombay decorticated seed is offered at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are nominal at 1s. 1½d. per lb. spot, with sellers of January-March shipment quoting 11⅜d. c.i.f. Madagascar on the spot are 1s. 1d. per lb., and for January shipment 9½d. c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar for the week ended December 27 were *nil* and the deliveries 65 bales, leaving a stock of 809, against 998 in 1929 and 2,649 bales in 1928. The landings of Zanzibar to date have been 7,244, against 8,718 in 1929, and the deliveries 6,432, against 10,097 in 1929. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended December 27 were *nil* and the deliveries seven bales, leaving a stock of 718, against 14 in 1929 and 2,767 bales in 1928. Landings to date have been 5,745, against 848 in 1929, and the deliveries 5,040, against 3,379 in 1929.

The export of cloves from Zanzibar during the first nine months of 1930 amounted to 110,400 cwt., against 84,938 cwt. for the corresponding period of 1929.

COCONUT (DESICCATED) is quiet and unchanged: fine, medium and coarse on spot is quoted at 24s. 3d. per cwt. For shipment, 22s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for January-February or February-March. It is reported that business has been done at 22s. 3d. c.i.f.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white English *glucose* (corn syrup) is offered at 18s. 6d. per cwt. for delivery up to the end of March, ex store, London; American guaranteed water-white is also 18s. 6d. net for delivery up to the end of March, ex store, London. Dutch *maize starch powder* (cornflour) is 11s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot and 10s. 6d. f.o.b. for shipment. American for delivery up to the end of March is 11s. 9d. ex store, London. *Pearl starch* for delivery up to the end of March is 11s. 3d. per cwt. ex store, London. Dutch *maize starch crystals* is 19s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. on the spot as to quality, and American for delivery up to the end of March is 16s. net per cwt. ex store, London. Dutch *dextrin* is quoted at 18s. to 22s. per cwt. on the spot, as to quality. American canary for delivery up to the end of March is 18s. 4½d.; white is 18s. 1½d. per cwt. net ex store, London, for delivery up to the end of March. Dutch *farina* is 9s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and to arrive 9s. is quoted f.o.b. Polish is 9s. 6d. on the spot and 8s. f.o.b.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is 3s. 4½d. per lb., and for shipment 2s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for leads in cases. BERGAMOT OIL.—Spot prices are cheaper, 38 to 40 per cent. offering at 9s. 9d. per lb. and 35 to 36 per cent. at 9s.; c.i.f. prices are a little below these. Regulations relative to the export of oil of bergamot from Italy are dealt with on p. 23. CASSIA OIL.—The shipment price is slightly firmer at 2s. 11½d. per lb. c.i.f.; spot is nominal in the absence of business. CINNAMON LEAF is quoted at 4s. 9d. per lb. spot and 3s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. for shipment. CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is 1s. 11½d., and for shipment 1s. 8d. c.i.f. Java is quoted at 2s. 2d. spot and 2s. 1d. c.i.f. for shipment. GERANIUM.—Bourbon on the spot is quoted at from 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb., and to arrive at about 14s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Algerian on the spot is about 17s. per lb. LEMON OIL.—Quotations from Sicily come cheaper, hand-pressed offering at 3s. 9d. and machine-made at 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. Hand-pressed on the spot is quoted at 3s. 7½d. and machine-made at 3s. 1½d. per lb.

GINGER.—West African is easier, spot offering at 37s. per cwt., and to arrive from 26s. c.i.f. is quoted.

GUM ACACIA is about 1s. per cwt. lower all round since our last report. According to latest cable advices, the daily arrivals at the principal Kordofan stations are quite satisfactory. New crop for January-February shipment is offered at 41s. c.i.f. for natural and 43s. c.i.f. for cleaned. Kordofan cleaned on the spot is 54s. to 55s., and natural 53s.; bleached on the spot is selling slowly at from 140s. to 150s., according to quality. Talha is 35s. spot and 25s. per cwt. c.i.f.

LEMON JUICE.—So-called Sicilian pulpy squeezed in original packages of 80 gallons, preserved according to regulations, is quoted at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon

MENTHOL AND OIL.—First-hand prices from Japan come slightly higher, K/S offering, in combination with peppermint oil, for shipment at 14s. 9d. c.i.f., which would be about 11s. 4d. to 11s. 6d. for menthol and 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. c.i.f. for oil; other brands of oil would be 3s. 4d. to

3s. 5d. c.i.f. There are probable sellers of second-hand K/S menthol at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 4d. c.i.f. and oil at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. c.i.f., with other brands 1d. less. There are buyers of menthol in any position at 11s. per lb. c.i.f. and buyers of K/S oil at 3s. 3d. c.i.f., with other brands at 3s. 2d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Over the end of the year business with consumers has been extremely restricted, but the position is unchanged. The agents of the Combine ask £21 17s. 6d. per bottle net for fair-sized lots, but this figure is probably shaded somewhat for a good parcel. The f.o.b. quotation from the Spanish or Italian mines is still £21 15s. net. So far as can be gathered, there is only very little offering outside of the Combine, and this partly refers to Mexican, the disposal of which usually involves a small discount compared with Spanish.

OPIUM.—During November 100 cases opium were sold on the Constantinople market at between 16 and 17 liras per oke for druggists, 16½ to 17 for Zilles, 17 for Malatias, and 18 for a few cases of better quality "soft." Demand from abroad is small. Stock in Constantinople at the end of November was 1,600 case, compared with 600 at the same period last year.

PEPPER is quiet. Lampong is lower at 6¼d. per lb. spot. To arrive, sales of January-March shipment have been made at from 5½d. to 5⅝d. per lb. c.i.f. Tellicherry is dearer at 52s. per cwt. c.i.f. for January-March shipment. Alleppy is 51s. c.i.f. White Muntok is lower at from 10d. to 10½d. per lb. spot. To arrive, sales comprise October-December at 9⅝d. to 9⅜d., and January-March at 9½d. to 9⅝d. to 9⅜d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is quiet and lower on the spot at 5⅜d. per lb. Sellers of January-March shipment quote 47s. c.i.f.

RUBBER is practically unchanged, and business remains very dull. Taking the year round, it is generally agreed that it has been the worst period ever experienced in the industry. It is interesting to note that at the beginning of the year the price was in the neighbourhood of 8d. per lb., and at the close of the year the value had dropped to about half. Arrivals last week totalled 977 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,109 tons, showing a decrease of 132 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 77,323 tons, against 54,260 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock now stands at 40,593 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and January, 4½d.; February-March, 4⅜d.; April-June, 4½d.; July-September, 4⅝d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spanish is 50s., Russian 32s. 6d., and Bulgarian 31s. per cwt. on the spot. CANARY.—Mazagan is still quoted at 24s. 6d. per cwt. spot. Tangier is offered at 23s., with little interest shown. Morocco is quiet at 23s. 6d. spot, with no buyers. Turkish (2 per cent.) remains unchanged at 20s. on the spot. LINSEED.—Morocco is now offered at 13s. spot. MILLET.—Yellow Morocco on the spot is quoted at 8s., and for shipment 7s. 6d. c.i.f. is asked. CUMIN.—There have been several inquiries but, so far, no business has passed. Malta is 57s. 6d. on the spot for fair average quality. Morocco is 52s. 6d. spot. For shipment, Morocco is quoted at 50s. c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Old crop on spot is 17s., new crop 16s. 6d., and Tunisian 17s. 6d. per cwt. CARAWAY.—Dutch on spot remains unchanged at 31s. per cwt. MUSTARD.—English is 25s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality. CORIANDER.—Old crop is quoted at 9s. and new crop 8s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

Largo French purchases in the Morocco market have given a stronger tone to the shipment prices, and quotations in that centre have advanced to the parity of £11 per ton c.i.f. London for inferior quality. Sound seed at the source is now difficult to find and held for high prices. It is believed that during the next few months London prices will distinctly harden and sound coriander will sell at a big premium, as the bulk of the London stock is more or less weevilly.

SENEGA.—Spot price is nominally 2s. 10d. per lb., but on a firm order probably slightly less would be taken. This is below cost of replacement, as in one quarter equal to 3s. 1d. c.i.f. is asked.

SHELLAC is lower at 75s. per cwt. for usual standard TN orange on the spot; fine orange is 100s. to 200s., pure button 110s., and AC cakey 90s. To arrive, sellers of January-February and February-March shipment quote 64s. per cwt. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include May at 67s. 6d. per cwt.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

DECIDEDLY quiet markets are reported from all directions and quoted prices show very little alteration. Citric and tartaric acids have been idle, and there is little interest in cream of tartar. Citrates have been reduced by 2d. to 3d. per lb.

ACETANILIDE is unchanged, with the market dull: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

ASPIRIN.—There is no further change to report: home trade, 10 cwt., 2s. 7d.; 5 cwt., 2s. 8d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9d.; 14 lb., 2s. 10d.; 7 lb., 3s.; 1 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb.; export to Colonies and British Possessions, 10 cwt., 2s. 7d.; 5 cwt., 2s. 8d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 8½d.; less than 1 cwt., 2s. 9d. per lb. f.o.b.; export prices to other destinations unchanged.

BARBITONE.—The market is close up to the controlled rates of 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged on a quiet market: quantities, ex works, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; spot, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. ex store.

BROMIDES have been slow of sale, with quoted prices about unchanged: ammonium, 1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 8¾d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; granular, about 1s. 4½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity. Makers' and dealers' prices are about level.

CALCIUM LACTATE is unchanged on a slow market at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE (duty-paid crystals) is steady as quoted by home producers at 2s. 11½d. to 3s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity and packing; foreign on spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

CITRATES.—The makers on January 1, announced a reduction of from 2d. to 3d. per lb., and now quote as follows:—

	7 lb.	28 lb.	lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	
Potassium citrate B.P. ..	2 2 lb.	1 9 lb.	Reduced 3d.
Sodium citrate B.P.C. 1923 ..	2 3 ,,	1 10 ,,	,, 2d.
,, ,, 1911 ..	1 11 ,,	1 6 ,,	,, 2d.
Iron citrate and Ammon B.P. (brown)	2 4 ,,	1 11 ,,	,, 3d.
,, ,, green scales	2 6 ,,	—	,, 3d.

The sale of the citrates specified below is subject to an undertaking on the part of the buyer not to resell any of them at prices under the scale for such quantities current at the time the resale is made. The following net prices apply to the sale of citrates from January 1931 until again revised:—

	Under 4 lb.	4 lb. and under 7 lb.	7 lb. and under 14 lb.	14 lb. and under 28 lb.	Not less than 28 lb.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron ammonium citrate scales	2 8	2 6	2 4	2 2	1 11
Potassium citrate	2 6	2 4	2 2	2 0	1 9
Sodium citrate B.P.C. 1911...	2 3	2 1	1 11	1 9	1 6
Sodium citrate B.P.C. 1923...	2 7	2 5	2 3	2 1	1 10

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) has been more or less idle since the holidays: spot values for foreign run from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., less 5 per cent., as to quantity. The market is still irregular. English makers quote 1s. 1½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR is about unchanged, with but very little interest in the market: quoted from 87s. to 88s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for foreign (B.P.) powder. English makers quote 88s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount for 99 to 100 per cent. powder.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is offering on spot at about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is unchanged, with the market dull: quoted from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is neglected: spot offers are at about 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity.

HEXAMINE.—There is a fair business moving at keen rates: quotations are about 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. for ordinary quantities.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is unchanged at the controlled rates of 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) is one of the few bright items, with prices very steady at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL is unchanged as quoted on spot at about 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is steady but rather quieter: large quantities of 100 per cent. powder, 1s. 5¼d. up to 1s. 7d. per lb. for small lots.

PARALDEHYDE is quoted from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity and packing; market is quiet.

PHENACETIN is now steady and there is little, if any, material available below the controlled rates of 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity, for crystals, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENAZONE is now close up to the Convention rates for spot supplies: crystals, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb. as to quantity; powder, 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN continues irregular and the controlled rates of 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity, are nominal: sales would be well under these rates.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—The following makers' prices are current from January 1, 1931: 1 lb. and under 4 lb., 19s. 6d. per lb.; 4 lb. and under 7 lb., 18s. 9d.; 7 lb. and under 14 lb., 18s. per lb.

RESORCIN is unchanged at from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity; market is dull.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) continues very steady at home makers' prices of 1s. 5d. for ten cwt. up to 2s. per lb. for one-lb. parcels. Technical quality is 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

SALOL is slow of sale, but prices are unchanged at about 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is slow of sale: spot is quoted at about 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb. as to quantity.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—There is no further alteration in home trade prices, as follows: two tons, 1s. 10d.; one ton, 1s. 10½d.; ten cwt., 1s. 11d.; five cwt. 1s. 11½d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d.; 14 lb., 2s. 3d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. 5d. per lb.; export prices to all destinations are also unchanged.

SULPHONAL is flat: spot is quoted in the region of 10s. 1d. to 11s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity; market is weak at these rates.

TANNIC ACID (B.P. *Ieviss*) is unchanged at about 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) has been neglected since the holidays: spot quotations for foreign remain in the region of 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent., for fair quantities. The market remains uncertain. English makers quote 1s. 0½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains dull, with spot offers at about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

THYMOL is not meeting with much inquiry: synthetic fine white is quoted from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity; ex ajowan seed, 7s. 9d. per lb.

VANILLIN seems to be tending to slightly higher rates, so far as ex guaiacol is concerned; spot is quoted in the region of 12s. 6d.; ex clove oil, 14s. per lb. in cwt. lots.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, December 31.

A FEW minor alterations are recorded this week, but most of the items controlled by conventions continue unchanged, the exception being acetone. Business has been very quiet since the holidays.

ACETIC ACID continues steady at the old rates and no alteration is contemplated in the coming year: 80 per cent. technical, £36 5s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37 5s. per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £53 per ton, in glass demijohns; glacial in barrels, £47, carriage paid in U.K.

ACETONE.—The market quotation to-day is from £60 per ton for B.G.S. in drums, ex wharf, for bulk lots on contract; the position is likely to settle down at about this figure.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is steady, with the usual routine business moving: 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, 10d. to 1s. per lb., carriage paid; less for large contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is steady but slow of sale: grey galvanising, £21 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store, and less for contracts.

ARSENIC.—There has been very little business in white Cornish, owing to the marked scarcity of supplies, and quotations are nominally £18 15s. to £19 f.o.r. mines. High-grade Mexican is £18, c.i.f. Liverpool.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Business has been very slow over the holidays, with practically no inquiry for export, and the nearest quotation for British Associated Makers for casks is £21 f.o.b. per ton, less 5 per cent.

FORMALDEHYDE is a very keen market: one-ton lots of 40 per cent. by volume, about £30 10s. per ton, in casks; larger quantities at cheaper prices.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is steady and business is about average: best qualities, 10s. 6d. to 11s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid; lower grades at cheaper prices.

OXALIC ACID remains very dull: quantities are quoted at about £31 7s. 6d. per ton ex wharf; cwt. lots on spot, 32s. ex store.

POTASH BICHROMATE for home trade is steady at the recently advanced rate of 4¼d. per lb., carriage paid, in quantities.

POTASH CARBONATE is dull and easy for quantities: 90 to 92 per cent., £23 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper prices for contracts.

POTASH CAUSTIC is steady and there is no change in Convention rates for the coming year: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton in drums, ex store; 30s. per ton less c.i.f. in all cases.

POTASH CHLORATE is holding at the advanced price recently notified: quantities, £27 10s. per ton ex store; spot lots, from 3¼d. per lb. ex store.

POTASH PERMANGANATE is steady but quiet: commercial quality, 4¾d. to 5d. per lb. in two-cwt. drums.

POTASH PRUSSIATE.—Yellow is £63 10s. to £65 10s. per ton; single casks, 7d.; small parcels, 7½d. per lb. ex store; dealers' prices are very steady.

RED and WHITE LEAD. — The International Convention prices continued unchanged throughout.

SAL AMMONIAC is very steady and business is fair: dog-tooth crystals, £32; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £17 per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

SALTCAKE has been in slower demand for home trade: quoted from 55s. to 57s. 6d. per ton, in bulk, delivered.

SELENIUM.—Importers' terms are well maintained on the basis of 7s. 8d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. for high-grade black powder, delivered ex Liverpool warehouse.

SODA CHLORATE.—Imported is £25 10s. per ton ex wharf; small lots, from 3d. per lb. ex store.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE is quiet and easy as quoted: pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, about £15 per ton; commercial quality, about £9 2s. 6d. ex store; makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station

SODA PRUSSIATE is steady but quiet: quantities, 4¾d. to 5d.; smaller lots, about 5½d. per lb. ex store.

SODIUM SALTS.—No changes in home makers' prices for caustic soda, soda crystals, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, etc., are reported.

SULPHUR.—The demand has fallen off, but steadiness is well maintained, with American 99 per cent. at £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d. Sicilian flowers are £10 7s. 6d., roll £9. and ground £8 10s. per ton, all c.i.f. to arrive.

ZINC OXIDE is quiet and very easy at makers' list prices: B.P., £42; white seal, £38; red seal, £34 per ton delivered.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Since the reopening after the holidays business in this section has been negligible. ANILINE OIL is dull and unchanged at 8¼d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT continues unchanged at 8¼d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL remains dull at 7½d. to 8d. per lb., carriage paid. CARBOLIC ACID.—A moderate amount of business is passing, though naturally at this time of the year the chief interest is centred on stocktaking. Prices are unchanged, five-ton lots at 5½d. and small contract quantities 6¼d. per lb., all in bulk packing. CRESYLIC ACID (98 to 100 per cent.).—To-day's price is 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon; refined grades are quoted at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; dark acid, 95 per cent., is obtainable at about 1s. 6d. per gallon; all prices naked at works. CREOSOTE OIL continues in fair demand, with prices very keen: quantities in bulk, f.o.b., 4¼d. to 4½d. per gallon; home trade is unchanged at about 4d. to 4¾d. per gallon as to quantity and quality. NAPHTHALENE continues dull, with flakes and balls unchanged at about £13 5s. per ton, ex wharf, in casks. METHYL ALCOHOL is unchanged, with the market keen: ton lots, about £40 per ton, in drums, ex store; large quantities at cheaper rates. TOLUOL is in quiet demand and unchanged: commercial 90's, 1s. 9d.; pure, about 1s. 11d. to 2s. per gallon ex works. XYLOL is unchanged, with the demand slow: commercial, 1s. 9d.; pure, about 2s. per gallon at works. PITCH continues to be sold at mostly under the controlled price of 47s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. East Coast, with a fair amount of business in the shipment market.

Fixed Oils, etc.

FURTHER reductions in quoted values are recorded in most products, with the market dull throughout. Palm oils are much easier and linseed oil shows a big drop. ACID OILS are easier and very slow of sale: coconut and/or palm kernel, 21s.; groundnut, 19s.; soya, 17s. spot. CASTOR.—

Quoted prices are again easier on a very slow market: pharmaceutical, 40s. 6d.; first pressings, 36s. 6d.; second pressings, 33s. 6d. per cwt. in barrels on the spot in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT.—Market is easier, with deodorised on spot quoted at 37s. 6d.; Ceylon, 25s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Values on spot for all grades are cheaper, with the market dull: deodorised, 31s.; common edible, 29s.; soapmaking, 25s.; crude, 25s. spot. GROUNDNUT.—Market is dull and slightly easier: deodorised, spot, 36s. 6d.: crude Oriental, 31s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is very quiet and slightly easier: deodorised, 36s.; crude, 27s. spot. PALM.—Values for all grades are quoted a good deal lower, with little interest: Lagos, 20s.; softs, 19s. 6d.; mediums, 19s. 6d.; hards, 20s.; bleached, 22s. 6d. spot. RAPE is easier and dull: refined, 33s. 6d.; crude, 32s. spot. SOYA is dull but fairly steady: deodorised, 35s.; crude, 23s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—A further considerable drop in value is recorded for all positions, this movement being in sympathy with seed values: on spot, 22s.; January, 17s. 9d.; January-April, 17s.; May-August, 17s.; September-December, 17s. 3d. Boiled oil on spot, 26s. 6d. TURPENTINE has been at a standstill, closing at about 33s. 9d. per cwt. for spot delivery and 34s. 6d. for January-April. There has been no new feature, while dull conditions again prevailed in America. Last week's deliveries here were much smaller on account of the holidays, amounting to 466 barrels, making a total for the year of 96,976 barrels, which is practically the same as for the previous year. Stocks decreased to 27,683 barrels, and the London visible supply has now increased substantially on account of close on 30,000 barrels having been shipped from America in two steamers, thus making the total visible 57,651 barrels. This compares with 43,849 barrels a year ago. RESIN has been dull and featureless. The latest c.i.f. quotations here are: B/D 10s. 3d. to 10s. 7½d.. F/G 11s. to 11s. 3d., K 11s. 7½d., M 12s. 3d., N 13s. 3d., W/G 16s. 3d., and W/W 17s 7½d. There is no interest here for French grades at present, and F/G is 10s. 9d., W/G 12s. 4½d., W/W 12s. 7½d. c.i.f. per cwt. London. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot is quoted at 36s. 6d.; market is dull.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Business over the holidays has been of little importance. Quoted prices are generally unchanged, with lubricating oils remaining at low levels and the demand is still poor. BENZOL is unchanged and in good demand: standard motor, country, 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 5d.; London, 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 5½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OILS continue steady, with the market quiet: .950 gravity, £3 5s.; .890 gravity, £3 17s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN OILS continue steady and unchanged: American standard white. 11½d.; water-white, 1s. 0½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is unchanged and dull from 1⅝d. to 4¾d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale continues to be offered for shipment at about £12 10s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. WHITE OILS are unchanged, with prices easy as quoted; the demand remains slow: special No. 1, £24 5s.; No. 1, £23 5s.; No. 3 half-white, £20; No. 4 half-white, £18 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS are quiet, with quoted prices easy: 90 to 160, 1s. 2d.; heavy 90 to 190, 1s. 0½d. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES are in quiet demand: white to snow-white, £35 10s. to £44 10s.; amber and yellow, £18 to £22; dark stiff green, £10 12s. 6d. per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. LUBRICATING OILS continue dull and unchanged on quotation. On spot: pales, £9 12s. 6d. to £21; reds, £11 to £21; dark cylinders, £10 15s. to £24; filtered cylinders, £17 12s. 6d. to £26 per ton, less 2½ per cent. SOLUBLE OILS and CUTTING COMPOUNDS continue to be quoted from £20 to £28 per ton net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is unchanged at about £14 per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals in 1930

CONCLUDING our review of pharmaceutical chemicals in 1930 from last week's issue (p. 820) we find that TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS) experienced about the worst post-war year so far as values are concerned, and sales have probably been below average. The chief cause of the unusual trend of the market during the season was the introduction at the beginning of the year of keen competition from Spain. Imports from this source were very heavy and sales have been forced at the expense of cutting prices. In January, spot was quoted at 1s. 3¼d., less 5 per cent., for fair-sized quantities, and at this value the market appeared to be favourable for placing business, the usual upward move in the middle months of the year being anticipated. In March, with supplies plentiful and the new source from Spain leading the market, values were down to 1s. 3d., and by May the spot position was easy at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. In June, with all Continental and home sources forcing the pace, the market reached 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1¼d., less the discount. The position continued all in favour of buyers, and in July 1s. 0½d. was quoted and difficult to obtain. In July, level money was freely quoted by holders. The market still continued weak and values fell to 11¾d. in September and to 11d. to 11¼d. in October. This was the bottom for the year, and in November spot quotations recovered to 1s. and 1s. 0½d., less 5 per cent. In early December, possibly owing to the sudden fall in citric acid values, renewed weakness was recorded at 11¾d. to 1s. per lb., with the market flat and unsteady. The mid-December prices were about 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., with a slightly better feeling, but the market is still far from being steady and healthy. THYMOL shows a further fall in values after a reduction of about 1s. during 1929. In January, 8s. 3d. to 9s., as to quantity, was quoted on a dull and easy market. In March, cheap offers were made at 7s. 6d. to 8s., and the market was then competitive. At the end of April, by agreement, values were advanced to 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d., and for a short while these prices ruled. A period of weakness followed, and in August 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. were declared the spot figures. In September, a further slight downward move was recorded at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d., as to quantity, and in December the market went to 7s. to 7s. 4d. for synthetic fine white material. VANILLIN.—The margin in prices between genuine clove oil and guaiacol material has been more pronounced as the year progressed. In January, ex guaiacol was about 13s. 6d. on spot and 13s. in March, and less for large quantities. In July, 12s. 6d. and less was mentioned, and for the remainder of the year important business was accepted at well under the quoted rates of 12s. to 12s. 3d. In December the tone was firmer, with prices inclined to harden, if not advance. Continental prices for guaiacol material are dearer, and there is said to be a possibility of agreement on sales prices between the natural and synthetic producers. Ex clove oil has been in the region of 13s. 6d. to 14s. per lb. most of the year, the cut in values made by ex guaiacol not being followed.

	December 1927	December 1928	December 1929	December 1930
Acetanilide .. lb.	1/6 to 1/6½	1/4¾ to 1/6	1/4¾ to 1/6	1/4¾ to 1/6
Amidopyrin .. ,,	8/4 to 8/6	7/6 to 7/9	10/7 to 11/1	12/6½ 13/3½
Ammon. bromide ,,	1/11½ to 2/–	1/11 to 2/–	1/10 to 1/11	1/8¾ to 1/8¾
Aspirin .. .. ,,	2/3½ to 2/4½	2/3 to 2/6	2/9 to 2/11	2/9 to 3/6
Barbitone .. ,,	5/9 to 5/10	5/8 to 5/11	7/3 to 7/9	7/– to 7/3
Benzoic acid .. ,,	2/0½ to 2/1½	2/– to 2/2	2/0½ to 2/1½	1/11 –1/11½
Calcium lactate ,,	1/1½ to 1/2	1/2¼ to 1/3½	1/2 to 1/3½	1/1½ to 1/3
Chloral hydrate (duty paid) .. .. ,,	3/3 to 3/4	3/1½ to 3/3	3/1 to 3/3	2/11½– 3/1½
Citric acid .. ,,	1/6 to 1/7	2/3 to 2/4	1/11 to 2/–	1/1 to 1/1½
Creosote, B.P. .. ,,	1/8 to 1/9	1/8 to 1/9	1/8 to 1/9	1/8 to 1/9
Creosote carbonate ,,	5/9 to 6/–	5/10 to 6/0	5/8 to 6/–	5/8 to 6/–
Guaiacol carbonate ,,	4/8 to 4/10	4/6 to 4/8	4/6 to 4/10	4/4 to 4/8
Hexamine .. ,,	2/3 to 2/4½	1/11 to 2/1	2/2¾ to 2/4	1/10 - 1/10½
Hydroquinone .. ,,	3/10 to 4/–	3/7½ to 4/6	3/7½ to 3/11	3/7½ to 4/5
Methyl salicyl. .. ,,	1/5½ to 1/6	1/4 to 1/6	1/6 to 1/8	1/3 to 1/5
Methyl sulphonal ,,	9/– to 9/3	8/9 to 8/11	12/7to13/10	12/7– 13/10
Milk sugar cwt.	57/– to 60/–	54/6 to 60/–	54/6 to 56/–	45/6 to 46/–
Paraformaldehyde lb.	1/8 to 1/8½	1/7 to 1/8	1/7 to 1/8	1/5½ to 1/6
Paraldehyde .. ,,	1/1 to 1/3	1/1 to 1/3	1/1 to 1/4	1/1 to 1/3
Phenacetin .. ,,	2/5 to 2/7	2/3 to 2/5	3/2½ to 3/5	3/8 to 3/11
Phenazone .. ,,	3/11 to 4/2	3/7 to 3/8	5/9 to 6/1	6/11 to 7/3½
Phenolphthalein ,,	6/6 to 6/10	5/11 to 6/1½	5/11 to 6/1½	5/11 to 6/1½
Potash bromide, B.P. lb.	1/8 to 1/8½	1/7½ to 1/8	1/5⅞ to 1/6½	1/4½ to 1/5
Potash sulphoguaiac ,,	5/6	3/11 to 4/–	3/6 to 4/–	3/9 to 4/–
Quinine sulphate oz.	1/7½ to 1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Salicylic acid, B.P. lb.	1/2¾ to 1/3½	1/3 to 1/6	1/5 to 1/7	1/5 to 2/–
Salol .. .. ,,	2/0 to 2/3½	2/3 to 2/6	3/7½ to3/10½	3/7½– 3/10½
Sodium bromide ,,	1/10½–1/11	1/10 to 1/11	1/9 to 1/9½	1/7 to 1/7½
Sodium diethyl. barb. lb.	7/10 to 8/–	7/10 to 8/–	10/–	8/6 to 8/9
Sodium salicyl. .. ,,	1/7 to 1/8	1/6 to 1/8	2/2 to 2/4	1/10 to 2/5
Sulphonal .. ,,	6/11 to 7/–	6/6 to 6/8	10/1 to 11/2	10/1 to 11/2
Tannic acid, leviss, B.P. .. .. ,,	2/8 to 2/10	2/10 to 3/–	2/9 to 3/2	2/8 to 2/9
Tartaric acid, B.P. ,,	1/2½ to 1/3	1/4¼ to 1/4½	1/3½ to 1/3¾	1/0½ to 1/0¾
Thymol .. .. ,,	10/3 to 10/6	9/6 to 9/11	8/3 to 9/–	7/– to 7/4
Vanillin .. .. ,,	15/6 to 16/–	15/– to 17/–	14/–	14/–*

* Ex clove oil (12/6 ex guaiacol).

Correspondence

Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Shop Routine

SIR,—In the article "The Business Side of Pharmacy" (*C. & D.*, December 6, p. 712) a paragraph is devoted to "The Fittings"; but there is one other point besides those included which might well be borne in mind when fitting up new premises, and that is convenience in cleaning. I suppose there is more time wasted in a chemist's shop over cleaning and dusting than anything else—not wasted, perhaps, in the sense that a pharmacy should always be kept clean and attractive, but because the fixtures are so frequently designed apparently with the idea of collecting as much dust as possible. One pharmacy which I managed some years ago had expensive mahogany fixtures, with fluted columns to support the counter and wall shelves, and carved scrolls over the small cases and dispensing screen, and it required constant work to keep them presentable. Any kind of open shelving collects dust, which needs removing two or three times a day in some shops situated at exposed corners. We cannot perhaps go quite so far as they do in some foreign pharmacies, where there are glass cases all round the walls and for counters as well; but it might be possible for a shopfitter to bear in mind this point of freedom from undue work of cleaning without detracting from the appearance of the pharmacy.—Yours truly,

A. DOOSTER (16/12).

SIR,—Mr. Ernest C. Cripps, in his lecture on opening a pharmacy (*C. & D.*, December 6, p. 712), says that it was a good old custom to pay a visit to one's brother pharmacists in the neighbourhood in order to introduce oneself. I wonder if this custom really does hold to any extent to-day. I have never had anyone call with this object, and goodness knows far too many new businesses have sprung up during the last few years. Of course, this is only a personal experience. Although every young pharmacist likes to be in business for himself, it entails one thing which I have always considered a minor drawback; being established for years in one shop causes one to lose touch with many customs and details with which one comes into contact when getting experience in different pharmacies, and it also gets one into a certain rut of methods. To a certain extent pharmacists can exchange views at local meetings, but it is hardly the same as working in different neighbourhoods. One other item in this article interested me particularly, namely, "Treat travellers courteously." This I have always endeavoured to do, but it is with the travellers from the firms one has not done business with that the difficulty arises, as if one allows the representative to open his bag and to show his samples he takes it for granted that at the end of your inspection he is going to get an order. Then there is the traveller for a new proprietary which one has never heard of or been asked for; on telling him this he trots out a tale that several local shops are giving him repeat orders for a gross at a time, and on intimating that in these circumstances I prefer to wait I am sometimes treated to a rather supercilious remark that I am driving custom to other shops.—Yours, etc.,

COURTIER (15/12).

Draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill

SIR,—Mr. A. W Lupton, at the meeting of the Bradford and District Branch, reported in your issue of November 29 (p. 687), appears to have expressed some of the sanest comments I have read for some time. I think most of us are depressed by this "secrecy" business, and more so possibly than Mr. Lupton himself, because unlike him we have not the opportunity of hearing enlightening news which cannot be published. We can only hope that the news was encouraging as well as enlightening. Then he stated that there was serious need for stimulating enthusiasm in the branches; that is a need which may well have been created in a large measure by the secrecy complained of. Mr. Lupton said that the medical profession on the average do not hold the pharmacist in high esteem, I may have been unfortunate, but in my experience I have found that most medical men hold pharmacists in very low esteem; indeed, many of them do not consider pharmacists at all except as a nuisance when they are obliged to attend to some slip in writing an Insurance script. I can quite understand that county councils will encourage the licensed vendor idea; they are to have power to charge fees for registration, and this alone should be sufficient to ensure their support, apart from any local influence that might be brought. The danger is that pharmacists may find that their only privilege for their qualification will be the ability to sell those poisons known as Part I poisons, and subject to the restrictions of knowledge of purchaser and signing the register. I agree with Mr. Lupton that much might be done by chemists themselves to improve their status by showing themselves to be pharmacists, and giving their premises more of a pharmaceutical aspect.—Yours, etc.,

COMMENTOR (8/12).

SIR,—It has always seemed to me that one of the greatest drawbacks of our system of discussion is that we try to adjust things by a process of bargaining rather than by a careful consideration of the merits of the case and the persons involved. This is apparently what is going to happen with the draft Pharmacy and Poisons Bill; by the time all the other people have been satisfied or quieted, the rights of the pharmacist will have disappeared. The only gleam of light that may be espied is in the published reports of the meetings which have been addressed by councillors; whatever may have been said about the attitude of the Council as a whole over this Bill, the individual councillors have mostly stated that they are not in favour of one or other, or in some cases of most of its clauses. One can only hope that with the backing they will receive from the ordinary members of the Society they will succeed in welding their personal objections into a concrete resistance to the objectionable items. A contributor (*C. & D.*, December 13, p. 749) says that official chloroform has been wonderfully effective in keeping the branches quiet, but I do not think this is quite correct; the branches have been waiting to know what the Council's considered opinion of the Bill is. At any rate, on p. 753 there is a report of a resolution adopted by the Exeter and District Branch, and I think it can be safely predicted that as soon as the Christmas pressure is over there will be many more such resolutions from branches all over the country. To sum up, I think it could be definitely stated that all pharmacists with any opinion at all are uniformly against the Bill as a whole.—Yours faithfully,

RESOLUTE (22/12).

SIR,—The Pharmacy and Poisons Bill has been introduced into the House of Lords with a suddenness which seems to have caught everyone napping, not even excluding the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, for the president himself said that he was unaware of the proposal until five days beforehand. To those pharmacists who have been long enough on the Register to remember the course of pharmaceutical legislation since the important change in the conditions brought about by the Act of 1908, this unexpected introduction of the Bill will come as a bad omen, for we had been led to believe that the Bill could not come up much before the end of the session at the earliest. The president also said that he had received assurances that the Society's amendments would be considered at an early stage; but the meeting of delegates is arranged to be held on January 28, and it now looks as though there was a determination to

get on with the Bill more rapidly, so that the delegates from the Branches to this meeting will have to be well prepared with their recommendations and resolutions, and also to use their utmost efforts to secure their adoption. Let us hope that at this meeting, probably the most important ever held in pharmaceutical circles, we shall cast off the old habit of accepting something which we consider detrimental to the best interests of the craft, especially to those of us engaged in retail business, for the fear of some totally imaginary calamity. It would seem, with regard to the Poisons Board, that we have dug a pit for our own downfall, and that the idea of the Board may have emanated from the Society's supplementary evidence, and has been seized on and elaborated to an extent never imagined. The explanation that five pharmacists will be able to influence the formation of the new Poisons Schedule to any extent seems to me very nearly approaching the ridiculous. I see that a correspondent, "Veritas," offers a preliminary contribution of twenty guineas to a "Fighting Fund" to prevent compulsory membership of the Society; there is certainly a germ in the idea, but who is to use the fund, how is it to be used, and what amount would be needed to achieve real results?—Yours truly,

IMMEDIATE (30/12).

Price Cutting

SIR,—One hesitates to add to the correspondence on the ever-present question of price cutting, not because there is any improvement in the position, but because so much has been written and said on this subject that further comment seems like giving a place to a moribund person. But the question has been brought to the front again. Mr. L. H. Teare, of Smethwick, contributes some prices obtaining in his town (*C. & D.*, December 13, p. 761); I can only say they seem to get good prices there, more than the cutters charge in my district. I used to buy all these lines in direct parcels; now I order half-a-dozen at a time from the sundries house, while it is the cutter who is able to buy in quantity, and openly displays the original packages, with price tickets calling attention to the bargain prices. All these details, together with purchases and proofs, have been sent to the manufacturers and the P.A.T.A.; but they can only admit that the cutters are too smart for them. The idea that chemists should unite and refuse to stock any line which is cut, and then leave it to the manufacturer to stop the cutting, is a good one, but I do not think we should get complete unity of action at the moment; when the report of the Committee dealing with this question is available we shall know more.

Yours truly,

ANTICUT (22/12).

Our Friend the Traveller

SIR,—It is a little difficult to understand, at times, how some firms can afford to maintain the staff of representatives which they employ. The ordinary traveller collects the accounts, secures orders which the firm would not obtain otherwise, and in other ways makes possible direct advantages for his employers which without him they would miss. But there are representatives who wait on doctors, dentists and others, introducing the firm's commodities to the notice of those who are able to influence the sales, directly or indirectly, but effecting no direct sales. These propagandists are generally part of an advertising campaign. They call on chemists, often to talk about the successes they have had with the neighbouring doctors and to suggest that the chemist should stock an adequate supply of some new preparation. In their case there is never that intimacy and good fellowship that exist towards the regular "commercial." It is worth while listening to the "regulars" when they call, because much valuable information may be gleaned as to fluctuations in prices, introduction of special lines, offers of exceptional terms, etc. Some chemists have opened successful branches on information passed on by travellers, and frequently it is possible to get hold of a good *locum* or assistant in this way. There are some traders who look upon the gentlemen of the road as little short of brigands; they always keep them at arm's length, but this is a great mistake. The traveller is part of a service established for assisting the retailer. The firm pays for it, and it is wise to take advantage of it. It is, of course, for the firm's own benefit that the traveller performs his duties, but it reacts for the retailer's advantage. Presumably the traveller must justify his own position to his employers, but undoubtedly he finds his best policy is to assist the chemist in ways that he can use.—Yours, etc.,

RETAILER (1/12).

Saving on Medicine Stamps

SIR,—"Qualified" (*C. & D.*, December 20, p. 783) goes to the root of the unstamped proprietary trouble when he points out that the privilege of exemption was originally granted to qualified chemists by virtue of their qualification, which they obtained at their own expense. This point is further emphasised in no unmeasured terms in the resolution passed by the Grimsby and District Pharmacists' Association (p. 771); they stated that they considered it an impudent exploitation of the pharmacist's privileges. Pharmacists could, if they wished, do much to settle the question on their own account by definitely refusing to stock or sell those proprietaries issued unstamped as a brand; as all other classes of retailers are obliged to sell the stamped articles, this would mean that the manufacturers would have to stamp all their goods as previously, leaving the pharmacist with his original privilege.—Faithfully yours,

TIMBRE (29/12).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Multiple Prescribing

The following script, which I have lately dispensed, is surely the record for futility in prescribing:—Ammon. carb., gr. 34½; vin. ipecac., ℿ. 86; tr. camph. co., ℿ. 172½; pot. bic., gr. 80; sodii sal., gr. 80; inf. caryoph. conc., ℿ. 60; mag. sulph., ʒiv.; mag. carb. levis, gr. 40; aq. menth. pip., ʒii.; tr. chlorof. et morph. co., ʒii.; aq., ad ʒxii. It would be interesting to be asked for ʒiij. of this at a busy time of day.—*O. C. W.* (31/12).

Appreciation

One of the first Christmas gifts to reach Scottish chemists was the ever-eagerly looked for *Chemist and Druggist Diary*. We are so accustomed to the high merit of this hardy annual that it is difficult to surmise how the new diary can improve upon its predecessor. Yet the improvement is always obvious. The section devoted to "Applied Pharmaceutics" must be specially mentioned. Advertisers have received every attention, as evidenced by the classification and setting of the multitude of advertisements. "Forensic Pharmacy," always a leading feature, is again up to high-water mark.—*L. A. H.* (20/12).

Cheap Dispensing

The "Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago" on "Cheap Dispensing" (*C. & D.*, December 13, p. 762) could as well have been written for publication as a current topic instead of as a reminiscence of the past. To-day we provide more elaborate premises, more highly trained and qualified men, more elegant labels and containers, and frequently in place of the messenger a smart motor delivery van to carry the goods, but the price remains at nearly the same 6d. or 1s. as it was fifty years ago. And there are still pharmacists who will make a dozen pills for 1s., or compound ointments and recipes without charging a dispensing fee.—*Self Help* (22/12).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

Unavoidable Precipitate

SIR,—May I request your aid to prevent occurrence of a black flake deposit in the following concentrated mixture?

Ammon. carb.	...	...	...	ʒj.
Tr. camph. co.	...	...	...	ʒv.
Ext. ipecac. liq.	...	...	...	♏. 80
Aquam	...	...	ad	ʒxx.

Yours faithfully,

ARFON (18/8).

[This mixture contains an alkaloid precipitant, and a concentrated liquid extract containing an alkaloid and dissolved vegetable extractives, with 25 per cent. of the whole mixture tinct. camph. co. Opium, benzoic acid, camphor, aniseed oil, diluted with water is bound to throw down after keeping a short while. When making the quantity mentioned—20 fluid ounces—use mucilage of acacia 2 fluid ounces. The mixture stands well and the black flakes do not appear.]

Dispensing Lactates

SIR,—What is the method of dispensing the following prescription?

Calcii lact.	...	...	...	gr. v.
Magnes. lact.	...	...	...	gr. v.
Spt. ammon. aromat.	...	...		♏. xv.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	♏. x.
Inf. gentianæ co.	...	...	ad	ʒss.

Yours faithfully,

J. G. W. B. (7/9).

[The lactates of calcium and magnesium are more easily dissolved in warm water—without damage—than in cold water. There is no interaction between these two. The spt. ammon. aromat. containing as it does ammon. carb. and free ammonia, will precipitate some of the lime as carbonate. The recently prepared lactates always make better preparations than old ones, as they are more soluble. If a fresh infusion is made, the salts should be dissolved in it whilst warm, and the spt. chloroformi and spt. ammon. arom. added when cold. There is not enough precipitate to make a very unsightly mixture, but it can be improved by the addition of an ounce of mucilage of tragacanth to the eight-ounce mixture.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

F. L. (23/8).—STOMACH POWDER.—This is a preparation of the bismuth-magnesia type, but it is unusually heavy. Its composition appears to approximate to the following:—Bismuth subcarbonate, 10 per cent.; calcium carbonate, 10 per cent.; sodium bicarbonate, 30 to 40 per cent.; heavy magnesium carbonate, 40 to 50 per cent.

R. B. (22/28).—FIREPROOFING SOLUTION.—The formula for the fireproofing solution to which you refer is as follows:—

Tungstate of sodium	...	...	ʒxvj.
Water	...	...	Oiss.

Dissolve in the cold, and add

Sodium phosphate	...	...	ʒij. ʒij.
Water	...	...	Oj.

Or a sufficiency of water to make the solution s.g. 1.140.

Dip the material in the solution, wring out with the hands, dry, and iron if necessary. This solution is very commonly employed, especially for rendering theatrical wings uninflammable.

Legal Queries

J. T. (19/11).—If the superintendent of your drug department is a member of the board of directors or other governing body of the society you may use the title "chemist." Otherwise it would be illegal to make use of the title "chemist," as suggested in your letter.

W. J. H. (12/12).—The use of the title "Infants' Carminative" does not involve liability to medicine-stamp duty, provided liability is not incurred by any other statements or claims either on the label itself or in any advertising matter used in connection with the article.

J. A. C. (20/11) is suffering disturbance from the noise and vibration caused by an engine and dynamo used to charge accumulators in a garage that has recently been erected near his premises. The apparatus is sometimes working all night, as well as during the day. Neither the proprietor of the garage, nor the borough council will do anything to abate the nuisance. What can "J. A. C." do? [His only remedy is to take proceedings against the proprietor of the garage for an injunction and damages; but the action will succeed only if the discomfort complained of amounts to a nuisance in the legal sense. In considering the question, the court will take into account all the circumstances, including the character of the neighbourhood. Unless "J. A. C.'s" enjoyment of his property is very seriously interfered with it is unlikely that an action would succeed.]

W. L. S. (8/12).—The full annual value to be stated, i.e., the amount which the property is worth to be let by the year, the owner keeping it in repair, and the owner occupier paying all the rates, is determined by reference to adjoining properties. If they are not alike, it is probably possible to add or deduct, e.g., so much for a larger garden, or a room or space generally. If the Schedule A value is comparable with the local rateable value the figure is not far wrong. If you completed your form of return of total income, you would have included in this return under Section C the net annual value, i.e., the gross amount less the statutory allowance for repairs which is for properties of a gross value not exceeding £40 one quarter, viz., £10, net £30. In Section D you show charges on income, such as ground rent and mortgage interest, and in regard to the latter you show the amount borrowed and the person from whom you borrowed and the rate and amount of the interest. Where money is borrowed from a building society and repayment is by way of principal without deduction of tax (Arrangement B) the borrower should apply to the building society for a statement of the interest he has paid to them for the year of assessment and send it to the Inspector of Taxes, who will make the necessary adjustment as to liability.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1881

Trade in 1880

As 1880 passed along, and especially when it became certain that a fair if not a bountiful harvest would add to the wealth of the country, confidence grew, and an improved condition of national commerce was firmly established. Of course, it is impossible that all classes can have yet experienced the improvement, but the evidence of it is beyond question. Abundance of enterprise in new directions, improvement in the revenue, increase in the country's exports, and more general employment in the manufacturing districts, are all proofs. . . . The improvement in the Board of Trade returns was again manifested in December. For the whole year the value of the imports was £409,990,000, an increase of 13¼ per cent. on the figures for the previous year, and the value of the exports £222,811,000, an increase of nearly 16½ per cent. on 1879.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

COMMERCIAL COMPENDIUM

deals with the trade side of pharmacy

[Commenced *C. & D.*, July 5, 1924]

Tampons.—Wool pledgets, gauze-covered, for vaginal and uterine medication. Glycerin, argyrol, ichthyol and iodoform tampons are made.

Tanquin.—*See* Tanghinia.

Tansy.—*Tanacetum vulgare*, Linn., is a perennial, herbaceous composite, two to three feet in height, with golden flower-heads at the top of the branching stems. The herb and flowers have a disagreeable aromatic odour and a nauseous, bitter and aromatic taste. It is cultivated in gardens as an ornament and for its medicinal and culinary properties. As a medicine it was ordered to be grown by Charlemagne, and was once official in the Pharmacopœias. A decoction of the leaves is given in dyspepsia, intermittent fever and gout. Tansy tea was formerly a well-known domestic remedy, and tansy cakes were at one time consumed at Easter for dispelling flatulence induced by spare diet. The flower-heads and seeds are regarded as vermifuge. The young leaves are used by the cook as a flavouring agent. In moderate doses tansy is an aromatic bitter, but in larger quantities it is an irritant narcotic, and fatal cases have attended its administration. Leppig (1882) found a bitter principle, tanacetin, in the herb, but the active principle probably resides in the essential oil. The oil is a yellow, mobile liquid, becoming brown on exposure to air. It has a strong camphoraceous odour and a bitter after-taste. Persog showed, in 1841, that camphor was produced when the oil was oxidised with chromic acid. Borneol, an alcohol detected by Bruyeants, gives camphor on oxidation and tanacetylhydride. Semmler described its ketonic nature and re-named it tanacetone, identical with thujone of wormwood, sage and thuja oils. Tansy oil, like the herb, is poisonous.

Tansy Oil.—This oil is the distillation product of the herb *Tanacetum vulgare*, native of England, but cultivated in Germany, France, the United States and elsewhere. The oil yield from the fresh herb is about 0.1 to 0.2 per cent., and from the dried herb about twice this amount. The oil has the following characters: Specific gravity, 0.925 to 0.940; optical rotation, +24° to +35°; refractive index, 1.4570 to 1.4600; acid value, 0 to 1; ester value, 5 to 16; ester value (after acetylation, 24 to 35. Oil distilled in England is lævo-rotatory from −25° to −35°. It is soluble in 4 volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. The oil contains thyme, traces of borneol and some *lævo*-camphor. English oil contains much more camphor than ordinary American oil.

Tantalum (Ta), atomic weight 181.8, was detected by Ekeberg in certain Swedish minerals resembling those from which columbium had been isolated. Wollaston in 1809 concluded that the two metals were identical, and for many years they were indifferently termed columbium or tantalum, notwithstanding the fact that tantalite was much heavier than columbite. Commercially speaking, they are members of a group which includes tungsten, molybdenum, uranium, characterised by the power to improve and harden steel. The use of tantalum and columbium for hardening steel depends on its high melting point. It is possible to work the pure metal into wire and other objects of acid-resisting properties. The value of apparatus for chemical, physical and surgical purposes depends on its incorrodibility. Tantalum in nature occurs with columbium, although tantalum is an invariable constituent in a large number of the heavy rare minerals, but the only one which is worked commercially is tantalite, a heavy, black mineral, consisting essentially of iron tantalate, $FeTa_2O_6$, or a tantalate of iron and manganese, $Ta_2O_5(FeMn)O$, which may contain as much as 84 per cent. of Ta_2O_5, the average being 70 per cent. To obtain tantalum the mineral tantalite containing at least 60 per cent. of the oxide is pulverised, fused with potassium hydroxide, and the filtered solution of the product treated with nitric or sulphuric acid to precipitate the insoluble acid oxides of tantalum and columbium, which are dissolved in hydrofluoric acid and converted into double potassium fluorides, which can be readily separated from one another by crystallisation. Metallic tantalum is prepared in the impure state by reducing potassium tantalofluoride with potassium or sodium, or by reducing the pentoxide in the electric furnace with carbon. It was first prepared in a pure state by reducing the tantalofluoride ($TaF_5.2KF$) with sodium and melting the washed, impure powder *in vacuo* in the electric furnace. Another method is to pass an electric current through rods of tantalum tetroxide, Ta_2O_4, *in vacuo*. The intense heat produced by the current expels the oxygen, and brittle rods of the impure metal are produced, which are converted into pure tantalum by fusing, and re-fusing, in the electric furnace. Metallic tantalum in powder form is made by heating the double fluoride of potassium and tantalum with metallic sodium or potassium in an evacuated tube. Impurities are removed by washing with water, the powder is compressed and fused in a vacuum electric furnace. The resulting product is 99.5 per cent. pure, of m.p. 2,850° C. There has been an increased demand since its introduction in metal filament electric lamps in 1904. It has a high electrical resistance, characterised by toughness, ductility and malleability, and is unattacked by hot or cold hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and weak sulphuric acid. Solutions of caustic alkalis, hot concentrated sulphuric acid attack it slowly, and hydrofluoric acid only attacks it if both metal and acid are pure. A mixture of hydrofluoric acid and nitric acid attacks the metal. Wrought tantalum is a white metal, usually showing a bluish tarnish from superficial oxidation, s.g. 16.8, m.p. 2,250°-2,300° C. It is about as hard as soft steel, but possesses greater strength. Malleable and ductile, it becomes progressively softer when heated, and can be hammered, rolled, drawn into wire or seamless tubes, and can be worked at red heat, the worked metal possessing toughness and hardness. The superficial oxidation which is produced during working or by heating increases the property of resisting abrasion. The metal is used for manufacture of pen-nibs in place of iridium points. Tantalum has been suggested as a suitable substitute for iridio-platinum for standard weights, and is suitable as a substitute for platinum for cathodes, especially for electro-analysis, and electrolysis of alkali chloride solutions for the manufacture of hypochlorites. Tantalum is unattacked by aqua regia, not affected by body acids, or body secretions, and is suited for dental and surgical appliances. It is attacked by fused alkalis. It alloys with many metals, such as iron, tungsten, molybdenum. Ferro-tantalum is the most important and is prepared by direct reduction of tantalite in the electric furnace. Other alloys are iron-nickel-tantalum and platinum-tantalum (0.5 to 20 per cent. Ta), which possesses the properties of platiniridium. Tantalum is used in manufacture of filaments, and its value depends on its great electrical resistance, high melting point, and on the fact that it can be drawn into fine wire less than 0.03 mm. in diameter, five million feet of this wire weighing under 100 lb. The principal compounds are the following:—*Tantalum tetroxide*, Ta_2O_4, a porous dark grey mass, unattacked by acids. *Tantalum pentoxide*, Ta_2O_5, occurs in nature as the various tantalites. It is a white amorphous infusible powder of s.g. 7.055 to 8.257. It becomes photosensitive in presence of suitable media. *Tantalic acid*, $HTaO_3$, is obtained by mixing the chloride with water. Tantalates are mostly derivatives of this acid. Hexatantalates are known of the formula, $M_8Ta_6O_{19}.xH_2O$. Pertantalic acid has the formula, $H.TaO_4.nH_2O$. Tantalum pentachloride, $TaCl_5$, as well as the bromide, $TaBr_5$, iodide, TaI_5, fluoride, TaF_5, are also known.

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Tapioca.—The tapioca, cassava or manioc plant is *Manihot utilissima*, Pohl. (Euphorbiaceæ), a native of tropical and sub-tropical America. It is a perennial shrub with branching stems and palmate leaves, with five, seven or nine divisions. At the base of the stems are clusters of long, fleshy roots, containing a quantity of starch. These plants formed the staple cultivated crop when America was discovered by Europeans. Very early the Portuguese, who colonised Brazil, carried on a trade between Africa and America, and brought manihot to the old world, where they probably introduced it in their Indian possessions at Goa. More recently it has been introduced into other parts of India and Malaya. In the Malay Islands this cultivation is largely in the hands of Chinese. Réunion, Mauritius and Madagascar received manioc a century and a-half ago, and the products have been sent to France. The cultivation has been conducted on a large scale in the United States during the past twenty-five years. Owing to the plant having been domesticated in so many countries many varieties have developed, chiefly depending on the bitter or sweet character of the root. The skin is dark coloured, and usually bitter or poisonous, while the flesh is either sweet or bitter. Plants with little or no poison in the flesh of raw whitish roots have the name in Brazil of *Aipi*, and are our sweet cassava; while *mandiocca* or *manita* is the esculent root of both sweet and bitter cassava. Tracy asserted in 1903 that in Brazil there were between forty and fifty races of the plant, and several in the West Indies and the Southern United States. In Surinam there were about twelve. In Paraguay only sweet varieties are cultivated. In East Africa there are ten varieties, and in India at least twenty-four. In Colombia there are a great many kinds, some grow where the rainfall is only fifteen inches per annum, and some where it exceeds 200. Some plants thrive in a sub-tropical belt of mountains, and others in hot valleys. The bitterness appears to depend on environment. Some varieties become bitter when transferred from Colombia to Jamaica, and some bitter kinds from Jamaica have become sweeter when grown in Central America or Mexico. The poison has been shown to be hydrocyanic or prussic acid either in a free state or combined in a cyanogenetic glucoside, which breaks up into hydrocyanic acid by the action of an enzyme. The poison is usually eliminated in the processes of washing and drying. Boiling removes the poison to such an extent that the root is considered harmless. In Travancore the roots are cut into slices, boiled and dried in the sun, and kept for future use and eaten as biscuits. The chief preparations from the root are (1) couac; (2) cassava meal; (3) Brazilian arrowroot; (3) tapioca. Couac is a coarse, rough meal made by rasping the root, compressing it in a bag, and after the juice is run out, the raspings are turned out and dried. Cassava meal is a finer preparation. The roots are thrown into water, peeled or not peeled, and left for some days till soft and fermented. They are easily crushed, and after compression the particles are sifted and dried. Brazilian arrowroot is the result of the wet process when the fecula is obtained as Farinta d'aqua, and dried. Farinta is a favourite dish, indispensable throughout Brazil. Tapioca is the starch prepared as above, but slightly torrefied by heating on hot plates. By means of sieves "seed pearl," "medium pearl," "bulled pearl" and "flake tapioca" are separated as commercial products of manihot. In Paraguay the juice of the cassava root is boiled down to the consistence of molasses, and is called "cassareep." "Piwani" is the product of chewing the roots, expectorating the mixture into bowls, and allowing it to ferment. The starch dried in the open air is *cispa* or *moussache*, and from this sweetened cakes are made. In the West Indies people bake cassava bread hard and store it for twelve months. In East Africa, bread made from the meal keeps for at least six months. Besides the poisonous constituents already mentioned the average percentage of starch in 100 samples of fresh root from Jamaica is 26.23 (Archbold). The average composition of the dried roots found by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is: water, 5.76; ether extract, 0.42; fibre, 5.08; pentosan, 2.63; starch, 64.28; protein, 2.98; ash, 1.96; etc., 16.89. The starch is in spherical granules smaller than wheat. The hilum is a dark spot from which three equidistant lines radiate. A considerable trade in tapioca is carried on in British Malaya. In 1929 the total exports of flake, flour and pearl tapioca amounted to 32,398 tons, valued at £449,591, the chief shipments being sent to Germany, Calcutta and Italy. France takes the largest quantity of flake tapioca, and most of the flour and pearl brands go to British India, Burma, China and Indo-China. Experts consider that there is overlapping in the trade returns of sago and tapioca in the Malay States.

Tapped Bars and Brackets (for window display).—For the chemist whose shop windows are of average size, and who wishes to make the best use of the display space without giving an overcrowded effect, there is no more serviceable class of fitting than plate-glass shelves used in conjunction with tapped bars and brackets. These fittings provide ample scope for display, and, if his window is a deep one, a comprehensive display can also be arranged on the base. Generally speaking, when a base dressing is arranged, not more than three shelves are necessary: but, if the window is a high one, a small shelf might be added at the top for the display of small showcards or sundries. The fittings required for this purpose are simple, and the chemist or one of his assistants can erect them without expert help. The component parts consist of two or three upright bars and a series of brackets and arms. At regular distances apart in the uprights holes are tapped to permit of the attachment of the brackets supporting the plate-glass shelves. The narrow part of the bar faces the front of the window, and the brackets, which are attached to the side of the bar by means of screws, have similar holes coinciding with those in the upright. The brackets are adjustable to varying heights and positions and can be changed at will with the minimum amount of trouble. The systems on which tapped bars and brackets are constructed vary slightly. Several improvements have been brought about during the last year or so. One typical set consists of bars measuring 1in. by ¼in., with top and bottom fixings for attachment to the ceiling and base of the window, respectively; a bracket made in two pieces—the arm and the bracket-portion. Small cross-arm clips are attached to the arm for holding the plate-glass shelf in position and to provide firm support. These may also be used to permit of the linking up or two shelves on one bracket. An advantage of this type is that it is not necessary to detach the whole bracket every time an alteration of display is arranged, for the arm is easily removed. If for purposes of a special demonstration or colour scheme it is desired to dispense with shelving in the window altogether, the brackets can be removed by loosening the screws, and the uprights can then be easily screened by the use of a suitable coloured background material. A set-screw at the end of the bracket portion can be used to rectify any unevenness of the window-bottom or the effect of the standard bar being slightly out of the upright, while by the use of the cross-arm clips already mentioned it is possible to adjust the bracket according to the weight of the articles displayed, and the slipping of the various stands and articles, which frequently happens when a shelf is badly fitted, is eliminated. Bracket-arms for general use are obtainable in lengths of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches, which means to say that they are constructed to take glass shelves of those respective widths. The same-sized bracket portion is used with any of these lengths. In a bigger window, where it may be desired to show more extensive ranges, or larger goods, a heavier type of bracket is available, for use with wider shelves, in 20, 22 and 24-inch lengths. With these heavier brackets the arm is constructed in "T" form; that is to say, it has a flat top, which gives it additional strength, and provides greater support for the shelf. Heavier cross-arm clips are also necessary when the heavier brackets and wider shelves are in use. The bars and brackets are obtainable in bronze-metal or white metal, so that they will blend with any style of shopfront.

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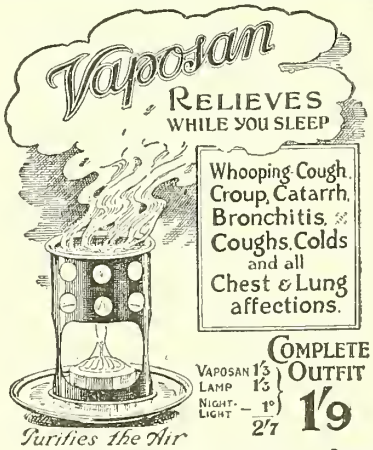
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The white population steadily increases, and its buying capacity is relatively high. The actual and potential trade possibilities are worthy of every consideration. The dominating house in the Drug Trade is

LENNON LIMITED

whose sales organisation, with branches (Wholesale and Retail) in all important centres, intensively works the whole territory.

Head Office - - CAPE TOWN
Laboratories - PORT ELIZABETH

LONDON OFFICE:
12-14 LAFONE ST., LONDON, S.E.1

Agencies, Manufacturing and/or Distributing, undertaken

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

IN BOTTLES—ALL STRENGTHS
Exceptional Stability & Purity
ATTRACTIVE TERMS

GENOXIDE LIMITED, LUTON



Antiphlogistine

HUMAN & VETERINARY

£5 Orders give 33⅓% net Carr. Pd.

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., London, E.3
(Inc. U.S.A. Liability Ltd.)

SOLAZZI

The Chemist's Brand
LIQUORICE JUICE

SOLAZZI JUICE IS GUARANTEED TO CONSIST ENTIRELY OF THE CONDENSED EXTRACT OF FINEST CALABRIAN LICORICE ROOT
WITHOUT ANY ADMIXTURE WHATEVER

Should any enquiry as to the composition of SOLAZZI be received from the public, Chemists are asked to emphasise the fact that SOLAZZI is not included in the category of Secret Remedies, and that the accompanying guarantee obtains with every parcel.

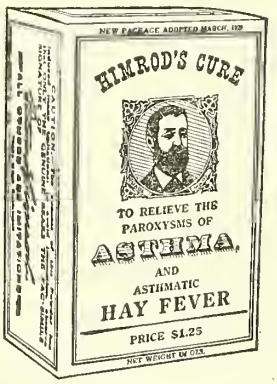
May we call your attention to:— **PETROLAX** (BROWN CARTON)
(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)
THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION

PETROLAX COMPOUND
(RED CARTON)
A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN

PETROLAX ALKALINE
(BLUE CARTON)
A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND MIST. MAGNES. HYDROXIDI

Note the Prices:—RETAIL 2/- (Nominal ½lb.) 14/- doz.
„ 3/6 („ 1lb.) 24/- „
„ 6/- („ 2lb.) 44/- „

Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.
Mile End, London, E.1



Profitable, Repeat Business and Satisfied Customers

Standard For Over 60 Years
Himrod Manufacturing Co.
HOBOKEN, N. J., U. S. A.

—Order From Your Service Jobber—

FOR THROAT AND CHEST

ZUBES

Vigorous Press Advertising
Excellent Assured Profits

F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO. (1927), LIMITED, DERBY

Dr. BENGUÉ'S BALSAM
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

Dr. BENGUÉ'S ETHYL CHLORIDE.
Dr. BENGUÉ'S DRAGÉES.—EUPURGO.
PULMO (BAILLY).—FORXOL.—OPOBYL.
ANESTILE.—NARCOTILE.—HEMOSTYL.
LIPIODOL.—ARHEMAPECTYL.—IODEOL.
NEOPANCARPINE.—MUSCOL.—GUIPSINE.
MENATOL.—VIVOLEOL.

BENGUÉ & CO., LTD., MFG. CHEMISTS,
24 FITZROY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

The 'Aspro' Review

17% Extra Profits. "British to the Core" *New Series. Display Features.*

Ads. That Will Still Further Push 'Aspro' Sales Ahead This Winter


FEAR OF ILLNESS DISPELLED BY 'ASPRO'
COLDS 'FLU & RHEUMATISM are about GET RELIEF TO-NIGHT WITH 'ASPRO'
HOT LEMON DRINK and 2 'ASPRO' TABLETS
YOU NEEDN'T GET 'FLU OR COLDS 'ASPRO' WILL STOP IT IN ONE NIGHT
The RACING PACE of LIFE 'ASPRO'
OUST THAT COLD OR 'FLU ATTACK TO-NIGHT WITH 'ASPRO'
READ THESE
'ASPRO' STOPS COLDS 'FLU & RHEUMATISM
'ASPRO' REG. TRADE MARK

WE illustrate in reduced form some of the advertisements that will be appearing in the leading newspapers throughout the British Isles during the coming months. They will help sales to forge still further ahead and an increased share will come to your counters if you will give 'ASPRO' display features prominence in your windows, and on your counters.

How To Link Up With The Largest Publicity Campaign Of Its Kind In The World

ASPRO Limited spend thousands of pounds annually in the form of window stickers—displays—giant cartons—paper bags, etc., and the Chemist who measures the value of displaying these features is obtaining the maximum pulling power of a newspaper advertising campaign that is the largest of its kind in the world.

It is for this reason that we urge Chemists to complete the link in the chain of distribution by placing the window sticker on their windows and by keeping continual display features in their windows.

Such action can only result in an increased sale of 'ASPRO' and enable the buying of 'ASPRO' on bonus terms which means an additional profit of over 3s. in the £. We welcome suggestions, and requests for any display features will receive immediate attention.

'Aspro' consists of the purest Acetyl-Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science and its claims are based on its superiority.

Made by ASPRO LTD., Slough, England.

Agents: **GOLLIN & CO. PTY., LTD.,** 'Aspro' Dept., **SLOUGH, BUCKS.** *'Phone: Slough* 608.

And Don't Overlook Buying 'ASPRO' On Bonus Terms To Make An Extra 17% PROFIT

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

C C

INCREASE YOUR SALES

by stocking this excellent line which brings profit without effort. Owing to our up-to-date equipment we are able to supply this exceptionally good value at a price sufficiently low to appeal to the most thrifty purchaser. Packed in pint and half-pint bottles with rubber corks and air-tight caps, and with your own name and address on the label. An attractive showcard is included with every order.

PRICES

20 oz. size: 8/6, 8/3, 8/-
for 3, 6 and 12 dozen

10 oz. size: 5/6, 5/3, 5/-
for 3, 6 and 12 dozen

Allowances made on empty bottles and all carriage paid both on goods and empties.



THORNTON & ROSS, LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists,
MILNSBRIDGE, HUDDERSFIELD.
Telephone: 179 MILNSBRIDGE.

EVERY WINTER BRINGS AN INCREASE in the demand for Snowfire



It's a case of one customer making many, where the Snowfire Tablet is concerned. This magic little tablet is a real friend to the skin in winter, soothing chapped hands, making work-roughened hands smooth and white again, softening dry, cracked lips. And the Snowfire Tablet is always so well advertised, too. Display it prominently this winter—brisk sales and good profits will result.

Snowfire TABLET

Made by: F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO. (1927) LTD.
Sunnydale Works, Derby.

AGENTS: India: Messrs. Siqueira & Son, 121 Fort St., Fort, Bombay.
Australia: Messrs. Salmon & Spraggon (Australia), Ltd. 218 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Canada: A. Whitchurch Little, 807 The Wilson Building, 60 Front St., West Toronto.
U.S.A.: F. W. Hampshire Corporation, 882 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

.....*"Fine 'Tosse' Products"*.....

NITROSCLERAN
BISMOGENOL
EKZEBROL

EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Importers: **BOXALL SMITH & CO.**
163a Strand, London, W.C.2

The DeVILBISS CO. Ltd.

Will be pleased to forward one of their NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF
PERFUME SPRAYS
TO YOU UPON APPLICATION

EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD HAVE ONE

WRITE—
The DeVILBISS CO. Ltd.
WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX, and
27 OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.
GERRARD 6867.

MAKER OF "SPUN" OINTMENTS

ROBERT BLACKIE

TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY OF THANKING HIS MANY FRIENDS IN THE TRADE FOR THEIR LOYAL SUPPORT DURING THE PAST YEAR—AND OF WISHING THEM A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS

NEW YEAR

SHEN WORKS, 168 TOWER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

"GOLD MEDAL"

CREAM EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

TRADE B&G MARK

Established 1833

Attractively Labelled and Packed. Send for Samples and Prices to:

BAISS BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

EMULSION SPECIALISTS

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists' Sundriesmen.

Telegrams: "Ipecac, London." GRANGE WORKS, LONDON, S.E.1 Telephone: Bermondsey 1301 (3 lines)

AN OLD-FASHIONED—BUT REALLY EFFECTIVE remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA and BRONCHIAL troubles.

Licoricine

ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Prices 10½d., 1s. 3d. and 3s.

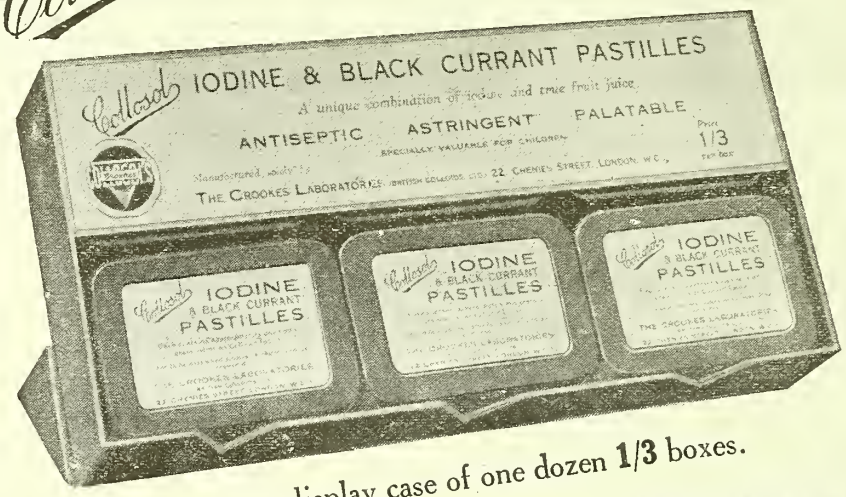
TERMS.
10½d. size, 8/6 per doz.
1/3 „ 12/- „
3/- „ 27/- „
Less 5% dis. on £6 orders.
Carriage paid on orders of £2 and over.

MANDALL & CO. Ltd., 17/23 Stepney Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH: 130/132 RICE LANE, LIVERPOOL (Telephone: 59 Walton).
Distributing Depot for Lancashire and Cheshire.

A NEW PREPARATION

Collosol **IODINE & BLACK CURRANT PASTILLES**


Collosol IODINE & BLACK CURRANT PASTILLES
A unique combination of iodine and true fruit juice
ANTISEPTIC ASTRINGENT PALATABLE
SPECIALLY VALUABLE FOR CHILDREN
Price 1/3
THE CROOKES LABORATORIES
22 CHENIES STREET, LONDON, W.C.
Collosol IODINE & BLACK CURRANT PASTILLES
Collosol IODINE & BLACK CURRANT PASTILLES
Collosol IODINE & BLACK CURRANT PASTILLES

An item for personal recommendation.

Unique in Character.

Extremely Palatable.

A counter display case of one dozen **1/3** boxes.

For Special Terms apply to : **THE CROOKES LABORATORIES**
(British Colloids, Ltd.)
22 CHENIES ST., LONDON, W.C.1

DECEMBER—JANUARY 1931 OFFER

A BONUS OFFER

PLUS—
50 OLD MOORE'S ALMANACKS, 1931, on order of 3 dozen.
100 OLD MOORE'S ALMANACKS, 1931, on order of 6 dozen.

"KOF-OH"

THE GREATEST COUGH CURE IN THE WORLD

P.A.T.A.

1/3 size approx.	4½ fl. oz.	@	12/- doz.	nett 30 days
3/- ,, ,,	14 fl. oz.	@	28/- ,,	
1/3 tin Tablets	- -	@	12/- ,,	

ORDERS of 3 doz. 1/3 or equivalent 4×1/3 free, 6 doz. or equivalent 9×1/3 free for 14 days' window display. Carriage Paid. Packages free.

KOF-OH CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists
Minera Street, Everton, LIVERPOOL

The Profit's the thing

A steady profit is assured if you stock

CONSTIPON

The demand is good, and sales are increasing daily.

TABLETS per box 3d., 6d. & 1/-

Stocked by Scottish Wholesale Druggists.

CONSTIPON
65 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

CHEMISTS SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE IN STOCK

TOWLE'S
PENNYROYAL & STEEL PILLS

Advertised all over the world.

ESTABLISHED 160 YEARS.

Sole Proprietors :
E. T. TOWLE & CO., LTD.
TOLL ST., NOTTINGHAM

THE BEST SELLING WINTER REMEDY

VENO'S *Lightning* COUGH CURE

BIG PRESS CAMPAIGN CONTINUOUS TO MAY 1931

BIG POSTER CAMPAIGN CONTINUOUS TO MAY 1931

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE DISTRIBUTIONS CONTINUOUS TO MAY 1931

SEE THAT YOUR STOCKS ARE ALWAYS BIG ENOUGH TO MEET EVERY DEMAND

ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALER OR DIRECT FROM THE BEECHAM-VENO CENTRAL DISTRIBUTING DEPOT, CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER.



Lacto-Dextrin, a food for changing the intestinal flora, 12 oz. packings 4/-; 5 lbs. 22/-.—Psylla, intestinal vegetable lubricant, 10 oz. packings 4/-, 5 lbs. 24/-.—Both these foods are being regularly advertised to the Medical Profession throughout the year. Liberal discounts. Order through your wholesaler or write direct to:

Wholesale & Distributing Agents for United Kingdom & Irish Free State:

COATES & COOPER

41 GREAT TOWER ST., LONDON, E.C.3

Unsolicited Testimonials and REPEAT ORDERS are flowing in for

Reglo

THE PUREST SAFEST and SUREST CORRECTIVE FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE SYSTEM

Small size 6d. Family size 1/- P.A.T.A. Terms

SUPERFINE CHEMICALS, LTD.

22 BUCKINGHAM GATE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1

MASON'S GINGER WINE ESSENCE

□ □ □

LIBERAL WINDOW DISPLAY ALLOWANCE

ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISING MATERIAL

□ □ □

Apply—

NEWBALL & MASON

LIMITED.

NOTTINGHAM

SHOWS OVER 33% PROFIT.

4½D. per tin. HOLIDAY'S 4½D. per tin.

GINGER BEER CRYSTALS

ONE TIN MAKES TWO GALLONS OF

Sparkling Home-Brewed Ginger Beer

NO BOILING OR STRAINING REQUIRED.

36/- per gross, nett. Carriage Paid. Packages Free.
3 doz. sample lot, post paid, 10/-. *Advertising & Show Matter.*

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

HOLIDAY & CO, LTD., City Mills, Durham.

GARFIELD TEA

PROMPT SHIPMENT

ALL SIZES

'Phone or Write:

GARFIELD TEA CO.

44 Foxbourne Road

BALHAM, LONDON, S.W.17.

PURE MALT EXTRACT

with ***FINEST***

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.

Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.

THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY

SAWBRIDGEWORTH - - HERTS.

"VITAMIN TESTED YEAST"

Yeast specially prepared for medicinal purposes.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.,
WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS.

A CUPFUL OF HOT

★ **HORLICK'S** ★

AT BEDTIME ENSURES SOUND SLEEP

CAMWAL

TABLE WATERS - - in Syphons & Bottles
LEMONADE POWDER } in Packets, Cartons,
AQUAPERIA WATER } and Canisters.
or SALTS (P.A.T.A.) } *WINDOW DISPLAYS.*
LEMON SQUASH - - in 26oz. Bottles
(with plain or Soda water forms a delicious drink).

HOME and EXPORT PRICES and TERMS on application

CAMWAL, Ltd. LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, BIRMINGHAM, HARROGATE.

Victory House, 99 Regent St. (Piccadilly End), LONDON, W.1
Telephone: Gerrard 5714-5

SPECIAL B.P.

CADIZ SHERRY

Full duty, shipped expressly from our Spanish House for Chemists' use in B.P. Preparations by

LAMB & WATT, Limited,
46/48 St. Anne Street,
LIVERPOOL

Established 1847.

who also specially manufacture

B.P. ORANGE WINE,
"WIN FERRO" TONIC BLOOD WINE,
"CROWN" Brand LIEBIG'S MEAT AND MALT WINE.

Green Ginger, Raisin, Cowslip, Elderberry, etc., made only from the fresh fruit. Purity fully guaranteed. Highest Awards at all Exhibitions where shown.

Full Strength **AUSTRALIAN RED, TAWNY AND WHITE WINES, AUSTRALIAN SHERRY** and :: every kind of Foreign Wine. ::

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

THE BEST
STAINLESS
HYPODERMIC NEEDLES
ARE THE "77" BRAND
Guaranteed Stainless Inside & Outside
COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS
Made by the makers of the World-famous
"3 ARROW" BRAND
HYPODERMIC SYRINGES



If you are not already stocking this profitable and satisfactory line, send for Free Samples and address of nearest wholesaler to:

Foreign

ALBERT H. JACOBS, 157 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1



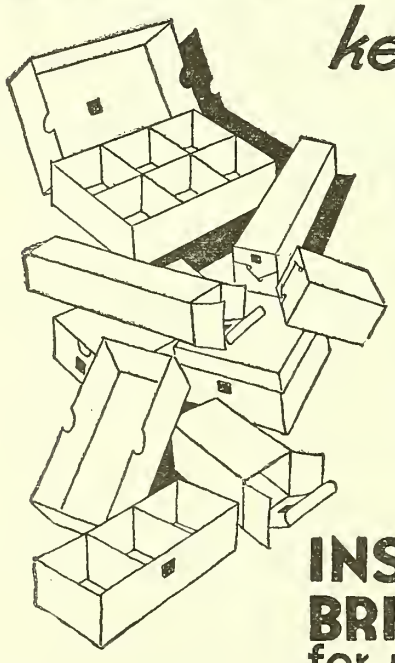
Hawker's
PLAIN TINS
from 2 ozs. to 28 lbs.
FOR PACKING DRUGS AND POWDERS

THERE'S SOME-BODY IN THIS TIN
PHONE: NORTH 0488
120 Pentonville Road, LONDON, N.1

WE SUPPLY
DECORATED TINS
FOR PACKING
OINTMENTS
AND OTHER PRODUCTS.
SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON REQUEST.

THE CALDICOT TIN STAMPING WORKS LTD.
CALDICOT, Nr. CHEPSTOW, Mon.

CARTON USERS!



keep the wheels of British mills turning

Seventy-five per cent. of the cardboard boxes sold in this country are probably made from foreign board. Most box makers would gladly submit samples of boxes made from British Board if asked to do so. Many box makers anxious to support British industry are fixing a coloured seal indicating this fact to specimen boxes made of British Board.



INSIST ON BRITISH BOARD for your boxes

Look for this seal on sample boxes

for METHYLATED SPIRITS

PLEASE ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST & PAMPHLET ON METHYLATED SPIRITS, ETC. ALSO FOR OUR NEW BOOKLET "THE NEW WAY TO REMOVE CARBON"

The Methylating Co., Ltd.
Kinnaird House
Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1

Phone: Regent 5764/5. Wires: "Methcolim, Phone, London."

KARL HÖLL A.-G.

Langenfeld near Cologne Germany

EXPORT TO ENGLAND SINCE 1884.



Manufacturers of :—
TUBES of all kinds, plain and decorated.
SPRINKLER TOPS of all sizes and styles.



IMPORTANT: When asking for quotations send samples already used and state quantities required. Goods will arrive in 3-4 days with direct steamer from Cologne.

CORKS

TAPERS, DOME TOPS, CHAMFERED, DISCS, COMPOSITION TOPS, BUNGS, SHIVES, BAKELITE TOPS are AMONGST A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES.

MUNDET CORK PRODUCTS LTD.
12/18 ABBEY STREET,
TOWER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1
Telegrams: Mundetcomp Berm London. Telephone: HOP 2685.

REGISTERS.

Dangerous Drugs Act.

Morphine, Diamorphine (Heroin), Cocaine, Ecgonine, Medicinal Opium, Indian Hemp, Dihydro-Oxycodeinone and Dihydrocodeinone Register, 48 pages, **4/-**
Ditto, for Doctors' use, 48 pages, **4/-**
Raw Opium Register, 16 pages, **3/-**
Morphine Register, 48 pages, **3/-**
Cocaine Register, 48 pages, **3/-**
Medicinal Opium Register, 48 pages, **3/-**
Larger size for Wholesale Trade. *Prices on application.*

Spirit.

For records of Spirit used in manufacture, to claim rebate. 48 pages, **3/-**

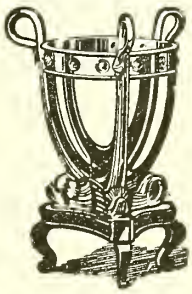
Methylated Spirit.

For Records of Purchases and Sales of Methylated Spirit in accordance with Order which came into operation February 1st, 1926. 42 pages, Ruled, with Printed Headings, **3/-**

All these are 8 × 5, oblong, and Quarter-bound.

JAMES TOWNSEND & SONS,
CHEMISTS' PRINTERS, EXETER.
LONDON OFFICE: 54, FARRINGDON ST., E.C.4

In the last 5 years the sales of



TOWN TALK

LIQUID SILVER POLISH & SILVER PLATE CLOTH

have increased 3 Fold



Get *your* share of the trade by ordering from

JAMES WOOLLEY SONS & CO., Ltd., Manchester
AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., Ltd., Liverpool
BROOKS & WARBURTON (American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd.

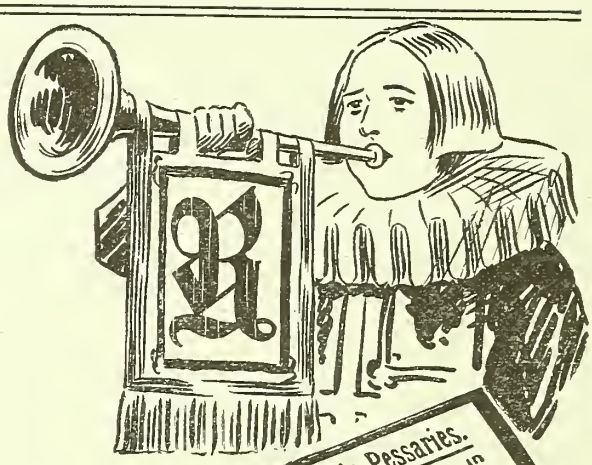
Town Talk Polish Co.
Whitby St., Bradford Road, Manchester

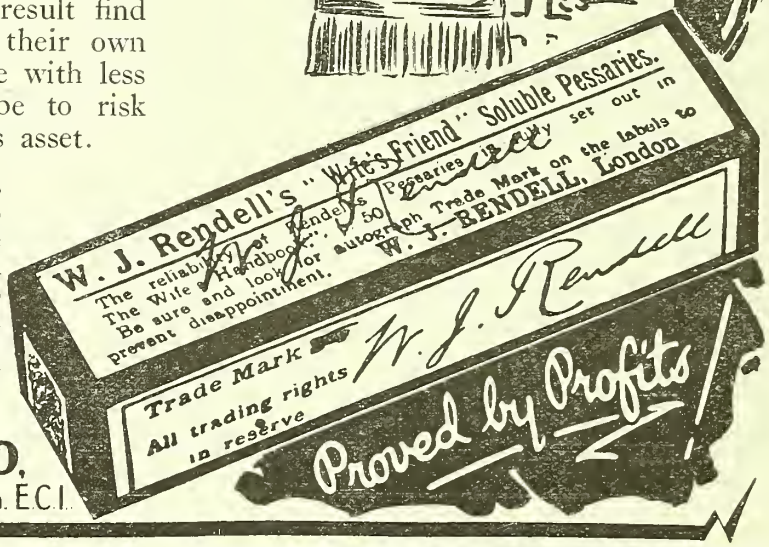
RENDELL'S RECIPES for SUCCESS

⑤ REPUTATION

USERS throughout the world bear witness to the efficacy and satisfaction that always follow the use of Rendell's. Chemists as a result find that selling them adds to their own good reputation. To dabble with less satisfactory articles would be to risk their most precious business asset.

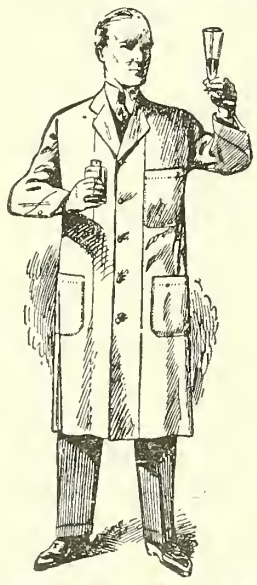
The Trade has given its unqualified approval to our new booklet, "The Solution of Birth Control Problems." Chemists who have not yet received copies for distribution should write for a supply without delay.




W. J. Rendell's "Wife's Friend" Soluble Pessaries.
The reliability of Rendell's 50 Pessaries is world-wide.
The Wife's Handbook ... set out in
Be sure and look for autograph Trade Mark on the labels to
prevent disappointment.
W. J. RENDELL, London
Trade Mark
All trading rights in reserve
W. J. Rendell
Proved by Profits

W·J·RENDELL LTD,
15 Chadwell Street, London. E.C.1.

OVERALLS



SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS 6/11, 8/11, 10/6
KHAKI DRILL COATS 6/11, 8/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6
WHITE DRILL COATS 7/6, 9/6, 12/6, 13/6, 15/6
BLACK DRILL COATS 15/6
GREY COTTON COATS 7/6

STOCK SIZES: 34 to 44 chest. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES

GARDINER

& CO. *(The Scotch House),* **LTD**
1, 3, 5 Commercial Road, LONDON, E.1
Telephone: Bishopsgate 6751. *Established* 1839.

REPEAT ORDERS EVERY POST

for the

LOCARNO MEDICATED TOILET ROLL

WHY!!!

BECAUSE it is ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM THE CHEMIST

CONTAINS 650 SHEETS PURE WHITE SULPHITE PAPER. 12 oz. ROLLS.

COSTS 3D. SELLS at 6D.

FREE DELIVERY. PACKED IN CARTONS. SAMPLE ROLL FREE.

Sole Manufacturers:

J. RUTHERFORD & Co.
LIMITED
VICTORIA PAPER MILLS
VICTORIA ROAD
HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.7
Contractors to H.M. Government.

SOFT, DAINTY, HYGIENIC

Watersprite FACE CLOTHS

MADE IN ENGLAND

SPECIALLY KNITTED



ILLUSTRATION OF DISPLAY CARTON

REDUCTION IN PRICES

WHITE, WITH COLOURED BORDERS

G220.	Overlocked Assorted Colours.	Per dozen	3/6
G221.	,, ,, ,, and Cross-stitched	,, ,,	4/-
G222.	Shell-stitched Assorted Colours	,, ,,	4/9
G223.	,, ,, ,, ,, and Cross-stitched	,, ,,	5/-

COLOURED, WITH COLOURED BORDERS

G224.	Overlocked Assorted Colours and Cross-stitched.	Per dozen	4/9
G225.	Shell-stitched ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	5/6

SPECIAL ASSORTMENTS

G226.	Cartons, containing 4 each of above 6 numbers,	per Carton	9/2
G227.	,, ,, 6 ,, G220, 222, 223, 224	,, ,,	9/-

SOLPORT BROTHERS LIMITED

FROM ALL WHOLESALERS

184-192 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

People KNOW the NORVIC Regd. BLUE CARTON

The "NORVIC" Blue Carton Crêpe Bandage is a highly profitable line for window or counter display because its quality is recognised everywhere. A small display will pay you handsomely.



P.A.T.A. PRICES

	Cost	Sell
2" ..	12/-	1/6
2½" ..	15/3	1/11
3" ..	18/3	2/3
3½" ..	21/3	2/8
4" ..	24/3	3/-

Stocked by all the leading wholesalers. Showcards free.

Sole Manufacturers :— Grout & Co., Ltd., 35 Wood Street, E.C.2.

Best sellers

The public is asking for *ZEAL* CLINICAL THERMOMETERS because they are:-

GUARANTEED TO *STAY* ACCURATE

CONSISTENTLY ADVERTISED



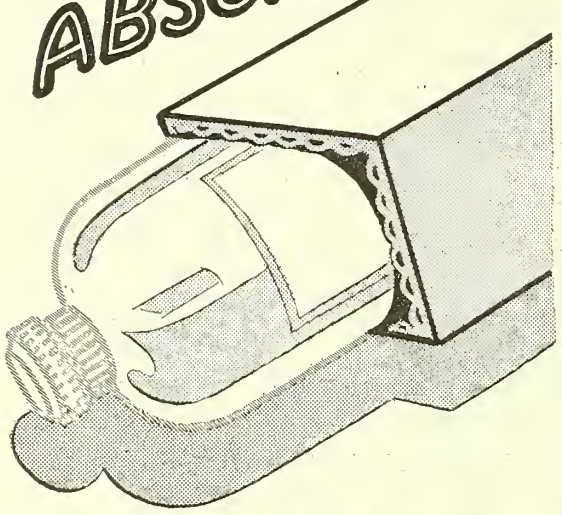
Made by

ZEAL

—the name the public knows.

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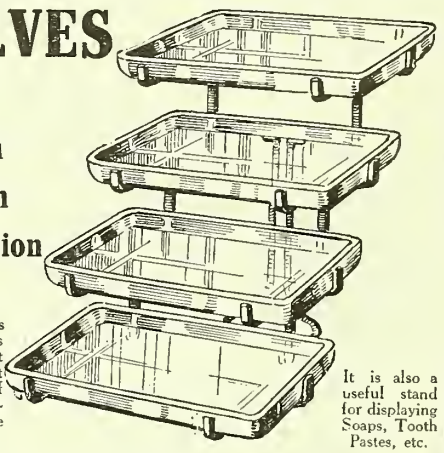
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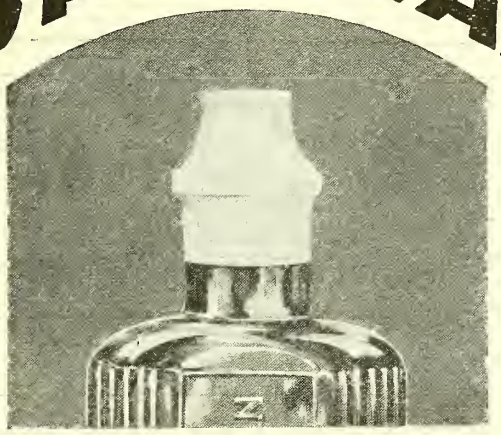
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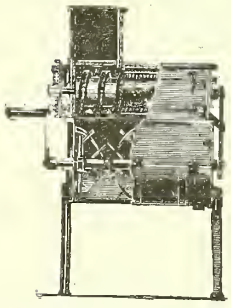
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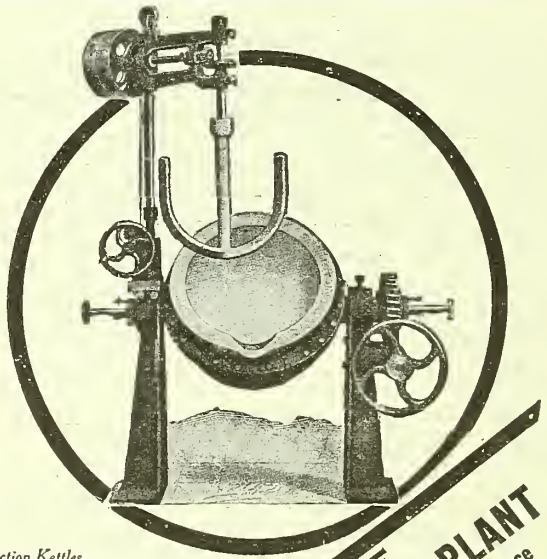


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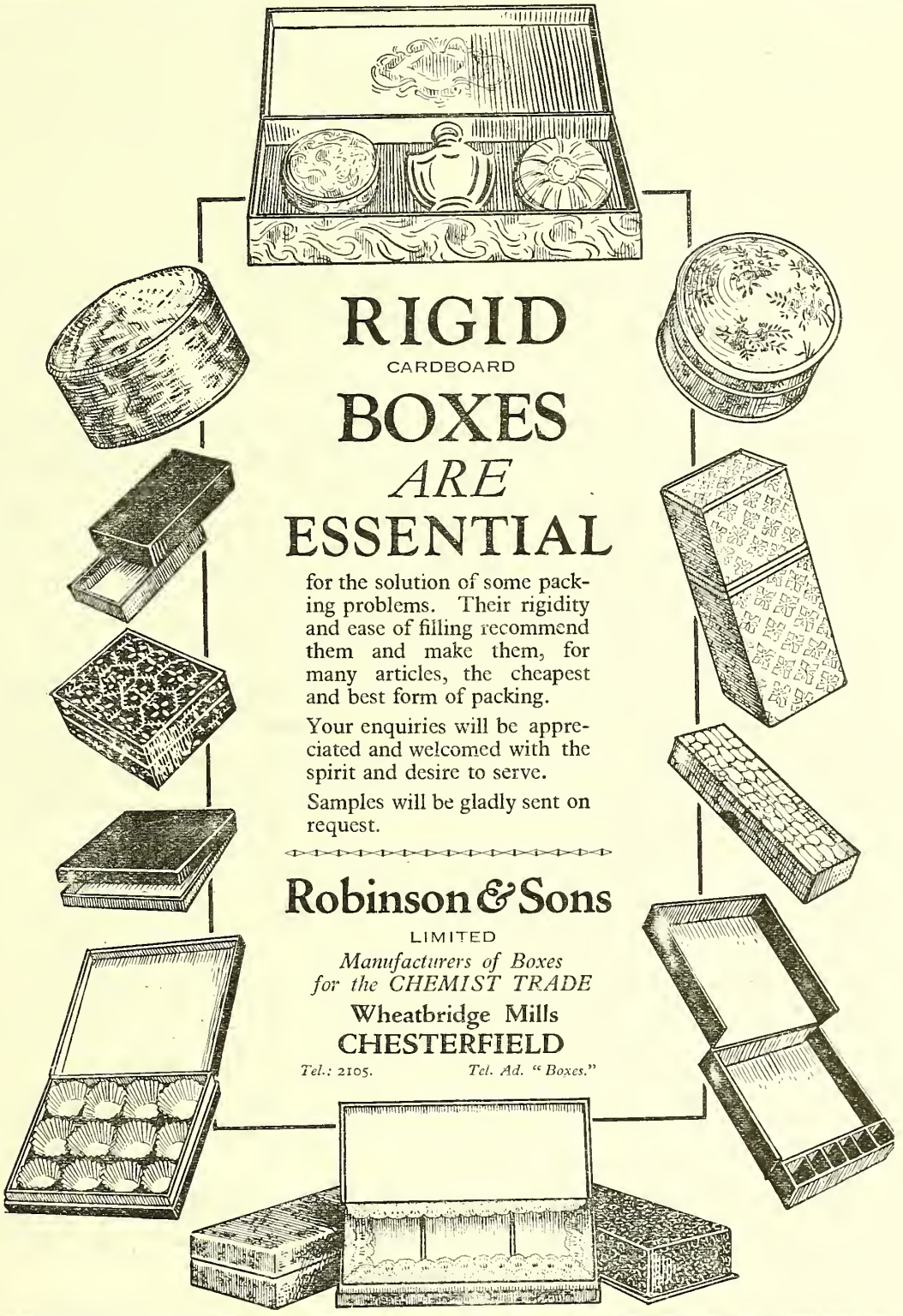
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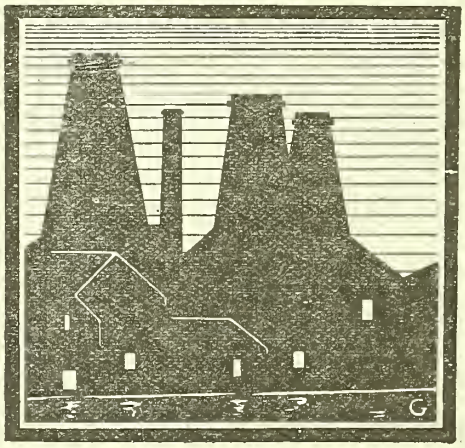
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BARNSLEY - - - ENGLAND

[52/32]

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTAB. 1859

RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE SELLING PRICES in this List are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest figure. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, *liquids should be sold by fluid measure and solids by weight.*

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the List may be increased as follows: For **one pint** add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The **gallon price** for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for **7-lb.** sales multiply the lb. cost by 10; for **14-lb.** by 20; and for **28-lb.** by 38. For *intermediate drachm prices* divide 1-oz. quotations by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the *grain prices* divide the drachm selling price by 60.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the **lb. selling price** add half to the cost price (yielding 33⅓ per cent. on return); for the **4-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the **1-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 11) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the drug-trade private mark MELBORACIS should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "C. & D." only ought then to be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in ink as they are published, and so keep the quarterly List up to date.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the List are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopœia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulary).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the retail price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain, and generally in Ireland, of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1930 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the *C. & D.* series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follows:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

C. Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1925. "Ex *F*" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulas exist a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary Counter Practice" and other *C. & D.* publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in cost of ingredients make this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 2*s.* 6*d.* post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This *C. & D.* feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses. For comparative table for the years 1923-30 *see C. & D.*, January 3, 1931.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used in conjunction with this List, in the annual stock-taking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock-taking for the drug-trade. The sheets, fastened into a pad, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as these occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (2s. 6d. post free) with blank pages at the end.

"C. & D." DRUG INDEX

DRUGS (1913=100)		
—	1929	1930
Jan.	135.3	133.6
Feb.	135.8	132.0
Mar.	135.2	131.8
April	135.0	130.2
May	135.5	129.2
June	137.0	129.2
July	135.2	127.7
Aug.	133.3	126.6
Sept.	135.1	126.3
Oct.	133.8	126.3
Nov.	133.0	126.1
Dec.	133.1	129.8

DRESSINGS (1913=100)		
—	1929	1930
Jan.	186.8	181.6
Feb.	186.0	181.6
Mar.	182.2	178.6
April	182.2	172.8
May	181.6	171.8
June	181.6	171.8
July	181.6	171.8
Aug.	181.6	171.8
Sept.	181.6	171.8
Oct.	181.6	171.8
Nov.	181.6	164.2
Dec.	181.6	164.2

Published as a Supplement of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Cost d.	per	A—Ac	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
78	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic .. C	9 8	2 8	—	—
117	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic B.P.C. C	15 0	3 9	—	—
12	lb.	Absinthium	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
60	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. elect. ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	—
51	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. opt...	6 3	1 11	0 7	—
45	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. sec...	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
54	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. opt...	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
42	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. sec...	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
33	lb.	Acaciæ gummi var. opt. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
30	oz.	Acetamidosalol	—	—	4 5	0 8
3	oz.	Acetanilidum	—	—	0 6	0 2
22	oz.	Acetannin	—	—	3 3	0 6
		Acetomorph. (*v.* Diamorph.)				
26	lb.	Acetonum	3 3	1 2	0 5	—
20	lb.	Acetonum coml.	2 6	0 9	0 4	—
14	oz.	Acetophenonum	—	—	2 0	0 4
228	lb.	Acetum aromaticum P.L.F. ..	—	—	—	0 4
141	lb.	Acet. arom. P.L.F. (synth. ol.)	—	—	—	0 3
34	lb.	Acet. cantharidini .. C	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Acet. cantharidis .. C	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
20	lb.	Acet. colchici C	—	0 9	0 3	—
8	lb.	Acet. destillatum album ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
32	gal.	Acet. fuscum	gal.	4 0	pint	0 7
51	gal.	Acet. fuscum (Beaufoy) ..	pint	0 11	—	—
36	lb.	Acet. ipecacuanhæ .. C	—	1 5	0 5	—
144	lb.	Acet. odoratum B.P.C. ..	—	5 6	1 6	—
84	lb.	Acet. opii .. .. B, F	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
20	lb.	Acet. rubi idæi	2 10	0 11	0 3	—
9	lb.	Acet. scillæ	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
8.5	lb.	Acet. scillæ '98	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
18	lb.	Acet. staphisagriæ .. C	—	0 8	0 3	—
90	gal.	Acet. vini Gallici	pint	1 5	0 3	—
54	box	Acidol tablets (5 tubes) ..	per	box	7 0	—
		Acida				
8	lb.	Acidum aceticum	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—
108	lb.	Acid. aceticum arom. B.P.C. ..	—	—	—	0 3
6	lb.	Acid. aceticum dilutum ..	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—
16	lb.	Acid. aceticum glaciale ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
44	lb.	Acid. acetylsalicylicum ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
20	lb.	Acid. arseniosum .. A, B	—	—	0 3	—
		Acid. arsen. coml. (*v.* Arsenicum)				
30	oz.	Acid. benzoicum nat. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9
48	lb.	Acid. benzoicum synth. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
8	lb.	Acid. boricum cryst.	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
10	lb.	Acid. borici pulv. subtil. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
1.5	oz.	Acid. borici pulv. pkd. ..		0 7	0 2½	
552	cwt.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis ..	7 lb.	4 2	—	—
8	lb.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
10	oz.	Acid. butyricum	—	—	1 6	—
28	oz.	Acid. camphoricum	—	—	4 1	0 7
18	lb.	Acid. carbolicum cryst. B.P. C	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
16	lb.	Acid. carbolicum liq. B.P. C	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
42	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "miscible" C	pint	0 9	—	—
72	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "straw" C	1 4	0 7	0 2	—
93	doz.	Acid. carbolicum (disinf.) pkd.	℥viij.	1 2	—	—
3	lb.	Acid. carbol. (disinf. powder)..	0 5	—	—	—
16	lb.	Acid. carbolic (in spirit) ..	2 0	0 7	—	—
5	oz.	Acid. chromicum	—	—	0 9	0 2
24	lb.	Acid. chromicum coml. ..	—	0 11	0 4	—
16	oz.	Acid. cinnamicum	—	—	2 4	0 4
26	lb.	Acid. citricum	3 5	1 0	0 3½	—
27	lb.	Acid. citrici pulvis	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—
24	lb.	Acid. cresylicum pur. (vap.) C	—	1 0	0 4	—
7	lb.	Acid. cresylicum coml. C	1 2	0 7	0 2	—
		Acid. dicthylbarb. (*v.* Barbit.) ..				
9	oz.	Acid. formicum cryst. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
18	lb.	Acid. formicum 50%	2 6	0 9	0 3	0 1
7	oz.	Acid. gallicum	—	—	1 1	0 2

Cost d.	per	Ac Acida—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
7	oz.	Acid. glycerophosphoric. 20%	—	—	1 10	0 4
36	oz.	Acid. gynocardicum	—	—	5 3	0 11
32	oz.	Acid. hippuricum	—	—	4 8	0 8
6	oz.	Acid. hydriodicum dilutum ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
36	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. 30% ..	—	1 8	0 7	—
15	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. dilutum ..	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
10	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum .. E	1 7	0 6	0 2	0 1
8	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum dilutum	—	0 5	0 2	—
6.5	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum coml. E	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
6	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) B	—	—	1 0	0 2
6	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. dilutum B	—	—	1 0	0 2
20	lb.	Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.)	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
12	lb.	Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C.	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
7	oz.	Acid. hypophosphorosum ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
27	oz.	Acid. iodicum	—	—	3 6	0 6
6	oz.	Acid. lacticum	—	—	1 2	0 2
26	lb.	Acid. lacticum dilutum	3 3	1 1	0 4	0 1
38	oz.	Acid. malicum cryst.	—	—	5 7	0 10
38	oz.	Acid. meconicum	—	—	5 7	0 10
12	oz.	Acid. molybdicum	—	—	1 9	0 3
17	lb.	Acid. nitricum .. E	3 2	0 11	0 3	—
8	lb.	Acid. nitricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Acid. nitricum coml. .. E	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
21	lb.	Acid. nitricum fumans .. E	—	—	0 4	—
8	lb.	Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil. ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Acid. nitrosum .. .. E	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
78	oz.	Acid. nucleicum	—	—	11 6	1 8
14	lb.	Acid. oleicum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
24	gr.	Acid. osmicum cryst.	per	gr.	3 6	—
90	oz.	Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol. ..	—	—	12 6	2 2
17	lb.	Acid. oxalicum recryst. C	—	0 8	0 3	0 1
8	lb.	Acid. oxalicum coml. .. C	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
32	8oz.	Acid. phosphat. (Horsford) ..	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
16	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum conc. B.P.	3 6	1 2	0 4	—
20	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum s.g. 1.75 ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
8	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum dilutum ..	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1
39	lb.	Acid. phosphorosum	—	1 8	0 6	—
3	oz.	Acid. phosphotungstic (sol. 10%)	—	—	0 7	—
8	oz.	Acid. picricum	—	—	1 2	0 2
10	lb.	Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol...	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
21	lb.	Acid. picric. (alc. sol. indust.) ..	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
14	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum sublim. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
12	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum cryst. ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
8	lb.	Acid. pyrolignosum	1 0	0 4	—	—
36	dr.	Acid. quinicum	—	—	—	5 3
40	lb.	Acid. salicylicum "phys. pur."	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
32	oz.	Acid. salicylicum nat.	—	—	4 8	0 10
28	lb.	Acid. salicylici pulvis	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
12	oz.	Acid. salicylsulphonicum ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
14	lb.	Acid. stearicum coml. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
15	oz.	Acid. succinicum	—	—	2 3	0 4
9	oz.	Acid. sulphanilic. recryst. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
3	oz.	Acid. sulphindigotic. (sol.) ..	—	—	0 6	—
6	oz.	Acid. sulphocarbol. (33%) ..	—	—	0 11	—
11	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum .. E	2 6	0 10½	0 3	—
8	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
7.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum coml. E	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
86	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum aromaticum	—	3 9	1 2	0 2
8	lb.	Acid. sulphurosum	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
26	lb.	Acid. sulphuros. (in spirit) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
6	oz.	Acid. tannicum	—	—	0 11	0 2
22	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. mag. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
23	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. parv. ..	3 2	1 0	0 3½	—
23	lb.	Acid. tartarici pulvis	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
21	oz.	Acid. trichloraceticum ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
7	oz.	Acid. tungsticum purum ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
27	oz.	Acid. uricum	—	—	4 0	0 7
21	oz.	Acid. valerianicum	—	—	3 1	0 6

Cost		Ac—Al		Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30	lb.	Aconiti nap. fol. exot. pulvis	B	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
32	lb.	Aconiti rad. pulv. ..	B	—	1 2	0 4	—
9	gr.	Aconitina	B	per	gr.	1 6	—
17	gm.	Acriflavinum		—	—	—	9 0
04	oz.	Adalin		—	—	—	2 6
32	25	Adalin tablets gr. 5		doz.	2 0	—	—
18	lb.	Adeps benzoatus		2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
14	lb.	Adeps præparatus		1 9	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Adeps lanæ		2 0	0 7	0 2½	—
12	lb.	Adeps lanæ hydrosus		1 6	0 6	0 2	—
16	gr.	Adrenalinum		per	gr.	2 4	—
41	oz.	Adrenalin. chlor. sol. 1-1,000 (P.D.)		—	—	5 0	0 9
36	oz.	Adrephine (P.D.)		—	—	4 0	—
38	lb.	Æther 0.720 (by wt.) ..		4 8	1 4	—	—
32	lb.	Æther methylicus 0.730 ..		4 0	1 2	0 5	—
47	lb.	Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.)		5 11	1 9	—	—
54	lb.	Æther purif. (ex s.v.r.) (by wt.)		14 9	3 9	—	—
8	oz.	Æther aceticus		—	—	1 2	0 2
16	oz.	Æther aceto-aceticus		—	—	2 4	0 5
17	oz.	Æther benzoicus		—	—	2 8	0 6
16	oz.	Æther butyricus		—	—	2 4	0 5
72	lb.	Æther chloricus		—	2 6	0 9	—
22	oz.	Æther formicus		—	—	3 3	0 7
15	oz.	Æther œnanthic. synth. ..		—	—	2 3	0 5
7	oz.	Æther ozonicus		—	—	1 1	0 3
26	lb.	Æther petroleum		3 3	1 0	0 4	—
15	lb.	Æther petroleum coml. ..		1 9	0 6	0 2	—
90	oz.	Æthocaine		—	—	—	2 2
26	lb.	Agar-agar (shredded)		—	4 6	1 3	—
32	lb.	Agar-agar pulvis		—	4 9	1 4	—
51	oz.	Agotan		—	—	—	1 3
48	50	Agotan tablets		doz.	1 6	—	—
21	lb.	Agropyrum Ang.		—	0 10	0 3	—
14	lb.	Agropyrum exot.		1 9	0 6	0 2	—
50	oz.	Airol		—	—	—	1 1
6.5	oz.	Albargin		—	—	—	1 9
72	lb.	Albumen (egg) pulv.		—	2 6	0 9	0 2
48	lb.	Albumin. (blood) pulv. ..		—	1 9	0 6	—
9	oz.	Albumin. tannic.		—	—	1 4	0 3
		Alcohol (*v.* Spirit. rect.) ..					
68	lb.	Alcohol absolutum		—	6 0	1 9	0 3
15	lb.	Alcohol abs. (sine rebate) ..		—	10 3	2 8	0 5
28	lb.	Alcohol ammon. fort. B.P.C.	E	—	—	1 3	0 3
45	lb.	Alcohol amylicum		5 6	1 7	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Alcohol amylicum coml. ..		4 6	1 3	0 5	—
36	pt.	Alcohol isopropylicum		4 0	1 1	0 4	—
60	lb.	Alcohol methylicum pur. ..		—	11 8	3 0	0 6
11	lb	Alcoholic ammonia P.L.F. ..		—	—	0 6	—
8	oz.	Aldehydum absol.		—	—	1 2	—
24	oz.	Aldehydum alcoh. 15% ..		—	—	3 6	—
10	100	Aldoform tablets. (D.F.) ..		doz.	0 2	bot.	1 0
42	dr.	Allantoinum		—	—	—	6 2
40	lb.	All Fours P.L.F.		—	—	1 8	0 3
27	lb.	Allium sativum		3 5	1 0	0 4	—
62	100	Allonal tablets.	B	doz.	2 7	—	—
55	oz.	Allosan		—	—	7 0	1 4
48	lb.	Aloe Barbadensis		6 0	1 9	0 6	—
51	lb.	Aloe Barbadensis pulvis opt. ..		6 3	1 11	0 7	0 1
13	lb.	Aloe Capensis		1 8	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Aloe Capensis pulvis		2 3	0 8	0 3	—
66	lb.	Aloe Socot. pulvis		8 3	2 5	0 9	0 2
15	oz.	Aloinum		—	—	2 3	0 4
32	gm.	Alopon (A. & H.) ..	B,F	per	gr.	0 5	—
60	lb.	Althææ flores		—	2 2	0 8	—
18	lb.	Althææ folia		2 3	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Althææ rad. decort.		3 3	0 11	0 4	—
36	lb.	Althææ rad. dec. pulvis ..		4 6	1 4	0 5	—
4	lb.	Alumen coml.		0 7	0 2	0 1	—

Cost		Al—Am		Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
252	cwt.	Alumen coml.		7 lb.	2 0	—	—
4·5	lb.	Alumen coml. pulv.		0 8	0 3	—	—
276	cwt.	Alumen coml. pulv.		14 lb.	4 0	7 lb.	2 2
18	lb.	Alumen chromicum recryst. ..		—	0 8	0 3	—
9	lb.	Alumen chromicum coml. ..		1 2	0 5	0 2	—
18	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum		2 3	0 8	0 3	—
19	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum pulv. ..		2 5	0 9	0 3	—
13	lb.	Alumen purificatum		1 7	0 6	0 2	—
13	lb.	Alumen rupel		1 7	0 6	0 2	—
6	oz.	Aluminii acetas		—	—	0 11	0 2
8	oz.	Aluminii aceto-tartras		—	—	1 2	0 2
36	lb.	Aluminii chloridum		—	1 4	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Aluminii hydroxidum		5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
12	oz.	Aluminii salicylas		—	—	1 9	0 3
21	lb.	Aluminii sulphas		—	0 10	0 3	—
9	lb.	Aluminii sulphas coml. ..		1 2	0 4	—	—
16	oz.	Aluminii tannas		—	—	2 4	0 5
14	lb.	Aluminis purificati pulvis ..		1 9	0 7	0 2	—
14	oz.	Amidol		—	—	1 10	0 3½
21	oz.	Amidopyrina		—	—	2 11	0 5
42	oz.	Amidopyrinæ camphorat. ..		—	—	6 2	1 0
27	oz.	Amidopyrinæ salicylas ..		—	—	4 0	0 7
51	lb.	Ammoniaci pulvis		—	—	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.) ..		—	—	0 6	0 1
		Ammonium					
3	oz.	Ammon. acetas pur.		—	—	0 6	0 1
30	oz.	Ammon. benzoas nat.		—	—	4 5	0 8
72	lb.	Ammon. benzoas synth. ..		—	2 7	0 9	0 2
33	lb.	Ammon. bichromas cryst. ..		—	1 2	0 4	—
34	lb.	Ammon. bromidum		—	1 3	0 4	—
20	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub.		2 6	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. pulv. ..		2 9	0 10	0 3	—
21	lb.	Ammon. carb. (Howards) ..		2 8	0 9	0 3	—
23	lb.	Ammon. carb. pulv. (Hds.) ..		3 0	0 11	0 3	—
10	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml.		1 3	0 5	0 2	—
9	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. (qty.) ..		1 2	—	7 lb.	8 0
11	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. ..		1 4	0 5	0 2	—
11·5	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. (qty.)		1 6	—	7 lb.	9 8
		Ammon. carb. arom. P.L.F. ..		—	—	1 0	—
15	lb.	Ammon. chloridum pur. ..		1 10	0 7	0 2	—
11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum coml. ..		1 5	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum "lumps" ..		1 5	—	7 lb.	8 3
72	lb.	Ammon. citras		—	2 7	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Ammon. formas		—	2 3	0 8	0 2
36	oz.	Ammon. hippuras		—	—	5 3	1 9
12	lb.	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol. ..		1 6	0 7	0 3	—
13	oz.	Ammon. hypophosphis ..		—	—	1 11	0 4
36	lb.	Ammon. ichthosulphonas ..		4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
30	oz.	Ammon. iodidum		—	—	4 5	0 8
11	oz.	Ammon. molybdas cryst. ..		—	—	1 8	0 3
48	lb.	Ammon. monocarb. arom. ..		—	—	0 6	0 2
18	lb.	Ammon. nitras pur.		2 3	0 8	0 3	—
9	lb.	Ammon. nitras, coml.		1 2	0 4	0 2	—
27	lb.	Ammon. oxalas pur. ..	E	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
42	lb.	Ammon. persulphas		—	1 6	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Ammon. phosphas		4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
15	lb.	Ammon. phosphas coml. ..		1 10	0 7	0 2	—
42	lb.	Ammon. phosphas acid. ..		—	1 7	0 6	0 1
8	oz.	Ammon. salicylas		—	—	1 2	0 3
21	oz.	Ammon. succinas		—	—	3 1	0 6
14	lb.	Ammon. sulphas pur.		—	0 7	0 2	—
5	lb.	Ammon. sulphas coml. ..		0 8	0 3	—	—
408	cwt.	Ammon. sulphas coml. ..		7 lb.	3 2	—	—
42	lb.	Ammon. sulphocyanidum ..		—	—	0 6	0 1
6	oz.	Ammon. tartras		—	—	0 11	0 2
24	oz.	Ammon. valerianas cryst. ..		—	—	3 6	0 7
75	oz.	Ammonal unstd.		—	—	—	1 10

Ampullæ

	Cost per ½ doz. d.	Sell per ½ doz. s. d.	Cost per doz. d.	Sell per doz. s. d.
Apomorphinæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ .. C	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Atropinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. B	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Benzamin. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ ..	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Caffein. sod.-sal. gr. 3	24	2 6	40	4 6
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Camphor, æther, ol. oliv.	27	3 0	45	5 0
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, gr. ½ .. B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ .. .. adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ .. .. .. B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ .. .. adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ .. .. B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Digitalin. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ C	25	2 9	45	5 0
Emetinæ 1 gr. C	48	5 3	86	9 6
Emetin.hydroch. gr. ½ C	32	3 6	59	6 6
Ethyl chaulmoograt.s 2 cc.	30	3 3	54	6 0
Ethyl morrhuatis	30	2 3	54	6 0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 1½ .. .. B	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½ .. .. B	25	2 9	45	5 0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7 .. .. .. B	40·5	4 6	82	8 0
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ½	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Glucosi 1½ oz.	21	2 4	—	—
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ C	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Indigo carmine 0.4 per cent.	30	3 3	54	6 0
Iodi, boxes of 6	12	1 8	—	—
Mercurial cream ℥10	21	2 3	39	4 0
Morph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, gr. ½ B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Morph. hydroch. gr. ¼ .. .. atropin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ .. .. B, F	18	2 0	33	3 8
Ol. cinerei (grey oil) ½ c.c.	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Peptoni 7½% 1.5 c.c.	30	3 3	54	6 0
Pilocarpin. nit. gr. ¼ C	20	2 3	36	4 0
Pituitrin 0.5	—	4 6	—	8 0
Pituitrin 1.0	—	7 6	—	14 0
Scopolamin hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. morph. acet. gr. ¼ .. .. .. B, F	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ½, gr. $\frac{5}{6}$ .. .. B	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ⅓, ferri cacodyl. gr. ⅓ B	20·5	2 3	36	4 0
Strophanthin. gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ C	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Strychnin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ .. B	16·5	1 10	32	3 4
Thiosinamin.-sod.-sal. 2.3 c.c.	40·5	4 6	72	8 0

Am—An

Cost d.	per		Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
38	lb.	Amygdala amara	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
38	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Jordan ..	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
32	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Valent. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
48	lb.	Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Amygd. cont. (Almond meal) ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
28	lb.	Amyl acetas pur.	—	0 11	0 4	—
26	lb.	Amyl acetas coml.	3 1	0 11	0 4	—
12	oz.	Amyl butyras	—	—	1 9	0 3
9	oz.	Amyl nitris	—	—	—	0 3
21	doz.	Amyl nitrite capsules ℥3 ..	doz.	2 2	—	—
16	oz.	Amyl valerianas	—	—	2 4	0 4
32	oz.	Amylcni hydras	—	—	4 8	0 8
360	cwt.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	7 lb.	2 9	—	—
6	lb.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Amyli pulvis (rice)	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
8	lb.	Amyli pulvis (wheat)	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
5	lb.	Amyli pulvis (potato)	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
50	oz.	Anæsthesin	—	—	—	1 2
58.5	100	Anasarcin tablets	doz.	1 0	—	—
16	lb.	Anchusæ radix	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Anethi fructus E. I.	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
16	lb.	Anethi fructus pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
9	oz.	Anethol	—	—	1 6	0 3

An—Aq

Cost d.	per		Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	lb.	Angelicæ radix	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
33	lb.	Angelicæ radicis pulvis	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
		Aniline Colours				
12	oz.	Black, nigrosine	—	—	1 9	0 3
28	oz.	Blue, methylene	—	—	4 1	0 7
72	lb.	Brown, Bismarck	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
10	oz.	Chrysoidin	—	—	1 6	0 3
15	oz.	Cerise	—	—	2 3	0 4
48	oz.	Eosin	—	—	7 0	1 0
42	oz.	Erythrosin	—	—	6 2	1 0
30	oz.	Fuchsin	—	—	4 5	0 8
16	oz.	Green, brilliant	—	—	2 4	0 4
36	oz.	Magenta	—	—	5 3	0 9
28	oz.	Orange II.	—	—	4 1	0 7
42	oz.	Scarlet red	—	—	6 2	1 0
18	oz.	Tartrazine	—	—	2 8	0 5
18	oz.	Violet, mcthyl B	—	—	2 8	0 5
27	oz.	Yellow, fast	—	—	4 0	0 7
4	oz.	Anilini hydrochlor.	—	—	0 7	0 1
20	lb.	Anilinum coml. opt.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
12	lb.	Anisi fructus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis	1 10	0 7	0 3	—
14	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
14	oz.	Anisol	—	—	2 0	0 4
34	lb.	Annatto (roll)	—	1 3	0 5	—
36	lb.	Annatto (liquid)	—	1 7	0 6	—
90	lb.	Anthemidis flores Ang. ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
33	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. ..	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Anthemidis florum cxot. pulv.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
27	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. sec. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
34	oz.	Anthrasol	—	—	4 2	0 10
12	lb.	Antiformin substitute	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
60	oz.	Antikamnia, unstd.	—	—	—	1 6
60	oz.	Antikamnia tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	1 6	—	—
17	lb.	Antimonii crocus pulv. ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
7	oz.	Antimonii et sodii tartras ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
648	doz.	Antim. et sodii tart. sterules (M'dalc) gr. ½ (box of 10) ..	box	6 0	—	—
864	doz.	Antim. sod. tart. sterules (M'dale), gr. ij. (box of 10) ..	box	8 0	—	—
12	lb.	Antim. nig. pulv.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
60	lb.	Antim. oxidum	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Antimonium sulphuraturn ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
40	lb.	Antimonii tartarati pulv. B	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
45	17oz.	Antiphlogistine	—	—	0 4	—
60	lb.	Antiseptic cream (Hewlett) ..	7 6	2 0	0 7	0 2
43	oz.	Antitoxine tabs., unstd. ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
		Antitoxins (*v.* Serums)				
22	lb.	Apii grav. sem.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
42	oz.	Apiol	—	—	—	0 11
8	gr.	Apomorphinæ hydroch. B	per	gr.	1 2	—
		Aquæ				
9	lb.	Aqua anethi	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
180	lb.	Aqua anethi conc. 1-40	—	6 5	2 0	0 4
8	lb.	Aqua anisi	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
162	lb.	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40	—	5 9	1 7	0 4
21	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. trip. ..	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
192	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 10	2 0	0 4
18	lb.	Aqua bromi	2 3	0 8	—	—
8	lb.	Aqua camphoræ	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
57	lb.	Aqua camphoræ conc. 1-40 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
8	lb.	Aqua carui	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
174	lb.	Aqua carui conc. 1-40	—	6 2	1 10	0 4
8	lb.	Aqua caryophylli	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
192	lb.	Aqua caryophylli conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 10	2 0	0 4
183	lb.	Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40	—	6 5	1 10	0 4
8	lb.	Aqua chloroformi	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
78	lb.	Aqua chloroformi conc. 1-40 ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2

Cost d.	per	Aq—Ar Aquae—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
10	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
80	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 5	1 10	0 4
15	gal.	Aqua destillata	0 4	0 2	—	—
80	lb.	Aqua Floridensis P.L.F. ..	—	6 4	1 9	0 3
02	lb.	Aqua Florid. (isoprop.) ..	—	3 6	1 0	—
8	lb.	Aqua fœniculi	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
86	lb.	Aqua fœniculi conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 7	1 10	0 4
15	lb.	Aqua laurocerasi .. *B*	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ opt. P.L.F. ..	—	14 0	3 8	0 7
37	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ sec. P.L.F. ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
94	lb.	Aqua lavand.opt.(isoprop.)P.L.F.	—	10 4	2 9	0 5
42	lb.	Aqua lavand.sec.(isoprop.)P.L.F.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
74	lb.	Aqua mellis P.L.F.	—	6 2	1 8	0 3
81	lb.	Aqua mellis (isoprop.) P.L.F...	—	2 10	0 9	—
14	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. Ang. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip.conc.Ang.1-40	—	7 6	2 0	0 4
11	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. exot. ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
68	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip.conc.exot.1-40	—	5 9	1 8	0 3
13	lb.	Aqua menthæ viridis Ang. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Aqua picis P.L.F.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Aqua pimentæ	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
88	lb.	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4
8	lb.	Aqua pulegii Ang.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
13	lb.	Aqua rosæ dest.	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Aqua rosæ trip. opt.	2 3	0 8	0 2	—
28	lb.	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40	—	8 0	2 5	0 5
10	lb.	Aqua rosmarini	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
68	lb.	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 0	1 8	0 3
11	lb.	Aqua sambuci	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
24	lb.	Aqua sambuci trip.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
210	lb.	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
7	oz.	Araroba	—	—	1 1	0 2
24	dr.	Arbutin	—	—	—	3 6
18	lb.	Archil	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Arctii radix	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
24	lb.	Arctii radicis pulvis	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
13	lb.	Areca	—	—	0 3	—
16	lb.	Arecæ pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
3	gr.	Arecolinæ hydrobromidum *B*	per	gr.	0 6	—
72	oz.	Argenti bromidum	—	—	—	1 6
48	oz.	Argenti chloridum	—	—	—	1 0
72	oz.	Argenti cyanidum .. *B*	—	—	—	1 6
72	oz.	Argenti iodidum	—	—	—	1 6
26	oz.	Argenti nitras cryst.	—	—	3 9	0 7
108	doz.	Argenti nit. (points in glass) ..	ea.	1 4	—	—
36	doz.	Argenti nit. ind. (in wood) ..	ea.	0 6	—	—
42	oz.	Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) ..	ea.	0 10	—	—
36	oz.	Argenti nucleinas	—	—	5 3	0 9
66	oz.	Argenti oxidum	—	—	—	1 3
78	oz.	Argenti phosphas	—	—	—	2 0
18	oz.	Argenti proteinatum	—	—	2 8	0 5
72	oz.	Argenti sulphidum	—	—	—	1 9
48	oz.	Argenti vitellin	—	—	7 0	1 0
90	oz.	Argentum colloidale	—	—	—	2 6
9	25	Argentum (fol.)	per	leaf	0 1	—
111	oz.	Argyrol	—	—	—	2 8
31	40	Arheol capsules	doz.	1 2	—	—
360	oz.	Aristochin	—	—	—	8 7
72	oz.	Aristol	—	—	—	1 4
27	lb.	Aristolochiæ radix	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
36	lb.	Aristolochiæ radicis pulvis ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Arnicæ flores	—	1 3	0 5	—
36	lb.	Arnicæ rhizoma	—	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Arnicæ rhizomæ pulvis ..	—	—	0 6	0 1
18	lb.	Arsenicum album coml. *A, B*	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
11	lb.	Arsenicum album coml.pulv. *A,B*	1 6	0 5	—	—
540	cwt.	Arsenicum album coml.pulv. *A, B*	7 lb.	4 9	—	—

Cost d.	per	Ar—Be	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
12	oz.	Arsenii bromidum .. *A, B*	—	—	—	0 4
27	oz.	Arsenii iodidum .. .. *B*	—	—	4 0	0 7
21	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. *B*	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. *B*	2 3	0 10	0 4	—
42	oz.	Arseno-triferrin .. *B*	—	—	—	1 0
18	30	Arseno-trifer. tablets gr.5 *B*	doz.	1 3	—	—
72	lb.	Asafetida opt. (gtt.)	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
30	lb.	Asafetida coml.	—	1 2	0 5	—
72	lb.	Asafetidæ pulv.	—	—	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Asbestos opt.	—	2 7	0 9	—
12	lb.	Asbestos coml.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
96	oz.	Asparagin	—	—	14 0	2 2
9	lb.	Asphaltum	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
18	100	Aspirin tablets (Howards') gr. 5	doz.	0 4	—	—
30	lb.	Asthma powder P.L.F... *C*	—	1 1	0 4	—
27	lb.	Asthma powder B.P.C... *C*	—	1 0	0 4	—
		Atolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar.				
72	oz.	Atophan	—	—	—	1 9
132	100	Atophan tablets gr. 7½ ..	doz.	2 1	—	—
132	100	Atoquinol tablets	doz.	2 1	—	—
45	dr.	Atropina .. .. *B*	per	gr.	0 2	—
30	dr.	Atropinæ sulphas .. *B*	per	gr.	0 2	—
72	lb.	Aurantii cortex Ang.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
20	lb.	Aurantii cortex exot.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
2.5	gr.	Auri bromidum	per	gr.	0 5	—
32	each	Auri chloridum (15 gr. tubes)..	ea.	3 6	—	—
24	oz.	Auri chloridum sol. (2%) ..	—	—	3 0	—
9	gr.	Auri oxidum	per	gr.	1 6	—
		B				
18	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F.	2 3	0 7½	0 2	—
14	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
26	lb.	Balsamum anisi P.L.F... ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
		Balsamum Canadensis (*v.* Canada balsam)				
13	oz.	Balsamum Peruvianum ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
21	lb.	Balsamum sulphuris	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
8	oz.	Balsamum tolutanum	—	—	1 2	0 2
		Bandages—see page 6				
42	oz.	Baptisin	—	—	6 2	1 0
14	oz.	Barbitonum .. .. *B*	—	—	2 0	0 4
18	oz.	Barbitonum, sodium .. *B*	—	—	2 8	0 5
21	lb.	Barii carbonas pur. præc. *C*	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
10	lb.	Barii carbonas coml. .. *C*	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Barii chloridum pur. .. *C*	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Barii hydroxidum pur. *C*	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
16	lb.	Barii nitras pur. cryst... *C*	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
10	lb.	Barii nitras coml. .. *C*	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
24	lb.	Barii peroxidum anhyd. *C*	3 0	0 10½	0 3	—
28	lb.	Barii sulphas puriss	3 6	1 0	—	—
108	doz.	Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	1 4	—	—
4	oz.	Barii sulphidum .. *C*	—	—	0 7	0 2
5	lb.	Bath crystals P.L.F.	0 10	—	—	—
8	lb.	Bath powder P.L.F.	1 0	—	—	—
8	lb.	Battery solution P.L.F. ..	1 9	—	—	—
22	lb.	Bay rum (industrial) P.L.F. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
81	doz.	Bay rum (indust.) pkd. ..	℥iij.	1 0	—	—
4·5	lb.	Bay salt	0 7	0 3	—	—
360	cwt.	Bay salt	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
5	lb.	Bay salt gran.	0 8	0 3	—	—
21	dr.	Beberinæ sulphas	—	—	—	3 1
42	lb.	Belladonnæ fol. Ang.	—	—	0 5	—
54	lb.	Belladonnæ rad. pulv.	—	—	0 7	—
24	lb.	Benedict's reagent (qualit.) ..	3 6	1 3	—	—
6·5	oz.	Benzaldehydum pur.	—	—	1 0	0 2
21	dr.	Benzaminæ hydrochloridum	—	—	—	3 0
21	dr.	Benzaminæ lactas	—	—	—	3 0
15	lb.	Benzenum	1 9	0 6	0 2	—

Cost d.	per	Bandages (Completely wrapped)	Sell s. d.
		Calico, bleached : M.O.H.	
22	doz.	2 in.×4 yd.	each 0 4
26	doz.	2½ in.×4 yd.	each 0 5
32.5	doz.	3 in.×4 yd.	each 0 6
		Calico, unbleached : M.O.H.	
20	doz.	2 in.×4 yd.	each 0 3
24	doz.	2½ in.×4 yd.	each 0 4
28	doz.	3 in.×4 yd.	each 0 5
		Crepe, cream or flesh : M.O.H.	
68	doz.	2 in.	each 0 11
85	doz.	2½ in.	each 1 1
102	doz.	3 in.	each 1 4
118	doz.	3½ in.	each 1 6
136	doz.	4 in.	each 1 9
		Domette : M.O.H.	
72	doz.	2 in.×6 yd.	each 0 11
90	doz.	2½ in.×6 yd.	each 1 2
108	doz.	3 in.×6 yd.	each 1 5
		Elastic web : M.O.H.	
60	doz. yds.	2 in.	per yd. 1 0
72	doz. yds.	2½ in.	per yd. 1 1
80	doz. yds.	3 in.	per yd. 1 2
		Flannel (wool) : M.O.H.	
97	doz.	2½ in.×4 yd.	each 1 3
176	doz.	3 in.×6 yd.	each 2 3
		Indiarubber : M.O.H.	
153	doz.	3 ft.×2½ in., plain	each 2 2
189	doz.	3 ft.×2½ in., perforated	each 2 7
189	doz.	3 ft.×3 in., plain	each 2 7
222	doz.	3 ft.×3 in., perforated	each 3 1
240	doz.	5 ft.×2½ in., plain	each 3 4
288	doz.	5 ft.×2½ in., perforated	each 3 6
270	doz.	5 ft.×3 in., plain	each 3 5
324	doz.	5 ft.×3 in., perforated	each 4 0
336	doz.	7½ ft.×2½ in., plain	each 4 1
396	doz.	7½ ft.×2½ in., perforated	each 4 10
432	doz.	7½ ft.×3 in., plain	each 5 3
480	doz.	7½ ft.×3 in., perforated	each 5 10
		Muslin, bleached : M.O.H.	
24	doz.	2½ in.×6 yd.	each 0 4
30	doz.	3 in.×6 yd.	each 0 5
36	doz.	4 in.×6 yd.	each 0 6
		Open wove, white (waterdressing) : M.O.H.	
54	gross	1 in.×3 yd.	each 0 1
99	gross	1½ in.×4 yd.	each 0 2
120	gross	2 in.×4 yd.	each 0 3
153	gross	2½ in.×4 yd.	each 0 3
180	gross	3 in.×4 yd.	each 0 4
360	gross	4 in.×6 yd.	each 0 5
540	gross	6 in.×6 yd.	each 0 7
		Plaster of Paris : M.O.H.	
120	doz.	2 in.×5 yd.	each 1 6
138	doz.	2½ in.×5 yd.	each 1 9
156	doz.	3 in.×5 yd.	each 2 0
180	doz.	4 in.×5 yd.	each 2 3
		Ambulance, fast edge :	
54	doz.	2 in.×6 yd.	each 0 8
60	doz.	2½ in.×6 yd.	each 0 9
78	doz.	3 in.×6 yd.	each 0 10
		Ambulance, loose edge :	
192	gross	2 in.×6 yd.	each 0 3
234	gross	2½ in.×6 yd.	each 0 4
276	gross	3 in.×6 yd.	each 0 5
		Binders, twill :	
36	each	12 in.×54 in.	each 5 3
48	each	18 in.×54 in.	each 7 0
8	each	Suspensory, cotton, best	each 1 2
38	doz.	Triangular, plain	each 0 6

Cost d.	per	Be—Bo	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
54	oz.	Benzocaina	—	—	—	1 4
66	lb.	Benzoinum Sumat.	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
63	lb.	Benzoini pulv.	8 3	2 3	0 8	0 2
4	pt.	Benzol coml.	—	0 8	0 3	—
7	oz.	Benzonaphthol	—	—	1 1	0 2
54	oz.	Benzosol	—	—	7 11	1 2
6	oz.	Benzyl benzoas	—	—	0 11	0 2
28	lb.	Berberidis pulvis	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1
33	dr.	Berberinæ sulphas	—	—	—	4 10
39	oz.	Betainæ hydrochloridum	—	—	5 9	0 10
40	oz.	Betol	—	—	5 10	1 0
		"Bipp" (*v.* Past. bis. et iod.)				
30	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.)	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
21	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.) qty.	—	7-lb.	tins	18 3
126	lb.	Bisedia (Schacht) C	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
38	lb.	Bismulait (D.F.)	—	2 6	0 8	—
57	lb.	Bismulait c. salol (D.F.)	—	3 0	0 10	—
		Bismuthum				
21	oz.	Bismuthi benzoas	—	—	3 1	0 5
28	oz.	Bismuthi betanaphthol.	—	—	4 1	0 7
126	lb.	Bismuthi carbonas	—	4 7	1 3	0 3
13	oz.	Bismuthi citras	—	—	1 11	0 4
23	oz.	Bismuthi et ammon. citras	—	—	3 5	0 6
25	oz.	Bismuthi hydroxidum	—	—	3 8	0 7
38	oz.	Bismuthi iodidum (oxy.)	—	—	5 7	0 10
25	oz.	Bismuthi lactas	—	—	3 8	0 7
11	oz.	Bismuthi nitras cryst.	—	—	1 8	0 3
9	oz.	Bismuthi oleas	—	—	1 5	0 3
20	oz.	Bismuthi oxidum	—	—	2 11	0 5
17	oz.	Bismuthi oxychloridum	—	—	2 6	0 5
21	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss.	—	—	3 1	0 6
44	oz.	Bismuthi oxyiodogallas	—	—	6 7	1 0
32	oz.	Bismuthi phenas	—	—	4 8	0 8
12	oz.	Bismuthi salicylas	—	—	1 9	0 3
13	oz.	Bismuthi subgallas	—	—	1 11	0 4
108	lb.	Bismuthi subnitras	—	3 11	1 1	0 2
18	oz.	Bismuthi tannas	—	—	2 8	0 5
20	oz.	Bismuthi tartras solub.	—	—	2 11	0 5
25	oz.	Bismuthi tribromophen.	—	—	3 8	0 7
46	oz.	Bismuthi valerianas	—	—	6 9	1 0
68	lb.	Blistering ointment P.L.F. C	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
42	lb.	Blistering oint., bin. P.L.F. C	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
34	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. I C	—	1 4	0 5	—
90	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. II C	—	3 3	1 0	—
80	lb.	Blue, Chin., pulv.	10 0	2 10	0 9	0 2
		Blue pill (gr. 4) and black draught ℥iss. bot.), sell **9d.**				
60	lb.	Blue, Pruss., pulv.	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
20	lb.	Boldo folia	2 6	0 9	0 3	0 1
8	lb.	Bole Armen.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
31	lb.	Boraldehyde (D.F.)	1 6	bot.	2 6	bot.
16	lb.	Borax calcinatus	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
6·5	lb.	Borax cryst. (Howards)	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
4·5	lb.	Borax coml. cryst.	0 7	0 2	0 1	—
7	lb.	Borax purificatus cryst.	0 11	0 4	0 1½	—
7	lb.	Boracis purificati pulvis	0 11	0 4	0 1½	—
—	—	Boracis purificati pulvis (pkd.)	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
7	lb.	Boracis pulvis (Howards)	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
5·5	lb.	Boracis coml. pulvis	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
348	cwt.	Boracis coml. pulvis	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
12	lb.	Bordeaux mixture P.L.F.	1 6	—	—	—
		Boric lint (*v.* Lints)				
		Boric wool (*v.* Cotton-wool)				
84	oz.	Bornyl valerianas	—	—	—	1 10
13	tube	Borocaina	tube 1 6	—	—	—
1.53	doz.	Borocain. amps.	doz. 3 6	—	—	—

Cost		Bo—Ca	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
32	lb.	Boroglycerinum B.P.C... ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
174	lb.	Brilliantine, separable, P.L.F.	—	6 3	1 8	—
126	lb.	Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.) ..	—	4 6	1 4	—
180	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.L.F.	—	6 5	1 9	—
90	lb.	Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.)	—	3 3	1 0	—
55	4 oz.	Bromidia unstd... .. C	—	6 11	1 9	0 3
13	oz.	Bromoformum	—	—	—	0 11
6	oz.	Bromum	—	—	3 0	0 6
42	doz.	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes)	ea.	0 7	—	—
95	oz.	Bromural	—	—	—	2 4
39.5	20	Bromural tablets gr. 5	doz.	3 0	—	—
24	oz.	Brucina .. .. .. B	—	—	3 6	0 6
24	oz.	Brucinæ sulphas .. B	—	—	3 6	0 6
18	lb.	Bryoniæ albæ radix	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
36	lb.	Buchu folia	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
9	lb.	Burgundy mixture P.L.F. ..	1 2	—	—	—
16	oz.	Butyl-chloral hydras	—	—	2 0	0 5
45	℥xx.	Bynin (A. & H.)..	—	1 2	0 4	—
		C				
32	100	Cactina pellets	doz.	0 6	—	—
12	oz.	Cadmii bromidum	—	—	1 9	0 3
9	oz.	Cadmii chloridum	—	—	1 4	0 3
26	oz.	Cadmii iodidum..	—	—	3 9	0 7
13.5	20	Cafaspin tablets	doz.	1 3	—	—
14	oz.	Caffeina	—	—	2 0	0 4
12	oz.	Caffeinæ benzoas	—	—	1 9	0 3
11	oz.	Caffeinæ citras	—	—	1 8	0 3
48	lb.	Caffeinæ citras effervescens ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
27	oz.	Caffeinæ hydrobromidum ..	—	—	4 0	0 7
36	oz.	Caffeinæ iodidum	—	—	5 3	0 9
21	oz.	Caffeinæ salicylas	—	—	3 1	0 6
15	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-benzoas.. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
32	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-iodidum ..	—	—	4 8	0 9
15	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salicylas ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
44	oz.	Caffeinæ valerianas	—	—	6 5	1 0
12	lb.	Calami aromatici radix ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Calami aromatici rad. pulvis ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
30	lb.	Calamina artif. P.L.F. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Calamina præparata opt. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
26	lb.	Calamina præparata sec. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
		Calcium ..				
30	lb.	Calcii acetas	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
16	oz.	Calcii acetylsalicylas	—	—	2 5	0 5
10	oz.	Calcii bromidum exic.	—	—	1 6	0 3
5	lb.	Calcii carbonas præcipitatus ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
15	lb.	Calcii chloridum fusum ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
7	lb.	Calcii chloridum coml. ..	0 10	0 4	—	—
11	lb.	Calcii chloridum cryst. ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
21	lb.	Calcii chloridum gran.	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
6	oz.	Calcii citras	—	—	0 11	0 2
5	oz.	Calcii formas	—	—	0 9	0 1½
11	oz.	Calcii glycerophos.	—	—	1 8	0 3
96	oz.	Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas ..	—	—	14 0	2 0
36	oz.	Calcii hippuras	—	—	5 3	0 9
11	lb.	Calcii hydras	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
8.5	lb.	Calcii hydras coml.	1 1	0 4	0 2	—
6	oz.	Calcii hypophosphis	—	—	0 11	0 2
27	oz.	Calcii iodidum	—	—	3 8	0 9
28	lb.	Calcii lactas	3 6	1 0	0 3½	0 1
8	oz.	Calcii lactophosphas	—	—	1 2	0 2
18	lb.	Calcii nitras	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
3	oz.	Calcii oxalas	—	—	0 6	0 1
15	oz.	Calcii peroxidum	—	—	2 3	0 4
16	lb.	Calcii phosphas	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Calcii phosphas coml.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
12	lb.	Calcii phosphatis acidi pulvis ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—

Cost		Ca Calcium—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54	lb.	Calcii phosphas di-acidus ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
33	lb.	Calcii phosph. mono-acid. ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
24	lb.	Calcii saccharas	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
5	lb.	Calcii sulphas	0 7	0 3	—	—
5	oz.	Calcii sulphocarbolas	—	—	0 9	0 2
4	lb.	Calcii superphosphas coml. ..	0 6	0 2	—	—
210	cwt.	Calcii superphosphas coml. ..	7 lb.	1 9	14 lb.	3 4
13	lb.	Calx	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
6.5	lb.	Calx chlorinata	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
4	oz.	Calx sulphurata	—	—	0 7	0 1
60	lb.	Calendulæ flores	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
		Calf lymph (*v.* Lymph)				
20	lb.	Calf scour mixture, P.L.F. C	2 6	—	—	—
42	lb.	Calf scour powder, P.L.F. ..	5 6	—	—	—
14	lb.	Calumbæ radix	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Calumbæ radicis pulvis ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
120	lb.	Cambogia	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
132	lb.	Cambogiæ pulvis	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
48	lb.	Camphora (flores)	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
55	lb.	Camphora (1-oz. tab.)	—	—	0 7	—
57	lb.	Camphora (¼-oz. tab.)	—	—	0 7	—
16	oz.	Camphora monobromata ..	—	—	2 4	0 5
		Camphor pilules, sell 1s. bot.				
32	oz.	Camphoræ salicylas	—	—	4 8	0 9
108	lb.	Canada balsam	—	4 0	1 1	—
8	lb.	Canary seed	1 0	0 4	—	—
30	lb.	Canellæ cortex	—	1 2	0 4	—
39	lb.	Canellæ corticis pulvis	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
84	oz.	Cannabinæ tannas .. C	—	—	12 4	1 9
84	lb.	Cantharidin hair wash .. C	—	3 0	0 10	—
6·5	gr.	Cantharidinum .. .. B	—	—	—	1 0
42	lb.	Cantharis Chinensis .. B	—	1 6	0 5	—
54	lb.	Cantharis Russ. .. B	—	2 0	0 7	—
54	lb.	Cantharidis Chin. pulv. B	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Caoutchouc	—	3 0	1 0	—
42	lb.	Capers	—	1 5	0 5	—
63	box	Caprokol caps.	per	box	7 0	—
18	lb.	Capsici fructus	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Capsici fructus pulvis sec. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
16	oz.	Capsicin.	—	—	—	0 5
		Capsulæ vel Perles				
222	1,000	Caps. apiol. ℳ 3	36	1 9	24	1 2
288	1,000	Caps. apiol. ℳ 5	36	2 0	24	1 6
360	1,000	Caps. apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) C	36	2 4	24	1 9
156	1,000	Caps. benzyl benz. ℳ 3 ..	36	1 4	24	1 2
108	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. gr. 5	36	1 1	24	0 11
132	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et hæmoglob. (3)	36	1 2	24	0 11
120	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios ($\frac{1}{50}$) .. C	36	1 2	24	0 11
126	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych. .. B	36	1 2	24	0 11
150	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1)	36	1 3	24	1 0
192	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. ℳ 20..	36	1 7	24	1 2
216	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. ℳ 30..	36	1 8	24	1 2
360	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. ℳ 60..	36	2 5	24	1 9
252	1,000	Caps. cinnam. et quin. ..	36	1 10	24	1 3
252	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ C	36	2 1	24	1 6
390	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ C	36	3 0	24	2 0
132	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) ℳ 5 ..	36	1 2	24	0 11
198	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) ℳ 10..	36	1 7	24	1 2
294	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) ℳ 15..	36	2 0	24	1 6
420	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et buchu ℳ 10	36	2 9	24	1 11
504	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et ol. santali ℳ 10	36	3 1	24	2 3

Cost d.	per	Ca — Capsulæ—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
102	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo ℥ 1 C	36	1 1	24	0 9
114	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo ℥ 2 C	36	1 1	24	0 10
138	1 000	Caps. creosoti in oleo ℥ 3 C	36	1 3	24	0 11
480	1,000	Caps. ergotæ ext. gr. 3 .. B	36	2 11	24	2 0
216	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ℥ 5	36	1 8	24	1 2
360	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ℥ 10.. ..	36	2 5	24	1 9
540	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ℥ 15.. ..	36	3 4	24	2 4
600	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ℥ 20.. ..	36	3 6	24	2 5
790	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ℥ 30.. ..	36	4 8	24	3 3
126	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 1 ..	36	1 2	24	0 11
192	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 3 ..	36	1 7	24	1 2
240	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo ℥ 5 ..	36	1 9	24	1 3
150	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 3 ..	36	1 3	24	1 0
192	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 5 ..	36	1 7	24	1 2
336	1,000	Caps. lecithin. gr. 2½	36	2 4	24	1 7
450	1,000	Caps. lecithin. (1½) et. paraf. liq. (30)	36	2 11	24	2 0
435	500	Caps. menthol valer. ℥ 5 ..	36	5 0	24	3 6
144	1,000	Caps. ol. cajuputi ℥ 2	36	1 3	24	1 0
144	1,000	Caps. ol. caryophylli ℥ 2 ..	36	1 3	24	1 0
540	1,000	Caps. ol. chenopodii ℥ 5 ..	36	3 4	24	2 4
222	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi ℥ 1 ..	36	1 9	24	1 2
360	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi ℥ 2 ..	36	2 5	24	1 9
168	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ℥ 10 ..	36	1 5	24	1 1
252	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ℥ 15 ..	36	1 10	24	1 3
264	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ℥ 20 ..	36	1 11	24	1 5
300	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ℥ 30 ..	36	2 0	24	1 6
300	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ(20)et creosot. (1) C	36	2 0	24	1 6
324	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ(30)et creosot. (2) C	36	2 3	24	1 7
210	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ ℥ 15	36	1 8	24	1 2
270	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ ℥ 30	36	1 11	24	1 5
198	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini ℥ 15	36	1 7	24	1 2
264	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini ℥ 30	36	1 10	24	1 5
408	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini ℥ 60	36	2 8	24	1 10
289	500	Caps. ol. santali ℥ 5	36	3 6	24	2 4
462	500	Caps. ol. santali ℥ 7½	36	5 4	24	3 8
540	500	Caps. ol. santali ℥ 10	36	6 2	24	4 1
456	1,000	Caps. ol. santali (5) c. copaiba (5)	36	2 11	24	2 0
126	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. ℥ 5	36	1 2	24	0 11
162	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. ℥ 10	36	1 5	24	1 1
150	1,000	Caps. perichthol. ℥ 3	36	1 3	24	1 0
180	1,000	Caps. perichthol. ℥ 5	36	1 6	24	1 1
150	1,000	Caps. picis ℥ 5	36	1 3	24	1 0
162	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni ℥ 30 B	36	1 4	24	1 1
228	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni ʒj. B	36	1 9	24	1 2
180	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. ℥ 30 C	36	1 6	24	1 1
270	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. ʒj. C	36	1 11	24	1 5
168	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. ℥ 30 C	36	1 5	24	1 1
240	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. ʒj. C	36	1 9	24	1 3
150	1,000	Caps. terebeni	36	1 3	24	1 0
174	1,000	Caps. tinct. quininæ am. ℥ 30..	36	1 5	24	1 0
240	1,000	Caps. tinct. quininæ am. ʒj. ..	36	1 9	24	1 3
17	lb.	Caramel sicc.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
60	lb.	Carbo animalis purificatus ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
14	lb.	Carbo animalis gran. ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
11	lb.	Carbonis animalis pulvis ..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
6	lb.	Carbo ligni	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—
36	lb.	Carbo ligni acaciæ	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—
9·5	lb.	Carbonis ligni pulvis levigatus..	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—
15	lb.	Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis ..	1 10	0 6	0 2	—
27	lb.	Carbon disulphidum	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1
15	lb.	Carbon disulphidum coml. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Carbon tetrachloridum ..	3 6	1 2	0 5	0 1

Cost d.	per	Ca—Ch	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
96	lb.	Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec. ..	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
48	oz.	Carminum opt.	—	—	7 0	1 0
39	oz.	Carminum sec.	—	—	5 9	0 10
15	lb.	Carron oil P.L.F.	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
12	lb.	Carui fructus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis (coarse) ..	1 9	0 7	—	—
48	lb.	Caryophyllum opt.	—	1 9	0 6	—
30	lb.	Caryophyllum sec.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
38	lb.	Caryophylli pulvis sec. ..	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
125	16 oz.	Cascara evacuant (P.D.) ..	15 9	4 6	1 4	0 3
		Cascara aper. ar. (*v.* Elix. casc.)				
96	lb.	Cascarilla	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
30	lb.	Caseinum (solub.)	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
42	lb.	Caseinum album lev.	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1
38	lb.	Caseinum flavum	4 9	1 4	0 5	—
42	lb.	Caseinum glycerophos. B.P.C.	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
21	lb.	Cassiæ corticis pulvis	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Cassiæ fructus	—	0 7	0 2	—
52	lb.	Cassiæ pulpa	—	2 0	0 7	—
14	lb.	Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C. (tins)	1 9	0 3	—	—
17	lb.	Catechu	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Catechu pulvis	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
14	lb.	Catechu nigrum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
24	lb.	Catechu nigri pulvis	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
		Catheters, gum-elast.: cost 6d. each, sell 1s. 0d.				
		Catheters soft rubber (to size 12): cost 5d. ea., sell 1s., over size 12, 1s. 3d.				
28	oz.	Caulophyllinum	—	—	3 6	0 8
51	oz.	Celloidin	—	—	7 5	1 1
7·5	lb.	Cellulose wadding	1 0	—	—	—
36	lb.	Cera alba in massa	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
38	lb.	Cera alba in placentis	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
30	lb.	Cera carnauba (grey)	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
54	lb.	Cera flava Ang.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
34	lb.	Cera flava exot.	4 3	1 4	0 5	—
38	lb.	Cera flava exot. (1-oz. tab.)	4 8	1 5	0 5	—
38	lb.	Cera flava Gall.	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
16	lb.	Cera Japonica	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
33	lb.	Ceratum calaminæ	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
54	lb.	Ceratum cetacei	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
44	lb.	Ceratum saponis .. C	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
12	doz.	Cereoli acidi tannici gr. 2 ..	doz.	2 0	—	—
12	doz.	Cer. belladonnæ ext. gr. 2 B	doz.	2 0	—	—
24	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. ½ B, F	doz.	4 0	—	—
30	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. 1 B, F	doz.	5 0	—	—
15	doz.	Cer. iodoformi gr. 5	doz.	2 6	—	—
21	doz.	Cer. iodof. et morph. B.P.C. B, ex F	doz.	3 6	—	—
18	doz.	Cer. morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½ B, F	doz.	3 0	—	—
18	doz.	Cer. ol. eucal. (℥ 5) et iodof. (gr. 5)	doz.	3 0	—	—
21	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 1 B, F	doz.	3 6	—	—
24	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 2 B, F	doz.	4 0	—	—
15	doz.	Cer. protargol 2%	doz.	2 6	—	—
16	lb.	Ceresina coml. alba	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
15	lb.	Ceresina coml. flava	1 11	0 7	0 2	—
13	oz.	Cerii citras	—	—	1 11	0 4
4	oz.	Cerii oxalas	—	—	0 7	0 1
8	oz.	Cerii oxidum	—	—	1 2	0 2
22	lb.	Cetaceum	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
34	lb.	Cetacci pulvis	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
21	lb.	Cetraria Islandica	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
		Charta epispast. (11 in. × 8 in.)	each	1 3	—	—
15	lb.	Cheshire red bottle, P.L.F. C	2 0	—	—	—
48	lb.	Chilblain lotion P.L.F. ..	—	—	0 8	—
63	lb.	Chilblain paint P.L.F.	—	—	0 9	—
42	oz.	Chinosol	—	—	—	1 0

Cost d.	per	Ch—Co	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
19	lb.	Chirata incisa	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
102	lb.	Chloral camphorat. B.P.C. C	—	—	1 3	0 3
20	oz.	Chloral formamidum	—	—	2 11	0 5
7	oz.	Chloral hydras C	—	—	1 1	0 2
12	oz.	Chloralamid	—	—	—	0 4
9	oz.	Chloramin. T.	—	—	1 5	0 3
126	oz.	Chloralose	—	—	—	2 8
26	oz.	Chlorbutol	—	—	—	0 7
50	oz.	Chloretone (P.D.)	—	—	6 3	1 0
46	oz.	Chlorobrom (Burgoyne)	—	2 7	0 8	0 2
81	lb.	Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
150	lb.	Chlorodyn, transp. P.L.F. B, F	—	7 9	2 2	0 4
108	lb.	Chlorodynum vet. P.L.F. B, F	—	6 9	2 2	—
		Chlorodynum (*v.* Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885)				
45	lb.	Chloroformum C	—	2 5	0 9	—
72	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v. meth.) C	—	4 0	1 1	—
136	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v.r.) C	—	7 0	2 0	—
120	lb.	Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. B	—	6 5	1 10	0 4
120	lb.	Chlorof. belladonnæ B.P.C. B	—	7 0	2 0	0 4
102	lb.	Chlorof. camphoratum B.P.C. C	—	—	1 9	0 4
24	oz.	Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.)	—	—	3 6	0 6
28	oz.	Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.)	—	—	4 1	0 7
79	lb.	Cholera drops P.L.F.	—	—	0 10	0 2
114	oz.	Cholesterin.	—	—	—	2 9
16	lb.	Chondrus crispus elect.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
32	20 oz.	Chrismol (A. & H.)	4 0	1 0	0 3	—
72	lb.	Chromii sulphas	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
16	oz.	Chrysarobinum	—	—	2 4	0 4
21	lb.	Cimicifugæ rhizoma	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
33	lb.	Cimicifug. rhizomæ pulvis	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
27	oz.	Cimicifugin.	—	—	4 0	0 8
60	lb.	Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulvis	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
57	lb.	Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulvis	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
51	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cortex	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
32	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
40	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulvis	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
60	oz.	Cinchonidina	—	—	—	1 3
39	oz.	Cinchonidinæ hydrochloridum	—	—	—	0 10
36	oz.	Cinchonidinæ sulphas	—	—	—	0 9
39	oz.	Cinchonina	—	—	—	0 10
32	oz.	Cinchoninæ hydrochloridum	—	—	—	0 8
27	oz.	Cinchoninæ sulphas	—	—	—	0 7
10	oz.	Cinnamic aldehyde	—	—	1 6	0 3
51	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex opt.	6 4	1 11	0 7	—
45	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex sec.	5 9	1 8	0 6	—
48	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex parv.	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
42	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis opt.	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 2
32	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis sec.	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
67	oz.	Citrarin	—	—	—	1 8
		Clinical Thermometers:			N.P.L.	
156	doz.	½-min. lens	ea.	2 0	ea.	2 10
146	doz.	1-min. lens	ea.	1 8	ea.	2 8
123	doz.	2-min. lens	ea.	1 4	ea.	2 6
141	doz.	½-min. round	ea.	1 8	ea.	2 9
126	doz.	1-min. round	ea.	1 4	ea.	2 5
114	doz.	2-min. round	ea.	1 3	ea.	2 3
7	oz.	Cobalti chloridum	—	—	1 1	0 2
7	oz.	Cobalti nitras	—	—	1 1	0 2
7	oz.	Cobalti sulphas	—	—	1 1	0 2
75	dr.	Cocaina B, F	per	gr.	0 4	11 2
69	dr.	Cocainæ hydrobrom. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	10 4
66	dr.	Cocainæ hydrochlor. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	9 8
75	dr.	Cocainæ nitras B, F	per	gr.	0 4	11 2
75	dr.	Cocainæ salicylas B, F	per	gr.	0 4	11 2
63	dr.	Cocainæ sulphas B, F	per	gr.	0 4	9 1
44	100cc	Cocaine eye-drops (factory) B, F	℥ss.	1 8	—	—
48	lb.	Coccus (silver grain)	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1

Cost d.	per	Co	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
54	lb.	Cocci pulvis	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Cocculi indici pulvis C	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
26	lb.	Coconut stearin	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
78	dr.	Codeina B	per	gr.	0 3	11 6
60	dr.	Codeinæ phosphas B	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
71	dr.	Codeinæ sulphas B	per	gr.	0 3	10 5
		Codeine jelly (*v.* Gelatum codeinæ et glyc.)				
255	oz.	Codeonal B	—	—	—	6 0
29	10	Codeonal tablets, 2½ gr. B	doz.	4 4	—	—
36	lb.	Colchici corm. exot. pulv. (20) C	—	1 4	0 5	—
78	lb.	Colchici sem. pulvis	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
15	gr.	Colchicina B	per	gr.	2 3	—
14	gr.	Colchicinæ salicylas B	per	gr.	2 1	—
		Collodia				
68	lb.	Collodium	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
35	lb.	Collodium methylatum	—	1 4	0 5	—
52	lb.	Collodium acetonum B.P.C.	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
15	oz.	Collodium anodynum B.P.C. B	—	—	2 0	0 4
11	oz.	Collodium belladonnæ B.P.C. B	—	—	1 7	0 3
150	lb.	Collodium callosum P.L.F. C	—	—	1 4	0 4
150	lb.	Collod. callos. s. poison P.L.F.	—	—	1 4	0 4
86	lb.	Collodium flexile	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
41	lb.	Collodium flexile meth.	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
54	lb.	Collodium salicylicum B.P.C.	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
126	lb.	Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. C	—	—	1 2	0 2
108	lb.	Collodium stypticum B.P.C.	—	—	1 1	0 2
84	lb.	Collodium stypticum meth.	—	—	1 9	0 2
20	oz.	Collodium vesicans C	—	—	2 9	0 6
18	oz.	Collodium vesicans meth. C	—	—	2 6	0 6
30	oz.	Collodium vesicans '98 C	—	—	3 10	0 10
36	℥iv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes)	—	4 0	1 6	0 3
54	℥iv.	Collosol arsen. (Crookes) C	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
54	℥iv.	Collosol bism. (Crookes)	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
41	℥iv.	Collosol hydr. (Crookes)	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
50	℥iij.	Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur. (Crookes)	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
22.5	℥iv.	Collosol iodine (Crookes)	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
45	℥iv.	Collosol iodine in oil	—	5 0	1 6	0 3
45	℥j.	Collosol manganese (inj.)	—	—	5 0	0 9
36	℥iv.	Collosol quinine	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
31.5	℥viij.	Collosol sulphur	—	2 0	0 6	0 1
4-oz.		Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.) C	4 6	8-oz.	8 6	
72	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpa	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
76	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpæ pulvis	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Colocynthidis "Turc." pulvis	8 3	2 4	0 8	0 2
35	4 oz.	Colofine (Oppenheimer)	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
30	lb.	Composition essence P.L.F.	—	1 1	0 4	—
26	lb.	Composition powder P.L.F.	—	1 0	0 3½	—
54	50	Compral tablets	doz.	2 0	—	—
30	lb.	Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C.	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Confectio opii B, F	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
126	lb.	Confectio opii, pulvis pro. B, F	—	—	1 4	0 3
30	lb.	Confectio paraffini B.P.C.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
30	lb.	Confectio petrolei	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
39	lb.	Confectio piperis	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Confectio rosæ caninæ '85	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Confectio rosæ gallic.	—	1 4	0 5	—
51	lb.	Confectio rutæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
66	lb.	Confectio rutæ, pulv. pro.	—	2 5	0 8	—
90	lb.	Confectio scammonii	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
20	lb.	Confectio sennæ	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
33	lb.	Confectio sennæ et sulph. B.P.C.	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
40	lb.	Confectio sulphuris	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
45	lb.	Confectio terebinthinæ	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
8	gr.	Conina B	per	gr.	1 2	—
8	gr.	Coninæ hydrobromidum B	per	gr.	1 2	—

Containers (retail charge):

Medicine and Poison Bottles:

	Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.
2dr., 4 dr., 1 oz.	0 2	10 oz. ..	0 3	20 oz. ..	0 4
2 oz., 3 oz. ..	0 2	12 oz. ..	0 3	32 oz. ..	0 6
4 oz.	0 2	16 oz. ..	0 4	40 oz. ..	0 7
6 oz., 8 oz. ..	0 2				

Iodine bottles add price of rubber stopper to poison bottles.

Ointment Pots:

	Sell s. d.
1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz.	0 6
1 oz., 1½ oz. ..	0 7
2 oz.	0 8
3 oz.	0 10
4 oz.	0 11

Stoppered Bottles:

	Sell s. d.
1 oz. ..	0 7
2 oz. ..	0 8
4 oz. ..	0 9
6 oz. ..	0 10
8 oz. ..	0 11

Powder Bottles:

	Sell s. d.
½ oz., 1 oz. ..	0 4
2 oz. ..	0 5
4 oz. ..	0 7
6 oz. ..	0 8

Cost d.	per	Co—Cr	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
48	lb.	Copaiba opt.	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
8	oz.	Copaibæ resina	—	—	1 0	0 3
32	lb.	Copal elect.	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
24	lb.	Copal (Manila)	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
9	lb.	Coriandri fructus	1 2	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
10	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
		Corn solvent (*v.* Collod. callos.)				
15	lb.	Cornu cervi rass.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
110	lb.	Coster's paste	—	—	0 8	0 2
60	dr.	Cotarninæ hydrochloridum *B*	—	—	—	8 9
60	dr.	Cotarninæ phthalas .. *B*	—	—	—	8 9
96	dr.	Cotoinum	per	gr.	0 3	—
		Cotton-wool (net weight packets)				
16	doz.	Medium (M.O.H.) oz. ..	—	—	0 3	—
49	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 4 oz. ..	—	0 9	—	—
180	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 16 oz. ..	2 3	—	—	—
20	doz.	Superfine, oz. cartons ..	—	—	0 3	—
57	doz.	Superfine, 4 oz.	—	0 11	—	—
200	doz.	Superfine, 16 oz.	2 6	—	—	—
20	doz.	Boric, oz.	—	—	0 3	—
72	doz.	Boric, 4 oz.	—	0 10	—	—
276	doz.	Boric, 16 oz.	3 5	—	—	—
19	oz.	Coumarinum	—	—	2 9	0 5
66	lb.	Creme d'amandes, scented ..	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
54	lb.	Creme d'amandes, unscented	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
60	lb.	Cremor bismuthi P.L.F. ..	9 0	3 0	0 10	—
44	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
24	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Crem. frig. "American" P.L.F.	—	1 0	0 4	—
22	lb.	Crem. frigid. "theatrical" P.L.F.	2 9	0 10	—	—
		Crem. frigid. .. .. pkd.			1 0	
36	lb.	Crem. zinci B.P.C.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
12	oz.	Creosoti carbonas	—	—	1 9	0 3
40	lb.	Creosotum .. .. *C*	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
30	oz.	Cresineol	—	—	4 5	0 8
24	lb.	Cresol .. .. .. *C*	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—
24	lb.	Creta cum camphora 12½% ..	3 0	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Creta c. camph. 10%	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
12	lb.	Creta Gallica (tab.)	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
360	cwt.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
6	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
7	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis subtil. ..	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
		Creta præcip. (*v.* Calcii carb. præcip.)				
6·5	lb.	Creta præparata	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Creta præparata rubra	1 0	0 4	0 2	—

Cost d.	per	Cr—De	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
78	oz.	Crocus placent.	—	—	11 6	1 8
72	oz.	Crocus Valent.	—	—	—	1 6
84	oz.	Crocus Valent. pulv.	—	—	—	1 10
54	lb.	Croup embrocation P.L.F. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
36	10 gm	Cryogenine	—	—	—	2 6
18	10	Cryogenine tablets gr. 4 ..	doz.	2 9	—	—
42	lb.	Cubebæ fructus	—	1 6	0 6	—
54	lb.	Cubebæ fructus pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Cucumber cream P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Cucumber paste	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
156	lb.	Cucumber pomade	—	5 7	1 6	—
22	lb.	Cudbear	—	0 10	0 3	—
16	lb.	Cumini fructus	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
22	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
19	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
22	lb.	Cupri ammon. sulph.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
48	lb.	Cupri carbonas pur.	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Cupri chloridum pur.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Cupri nitras	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Cupri oleas	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
5	oz.	Cupri oxidum pur.	—	—	0 10	0 2
21	lb.	Cupri oxidum coml.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (ærugo) ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
15	lb.	Cupri sulphas	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
6	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. opt. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
609	cwt.	Cupri sulphas coml.	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	8 6
8	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	—	—
30	lb.	Cupri sulphas exsiccatus ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
54	lb.	Cuprum (filings)	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Cuprum (foil)	—	1 9	0 6	—
42	lb.	Cuprum (turnings)	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
12	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma	1 6	0 6	0 2½	—
14	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
11	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis (crs.)	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
38	lb.	Currie powder opt. P.L.F. ..	4 9	1 6	0 5	—
24	lb.	Currie powder sec. P.L.F. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
102	lb.	Cydoniæ semina	—	3 8	1 0	—
		D				
		Dakin's solution (*v.* Liq. sod. chlor. c. ac. bor.)				
30	lb.	Dale's plaster P.L.F. .. *C*	—	1 1	0 4	—
42	lb.	Damar gummi	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
60	lb.	Daturæ tatulæ pulvis	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	gr.	Daturina .. .. *B*	per	gr.	3 6	—
24	gr.	Daturinæ sulphas .. *B*	per	gr.	3 6	—
48	lb.	Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
12	lb.	Dec. agropyri recens	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
26	lb.	Dec. aloes co.	—	1 2	0 4	—
38	lb.	Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3 ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. aloes co. recens	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
48	lb.	Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
56	lb.	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
54	lb.	Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
44	lb.	Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
51	lb.	Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
14	lb.	Dec. hæmatoxyli recens ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
54	lb.	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 1	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
40	lb.	Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 *C*	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Dec. papav. et anth. conc. 1 to 7 *C*	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
38	lb.	Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
66	lb.	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc. 1 to 7	—	2 2	0 7	0 1

Cost £.	per	De—Du		Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
72	lb.	Dec. sars. Jam co. conc. 1 to 7 ..		—	2 4	0 3	0 2
53	lb.	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7 ..		—	2 5	0 9	0 2
33	lb.	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7 ..		—	1 2	0 4	0 1
54	lb.	Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7 ..		—	2 0	0 7	0 1
42	lb.	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 ..		—	1 8	0 6	0 1
57	lb.	Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7 ..		—	2 1	0 7	0 1
32	lb.	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7 ..		—	1 2	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Depilatory P.L.F.		—	—	0 6	—
25	oz.	Dermatol		—	—	3 3	0 8
10	lb.	Devonshire oils P.L.F. ..		—	0 5	0 2	—
7	lb.	Dextrin. alb.		0 11	0 4	0 2	—
7	lb.	Dextrin. flav.		0 11	0 4	0 2	—
	12	Dial tablets, orig. tube ..	*B*	tube	2 0	—	—
96	100	Dial tablets	*B*	doz.	1 6	—	—
13	oz.	Diamidophenol.hydrochloridum		—	—	1 11	0 4
30	dr.	Diamorphinæ hydrochl.	*B, F*	per	gr.	0 4	—
18	lb.	Diapente P.L.F.		2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	oz.	Diastasum		—	—	3 0	0 7
30	oz.	Dichloramin.—T.		—	—	4 5	0 8
50	oz.	Didymin subst.		—	—	—	1 6
38	15c.c.	Digalen	*C*	—	—	8 6	1 4
24	25	Digifoline tablets ..	*C*	doz.	1 6	—	—
23	oz.	Digifortis (P.D.)		—	—	—	0 7
15	gr. 15	Digipuratum	*C*	per	gr.	0 2	—
21	10c.c.	Digipuratum liq. ..	*C*	—	—	—	1 4
24	12	Digipuratum tablets ..	*C*	doz.	3 0	—	—
7	gr.	Digitalinum amorph. ..	*B*	per	gr.	1 1	—
84	gr.	Digitalinum cryst. ..	*B*	per	gr.	11 10	—
24	40	Digitaline granules, unstd. (Nativelle)		doz.	0 11	—	—
69	lb.	Digitalis folia Ang. ..	*C*	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
41	oz.	Digitalone (P.D.)		—	—	4 6	0 8
41	100	Digitalone pills		doz.	0 8	100	4 6
54	100	Dimol pulverettes		doz.	1 0	—	—
41	4 oz.	Dimol syrup		—	—	1 4	0 3
39	gm.	Dioninum	*B*	per	gr.	0 6	—
43	oz.	Diuretin		—	—	—	1 0
12	20	Diuretin tablets gr. 7½		doz.	1 8	—	—
18	oz.	Dolichos pubes		—	—	7 6	1 2
		Dog Pills, etc.					
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. I. ..	*B, F*	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. II.	*B, F*	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Condition P.L.F.		doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Cough P.L.F.		doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. I.		doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. II.		doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. I.		doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. II.		doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. I.		doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. II.		doz.	2 0	—	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. I.		doz.	7 0	—	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. II.		doz.	4 0	—	—
—	—	Worm powder P.L.F. ..		—	—	0 4	—
6	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus		2 0	0 7	—	—
2	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus, P.L.F. ..		1 6	0 6	—	—
		Dog soap *ut supra* pkd. ..		—	1 0	—	—
38	oz.	Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) ..		—	—	—	3 5
8	lb.	Douglass mixt. (poultry) P.L.F.		1 0	0 4	0 2	—
27	doz.	Dressings, surgical, standard packets : No. 1		ea.	0 6	—	—
42	doz.	No. 2		ea.	0 8	—	—
2	gr.	Duboisinæ sulphas ..	*B*	per	gr.	1 10	—
21	lb.	Dulcamara		—	0 9	0 3	—
20	oz.	Duodenum subst.		—	—	—	2 10
8	lb.	Dusting powder P.L.F. ..		—	1 3	0 4	—
26	lb.	Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.L.F. ..		—	1 0	0 3½	—

DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescription, as follows:

1. RAPID METHOD.—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See p. 10.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:—

Size.	Dose ℥j.	Dose ℥ij.	Dose ℥iv.	Dose ℥j.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
℥j.	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
℥ij.	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
℥iij.	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
℥iv.	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
℥vj.	—	—	2 0	1 6
℥viij.	—	—	2 6	1 10

		s. d.
Gargles, lotions, injections	8 oz.	1 6
Pills and powders	12	1 6
Cachets and dry-filled capsules	12	2 6
Ointments, mixed	1 oz., 1s. 3d.; 2 oz.	1 6
Suppositories, bougies, pessaries	12	2 0
Small shaped blisters	each	1 0
Plasters, 6 in. × 6 in.	each	2 6

An extra fee of 6d. per prescription is made for night attendance.

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescriptions should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M	e	l	b	o	r	a	c	i	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

2. COSTING METHOD.—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The **selling prices** in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of **containers** are given in the list. (See p. 10.)

C. Special **"oncost"** included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special **establishment charges** of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

		s. d.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature		0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections		0 8
Emulsions		0 10
Pills and weighed powders	doz.	0 10
Ointments, confections, etc.		0 9
Blisters		0 8
Cachets	doz.	1 3
Capsules, hard (cachet fitting)	doz.	1 0
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries	doz.	1 4
Plasters		1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, soft capsules	doz.	2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills	doz.	3d. extra

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the above basis.

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the name stamp on the prescription.

Cost d.	per	Ea—Em	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		E				
300	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. P.L.F. ..	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6
162	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.)	—	5 9	1 9	0 4
216	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec.	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5
		Eau de Cologne sec. pkd. ..	—	8 6	℥ij.	2 6
126	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. (isoprop.)	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
14	oz.	Eikonogen	—	—	1 9	0 4
6	gr.	Elaterinum	per	gr.	1 0	—
96	dr.	Elaterium Ang.	per	gr.	2 3	—
36	lb.	Elemi	—	1 4	0 5	—
		Elixir				
57	lb.	Elixir aletridis B.P.C. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
90	lb.	Elixir aromaticum B.P.C. ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
102	lb.	Elixir aurantii B.P.C.	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
99	lb.	Elixir aurantii comp. B.P.C. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Elixir benzyl benzoatis	—	2 2	0 7	—
54	lb.	Elixir bismuthi B.P.C.	—	2 3	0 8	—
48	lb.	Elixir bromoformi B.P.C. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
108	lb.	Elixir calcii lactatis (2 gr. in ℥j.)	—	4 7	1 3	—
72	lb.	Elixir camphoræ monobromatæ	—	2 10	0 9	—
123	lb.	Elixir cascaræ et euonymi B.P.C.	—	5 6	1 5	—
88	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. P.L.F. ..	11 0	3 2	1 0	—
99	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. B.P.C. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
80	lb.	Elixir cinchonæ B.P.C... ..	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
54	lb.	Elixir cocæ B.P.C. .. *C*	—	2 0	0 7	—
57	lb.	Elixir codein. co. .. *C*	—	2 8	0 8	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir colloid (Squire)	—	3 6	0 11	0 2
45	lb.	Elixir diamorph. et pini co. *B, F*	—	1 10	0 7	—
48	lb.	Elixir diamor. et ter. B.P.C. *B, F*	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
68	16 oz.	Elixir enzymes (Armour) ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
60	lb.	Elixir ephedrin...	—	2 0	0 7	—
54	lb.	Elixir ethylmorph. et terp. *C*	—	2 3	0 9	—
102	lb.	Elixir ferri, quin. et strych. phos. B.P.C.	—	4 6	1 4	—
51	lb.	Elixir formatum B.P.C. ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
60	lb.	Elixir formatum co.	—	2 10	1 0	0 2
78	lb.	Elixir glusidi B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—
92	lb.	Elixir guaiacol. co.	—	3 3	0 11	—
30	lb.	Elixir idæi co.	—	1 9	0 6	—
48	lb.	Elixir ipecacuanhæ B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
34	lb.	Elixir kolæ B.P.C.	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
19	4 oz.	Elixir lactated pepsin (Armour)	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
70	16 oz.	Elixir lactopeptin.	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
72	lb.	Elixir lecithini compositum ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
66	lb.	Elixir luminal .. .. *C*	—	2 6	0 10	—
96	lb.	Elixir papaini B.P.C.	—	4 3	1 4	—
66·5	16 oz.	Elixir parathyroidei (Squire) ..	—	—	1 7	—
72	lb.	Elixir pepsini B.P.C.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
68	lb.	Elixir pepsini co. P.L.F. ..	—	2 5	0 8	—
66	lb.	Elixir pepsini et bism. co. B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—
60	lb.	Elixir peptolacticum	—	2 10	0 10	—
78	lb.	Elixir phosphori B.P.C. ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
64	lb.	Elixir pini compositum *B, F*	—	3 0	0 11	—
30	lb.	Elixir pruni virg.	—	1 4	0 6	—
84	lb.	Elixir quininæ ammon. B.P.C.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
84	lb.	Elixir quininæ amm. co. B.P.C.	—	3 0	0 10	—
52	lb.	Elixir rhei B.P.C.	—	2 2	0 7	0 2
32	lb.	Elixir rubi idæi	—	1 9	0 6	—
42	lb.	Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
32	lb.	Elixir simplex B.P.C. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
68	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co., (D.F.) *B, F*	—	—	0 10	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir terperoini (Squire) *B, F*	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
78	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co. .. *B, F*	—	3 6	1 0	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir thryoidei (Squire) fl.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
92	lb.	Elixir viburn. prunif. B.P.C.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
102	lb.	Elixir viburn. prun. co. B.P.C...	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
9	gr.	Emetina .. .. .. *B*	per	gr.	1 2	—
6	gr.	Emetin. period...	per	gr.	0 11	—

Cost d.	per	Em—Ep	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
6	gr.	Emetinæ bismuthi iodidum *B*	per	gr.	0 11	—
6	gr.	Emetinæ hydrochloridum *B*	per	gr.	0 11	—
		Emplastra				
27	yd.	Emp. adhesiv. brn. holland ..	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—
		Emp. adhesiv., spools:				
24	doz.	½ inch × 1 yd.	ea.	0 4	—	—
96	doz.	½ inch × 5 yd.	ea.	1 3	—	—
150	doz.	½ inch × 10 yd.	ea.	1 10	—	—
36	doz.	1 inch × 1 yd.	ea.	0 6	—	—
144	doz.	1 inch × 5 yd.	ea.	1 9	—	—
252	doz.	1 inch × 10 yd.	ea.	3 0	—	—
234	doz.	2 inch × 5 yd.	ea.	2 10	—	—
138	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci	—	5 4	1 5	—
90	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci c. hydrargyro	—	3 2	1 0	—
34·5	yd.	Emp. ammon. c. hyd. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 8	—	—
72	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ .. *C*	—	3 0	0 11	—
29·5	yd.	Emp. bellad. exten. 36×16 *C*	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—
84	doz.	Emp. belladonnæ (porous) *C*	ea.	1 0	—	—
96	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ '98 .. *C*	—	3 8	1 0	—
72	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ viride '67 *B*	—	2 7	0 9	—
51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens .. *C*	—	2 0	0 7	—
25	yd.	Emp. calefac. exten. 36×16 *C*	sq. ft.	1 5	—	—
51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens '98 .. *C*	—	2 0	0 7	—
126	lb.	Emp. cantharidini .. *C*	—	4 7	1 3	—
44	yd.	Emp. canthar. exten. 36×7 *C*	12×7	2 3	—	—
78	lb.	Emp. cantharidis '98 .. *C*	—	3 0	1 0	—
42	lb.	Emp. ferri	—	1 6	0 6	—
22	yd.	Emp. ferri exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 3	—	—
57	lb.	Emp. galbani	—	2 0	0 7	—
90	lb.	Emp. hydrargyri .. *C*	—	3 3	0 11	—
34·5	yd.	Emp. hydrargyri exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 9	—	—
40	lb.	Emp. melilotis	—	1 5	0 5	—
108	lb.	Emp. menthol	—	4 6	1 1	—
108	lb.	Emp. opii .. *B*, ex *F*	—	4 0	1 2	—
36·5	yd.	Emp. opii exten. 36×16 *B*, ex *F*	sq. ft.	2 0	—	—
33	lb.	Emp. picis	—	1 3	0 5	—
22	yd.	Emp. picis exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
31	lb.	Emp. plumbi .. .. *B*	—	1 4	0 6	—
19	yd.	Emp. plumbi exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
80	lb.	Emp. plumbi iodidi	—	2 10	0 9	—
31	lb.	Emp. resinæ .. .. *C*	—	1 4	0 6	—
19	yd.	Emp. resinæ exten. 36×16 *C*	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
33	lb.	Emp. roborans .. .. *C*	—	1 6	0 6	—
22	yd.	Emp. roborans exten. 36×16 *C*	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
48	lb.	Emp. saponis .. .. *C*	—	1 7	0 6	—
40	lb.	Emp. saponis fuscum .. *C*	—	1 7	0 6	—
22	yd.	Emp. saponis fuscum 36×16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
15	lb.	Emulsio chloroformi B.P.C. ..	—	—	0 3	0 1
114	lb.	Emuls. iodoformi 10 per cent.	—	6 0	1 8	—
15	lb.	Emuls. magnesiæ B.P.C. ..	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
48	lb.	Emuls. menth. pip. B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
20	lb.	Emuls. olei morrhuæ B.P.C.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
		Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd.	℥vj.	1 9	℥xij.	3 0
18	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	2 3	0 10	—	—
50	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C.	6 5	2 0	0 7	—
56	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti B.P.C...	7 2	2 3	0 7	—
26	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. ..	3 8	1 2	—	—
66	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. ..	9 0	2 7	—	—
27	lb.	Emuls. petrolei (agar)	4 3	1 3	—	—
27	lb.	Emuls. petrolei c. agar N.I.F.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
27	lb.	Emuls. petr. agar phenolphthal. N.I.F...	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
27	lb.	Emuls. petr. phenolphthal. (agar)	4 3	1 3	—	—
21	lb.	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
144	doz.	Emuls. petrolei .. pkd.	—	1 6	℥viij	1 9
48	dr.	Ephedrina alk.	per	gr.	9 3	—

Cost		Ep—Ex	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
45	dr.	Ephedrinæ hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	0 3	—
90	4 oz.	Ernutin	—	—	2 10	0 6
02	dr.	Erythrol tetranitras	per	gr.	0 5	—
9	gr.	Eserina B	per	gr.	1 4	—
8	gr.	Eserinæ salicylas B	per	gr.	1 2	—
7	gr.	Eserinæ sulphas B	per	gr.	1 1	—
42	oz.	Ess. ambræ griseæ	—	—	6 2	1 0
18	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16	—	10 8	3 0	0 6
67	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (exot.) 1 in 16	—	8 8	2 4	0 4
64	lb.	Ess. anisi 1 in 5	—	9 0	2 9	0 5
25	oz.	Ess. apple	—	—	3 6	0 8
28	oz.	Ess. apricot	—	—	3 10	0 8
14	lb.	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	—
30	oz.	Ess. cedrat.	—	—	4 5	0 8
28	oz.	Ess. chocolate	—	—	3 10	0 8
30	oz.	Ess. cinnamomi	—	—	4 5	0 9
78	lb.	Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.L.F.	—	2 9	0 5	—
19	oz.	Ess. coffee	—	—	2 10	0 6
		Ess. limon. opt. (*v.* Ol. limon)				
46	lb.	Ess. limonis (soluble)	—	9 0	2 6	0 4
56	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5	—	—	3 6	0 7
36	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10	—	—	3 1	0 6
52	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10	—	8 6	2 4	0 4
51	oz.	Ess. moschi	—	—	7 5	1 2
75	oz.	Ess. moschi fort.	—	—	10 2	1 6
18	oz.	Ess. pear (jargonelle)	—	—	2 9	0 6
22	oz.	Ess. pineapple	—	—	3 3	0 7
96	lb.	Ess. pulegii 1 in 10	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
62	lb.	Ess. raspberry (fruit)	—	—	1 7	0 3
14	lb.	Ess. rennet	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
18	oz.	Ess. strawberry	—	—	2 7	0 5
40	lb.	Ess. vanillæ P.L.F.	—	7 7	2 1	0 4
60	lb.	Ess. vanillæ fort.	—	11 6	3 0	0 6
40	lb.	Ess. vanillæ (isoprop.)	—	4 8	1 4	—
80	lb.	Ess. vanillin P.L.F.	—	—	1 9	—
90	lb.	Ess. zingiberis	10 2	3 0	0 10	0 2
42	oz.	Estoral	—	—	5 3	1 0
12	oz.	Ethyl bromidum	—	—	—	0 6
60	oz.	Ethyl chaulmoogras	—	—	8 9	1 6
31	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (30 c.c.)	ea.	4 0	—	—
42	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (50 c.c.)	ea.	5 3	—	—
60	oz.	Ethyl hydnocarpas	—	—	8 9	1 6
31	oz.	Ethyl iodidum	—	—	—	1 4
87	dr.	Ethyl morphinæ hydrochl. B	per	gr.	0 4	—
60	oz.	Ethyl morrhuas	—	—	—	1 6
96	oz.	Eucainæ hyd. (beta)	—	—	—	2 4
96	oz.	Eucainæ lact. (beta)	—	—	—	2 4
20	lb.	Eucalypti folia Ang	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
26	lb.	Eucalypti fol. pulv.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
8	oz.	Eucalyptol	—	—	1 2	0 2
50	oz.	Eugallol	—	—	6 0	1 2
20	oz.	Eugenol	—	—	2 10	0 5
35	100	Eunatrol pills gr. 4	doz.	0 7	—	—
42	oz.	Euonyminum virid.	—	—	6 7	1 1
16	lb.	Eupad	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
45	lb.	Euphorbii gummi pulvis	—	1 8	0 6	—
28	15 gr.	Euphthalmin	per	gr.	0 4	—
192	oz.	Euquinine	—	—	—	4 7
45	oz.	Euresol	—	—	—	1 1
81	oz.	Europhen	—	—	—	2 0
		Extracta				
21	oz.	Ext. aconiti radicis alc. B	—	—	3 2	0 6
48	lb.	Ext. agropyri liquidum	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
120	lb.	Ext. aletridis liquidum B.P.C.	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
54	lb.	Ext. aloes pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
36	oz.	Ext. aloes Barbadensis glac.	—	—	4 6	0 11
114	lb.	Ext. aloes Socotrinæ pulvis	—	4 2	1 2	0 2

Cost		Ex Extracta—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
21	oz.	Ext. anthemidis pulvis '98	—	—	3 1	0 6
18	oz.	Ext. apocyni liquidum	—	—	2 8	0 5
63	lb.	Ext. belæ liquidum	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
12	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ siccum B	—	—	1 9	0 3
108	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ liquidum B	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
108	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ viride '98 B	—	3 11	1 0	0 2
14	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ viridis pulv. '98 B	—	—	2 0	0 4
144	lb.	Ext. boldo liquidum	—	5 2	1 6	0 3
36	oz.	Ext. bone marrow	—	—	4 6	0 11
24	oz.	Ext. buchu	—	—	3 6	0 6
132	lb.	Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C.	—	5 2	1 7	0 3
15	oz.	Ext. cacti grandiflori liquidum	—	—	2 3	0 4
39	oz.	Ext. calendulæ	—	—	5 9	0 10
12	oz.	Ext. calumbæ	—	—	1 6	0 4
62	dr.	Ext. cannabis indicæ B, F	—	—	—	9 0
108	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. sicci pulvis	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
36	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum '98	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum glyc.	5 1	1 8	0 6	—
51	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum insip.	6 4	1 11	0 7	0 1
114	lb.	Ext. caulophylli liquidum	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
132	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ flavæ liquidum '67	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
15	oz.	Ext. cinchonæ rubræ	—	—	2 2	0 4
51	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liquidum	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
116	lb.	Ext. cocæ liquidum '98 B, F	—	4 9	1 5	0 3
21	oz.	Ext. colchici (corm.) C	—	—	3 2	0 6
24	oz.	Ext. colchici aceticum C	—	—	3 6	0 8
33	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. C	—	—	4 1	0 8
24	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. acet. C	—	—	4 0	0 8
15	oz.	Ext. colocynthidis pulvis	—	—	2 3	0 4
87	lb.	Ext. colocynthidis co. (pulv.)	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
116	lb.	Ext. condurango liquidum	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
84	lb.	Ext. conii C	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
144	lb.	Ext. conii liquidum C	—	5 8	1 6	0 3
19	oz.	Ext. convallariæ liquidum	—	—	2 10	0 5
152	lb.	Ext. coto liquidum	—	5 5	1 7	0 3
21	oz.	Ext. damianæ pulvis	—	—	3 0	0 6
99	lb.	Ext. damianæ liquidum	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
22	oz.	Ext. droseræ rotund. liquidum	—	—	3 6	0 6
22	oz.	Ext. ergotæ B	—	—	3 3	0 6
28	oz.	Ext. ergotæ pulvis B	—	—	4 1	0 7
66	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liquidum B	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
102	lb.	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. B	—	3 9	1 1	0 2
30	oz.	Ext. euonymi	—	—	4 5	0 8
78	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liquidum	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
8	oz.	Ext. filicis liquidum	—	—	1 3	0 3
9	oz.	Ext. fuci B.P.C.	—	—	1 4	0 3
60	lb.	Ext. fuci liquidum	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
17	oz.	Ext. fuci pulvis	—	—	2 6	0 5
24	oz.	Ext. gelsemii alcoh. C	—	—	3 6	0 6
32	lb.	Ext. gentianæ	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
60	lb.	Ext. gentianæ pulvis	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
54	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
33	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
33	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum '85	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
108	lb.	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liquidum	—	3 8	1 2	0 2
93	lb.	Ext. granati rad. cort. liquidum	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
66	lb.	Ext. grindeliæ liquidum	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
21	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. exot.	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
36	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. pulvis	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
17	oz.	Ext. hamamelidis (fol.)	—	—	2 2	0 5
66	lb.	Ext. hamamelidis liquidum	8 3	2 5	0 8	0 2
13	oz.	Ext. hellebor. nig.	—	—	2 0	0 5
108	oz.	Ext. hydrastis siccum C	—	—	—	2 4
28	oz.	Ext. hydrastis liquidum C	—	—	4 1	0 7
21	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami siccum C	—	—	3 1	0 6
15	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami viride '98 C	—	—	2 3	0 4
20	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami viridis pulvis C	—	—	2 11	0 5

Cost		Ex	Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	Extracta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
66	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ acet. pulvis C	—	—	—	1 5
28	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ liquidum C	—	—	4 1	0 7
15	oz.	Ext. iridis sicc. B.P.C. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
78	lb.	Ext. jaborandi liquidum '98 ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
21	oz.	Ext. jalapæ pulvis	—	—	3 1	0 6
126	lb.	Ext. kavæ liquidum	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
84	lb.	Ext. kolæ liquidum	—	3 0	0 11	0 2
24	oz.	Ext. kramcriæ pulvis	—	—	3 6	0 6
17	oz.	Ext. lactucæ pulvis	—	—	2 2	0 5
18	oz.	Ext. lupuli pulvis	—	—	2 8	0 5
10	lb.	Ext. malti	1 4	—	—	—
144	doz.	Ext. malti pkd.	1 6		2-lb.	2 9
14	lb.	Ext. malti ferratum	1 10	0 7	—	—
22	lb.	Ext. malti c. cascar. sag. wgt. ..	2 9	0 11	—	—
21	lb.	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt.	2 8	0 11	—	—
24	lb.	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt...	3 0	1 0	—	—
22	lb.	Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt.	2 9	1 0	—	—
12	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. B.P.C.	1 6	—	—	—
144	doz.	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. pkd...	1 6		2-lb.	2 6
16	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. hyp. P.L.F.	2 4	0 11	—	—
14	lb.	Ext. malti c. syr. fer. phos. co. wgt.	1 10	0 7	—	—
16	lb.	Ext. malti liquidum	2 8	1 0	0 3	—
27	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. glycerophos. C	4 9	1 7	0 5	—
32	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob. ..	4 0	1 6	0 5	—
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos. C	4 8	1 7	0 5	—
26	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. C	4 0	1 3	0 4	—
20	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferriphos. co.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
69	lb.	Ext. marubii liquidum	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Ext. medullæ rubræ liquidum ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
45	oz.	Ext. mezerei æthereum ..	—	—	6 7	1 0
10	oz.	Ext. nucis vomicæ siccum B	—	—	1 6	0 3
72	lb.	Ext. nucis vomicæ liquidum B	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum .. B, F	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
72	oz.	Ext. opii siccum .. B, F	—	—	—	1 6
11	oz.	Ext. papaveris P.B. '85 B, F	—	—	1 8	0 3
46	lb.	Ext. papaveris liquidum .. C	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
84	lb.	Ext. pareiræ liquidum	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
126	lb.	Ext. picrorhizæ liquidum ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
96	lb.	Ext. pini canadensis liquidum	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
144	lb.	Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
20	oz.	Ext. quassiæ pulvis	—	—	2 11	0 6
66	lb.	Ext. quillaiæ liquidum	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
63	lb.	Ext. rhamni frang. liquidum ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
15	oz.	Ext. rhei pulvis	—	—	2 2	0 4
126	lb.	Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
180	lb.	Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum ..	—	6 6	1 10	0 4
27	oz.	Ext. rutæ	—	—	4 0	0 9
84	lb.	Ext. salicis nigræ liquidum ..	—	3 0	1 0	0 2
15	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp.	—	—	2 3	0 4
14	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. co.	—	—	2 0	0 4
72	lb.	Ext. scillæ liquidum	—	—	0 10	—
132	lb.	Ext. senegæ liquidum	—	—	1 4	0 3
48	lb.	Ext. sennæ legum. liquidum ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
78	oz.	Ext. serpentariæ	—	—	—	2 0
18	oz.	Ext. stramonii foliæ	—	—	2 8	0 6
30	oz.	Ext. stramonii sem.	—	—	5 3	0 8
24	oz.	Ext. strophanthi C	—	—	3 6	0 6
30	oz.	Ext. sumbul	—	—	—	0 8
57	lb.	Ext. taraxaci	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
108	lb.	Ext. taraxaci pulvis	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
58	lb.	Ext. taraxaci liquidum P.B. '98	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
38	oz.	Ext. thymi glandulæ liquidum ..	—	—	5 0	1 0
40	oz.	Ext. thyroidei liquidum ..	—	—	5 10	1 0
10	oz.	Ext. uvæ ursi	—	—	1 6	0 3
18	oz.	Ext. valerianæ pulvis	—	—	2 8	0 5
42	oz.	Ext. viburni prunifolii ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
102	lb.	Ext. viburni liquidum	—	3 8	1 0	0 2

Cost		Fe—Fi	Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		F				
48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 1 ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 2 ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
16	oz.	Fel bovinum purificatum ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
20	oz.	Fel bovini pur. pulvis	—	—	3 0	0 6
		Ferrum				
21	oz.	Ferri albuminas	—	—	3 1	0 6
18	lb.	Ferri alum. pur.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
7	oz.	Ferri arsenas .. .. B	—	—	1 1	0 2
56	oz.	Ferri cacodylas .. .. B	—	—	—	1 4
18	lb.	Ferri carbonas saccharatus ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
84	lb.	Ferri citras	—	—	0 9	0 2
39	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
47	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras eff. P.L.F.	—	1 9	0 6	—
54	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras vir. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
60	lb.	Ferri et ammonii tartras ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
16	oz.	Ferri et bismuthi citras ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
27	oz.	Ferri et cinchonæ citras ..	—	—	4 1	0 8
11	oz.	Ferri et mangan. citras ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
10	oz.	Ferri et mang. phosphas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
63	lb.	Ferri et potassii tartras	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
14	oz.	Ferri et quininæ citras	—	—	2 1	0 4
28	oz.	Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. B	—	—	4 1	0 7
14	oz.	Ferri et strych. citras .. B	—	—	1 9	0 3
14	oz.	Ferri glycerophosphatis pulvis	—	—	2 0	0 4
13	oz.	Ferri hypophosphis	—	—	1 11	0 4
25	oz.	Ferri iodidum	—	—	3 8	0 7
10	oz.	Ferri lactas	—	—	1 6	0 3
18	oz.	Ferri lactophosphas	—	—	3 0	0 6
11	lb.	Ferri limat.	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
30	lb.	Ferri nitras	—	1 2	0 4	—
48	lb.	Ferri oleas	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Ferri oxalas (ferric)	—	1 8	0 6	0 2
12	lb.	Ferri oxidum præcipitatum rubrum	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
30	lb.	Ferri oxidum sacch. B.P.C. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
12	lb.	Ferri perchloridum cryst. ..	1 9	0 5	0 2	—
33	lb.	Ferri phosphas '98	—	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Ferri phosphas saccharatus ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
54	lb.	Ferri phosphas solubilis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
7	oz.	Ferri pyrophosphas	—	—	1 1	0 2
14	oz.	Ferri salicylas	—	—	2 0	0 4
15	oz.	Ferri succinas	—	—	2 3	0 4
7	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur.	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
7	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
14	lb.	Ferri sulphas exsiccatus ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
4	lb.	Ferri sulphas coml.	0 6	0 2	—	—
18	lb.	Ferri sulphas (ferric)	—	0 9	0 3	—
8	lb.	Ferri sulphidum (cake) ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
17	oz.	Ferri tannas	—	—	2 2	0 5
16	oz.	Ferri valerianas	—	—	2 4	0 4
16	oz.	Ferrier's snuff P.L.F. .. B, F	—	—	2 6	0 6
31.5	8 oz.	Ferro-malt (Crookes)	—	2 0	0 6	—
36	8 oz.	Ferro-malt glycerophos. C	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
43	oz.	Ferropyrin	—	—	—	1 0
5	oz.	Ferrum redactum	—	—	0 9	0 2
		First-Aid Cases (refills)				
7	doz.	Finger dressings	doz. 1 1	—	—	
11	doz.	Hand dressings	doz. 1 8	—	—	
18	doz.	Body dressings	doz. 2 8	—	—	
9	doz.	Burn dressings, small ..	doz. 1 4	—	—	
11	doz.	Burn dressings, med. ..	doz. 1 8	—	—	
29	doz.	Burn dressings, large ..	doz. 4 1	—	—	
11	doz.	Cotton wool (small)	doz. 1 6	—	—	
16	doz.	Cotton wool (large)	doz. 2 0	—	—	
24	doz.	Eye pad	doz. 3 6	—	—	

Cost d.	per	Fl—Gl	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
23	oz.	Fluorescein	—	—	3 4	0 7
26	oz.	Fluorescein sodium	—	—	3 10	0 8
9	oz.	Fluorescein sod. sol. 2%	—	—	1 4	0 3
19	lb.	Fly powder	1 9	—	—	—
6	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. I.	1 6	—	—	—
5	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. II.	0 8	—	—	—
19	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
17	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis (coarse)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis.	1 3	0 4	—	—
8	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.)	1 0	0 4	—	—
600	cwt.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.)	0 9	—	7 lb.	4 10
16	oz.	Formamol	—	—	2 4	0 4
10	3 oz.	Formolyptol, unstd.	—	—	0 5	—
22	lb.	Foot powder, antisep. P.L.F.	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
8	lb.	Foot-rot paste P.L.F.	1 0	0 4	—	—
74	lb.	Foot-rot powder P.L.F.	9 3	2 6	—	—
54	lb.	Frosting	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
26	oz.	Fuchsinum	—	—	3 9	0 7
5	lb.	Fuller's earth	0 8	0 3	—	—
6	lb.	Fuller's earth pulvis	0 9	0 3	—	—
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig.	0 11	0 4	—	—
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. alb.	0 11	0 4	—	—
		G				
32	oz.	Galactosum	—	—	4 8	0 8
15	lb.	Galangalæ rhizoma	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
10	oz.	Galbani pulvis	—	—	1 6	0 3
18	lb.	Gallæ cærul.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
28	lb.	Gallæ cærul. pulvis	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—
16	25	Gardan tablets	doz.	1 0	—	—

Gauzes (M.O.H. sealed packets)		3 yd. Cost doz. d.	3 yd. Sell each s. d.	1 yd. Cost doz. d.	1 yd. Sell each s. d.	½ yd. Cost doz. d.	½ yd. Sell each s. d.
Absorbent sterilised		51	0 8	21	0 3	12	0 2
Absorbent plain		50	0 8	20	0 3	11	0 2
Boric		64	0 10	24	0 4	13	0 2
Carbolic		64	0 10	24	0 4	13	0 2
Double cyanide	*B*	68	0 11	26	0 5	14	0 3
Iodoform		93	1 4	33	0 6	18	0 3
Picric		93	1 4	33	0 6	18	0 3
Salalembroth	*C*	66	0 11	24	0 4	13	0 2
Sublimate	*C*	66	0 11	24	0 4	13	0 2

Cost d.	per		Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
61	doz.	Gauze tissue, 4 oz. M.O.H.	—	0 10	—	—
216	doz.	Gauze tissue 16 oz. M.O.H.	2 4	—	—	—
57	lb.	Gelatinum sheet No. 1	7 3	2 1	0 8	—
72	lb.	Gelatinum incisum	9 0	2 8	0 9	—
102	lb.	Gelatum codeinæ et glyc. (Hardwick) P.L.F.	—	3 9	1 0	—
24	lb.	Gelatum zinci P.L.F.	3 0	1 0	—	—
30	lb.	Gelat. zinci dur. P.L.F.	3 9	1 2	—	—
21	gr.	Gelseminæ hydrochloridum *B*	per	gr.	3 6	—
13	lb.	Gentianæ rad. incis.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
710	cwt.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis (crs.)	7 lb.	5 4	14 lb.	10 3
18	oz.	Geraniol	—	—	2 8	0 5
20	oz.	Geraniol acetas	—	—	3 0	0 6
24	oz.	Gingerin. (African)	—	—	3 6	0 6
54	oz.	Gingerin. (Jam.)	—	—	7 11	1 2
66	lb.	Glucosum anhyd.	—	2 5	0 9	—

Cost d.	per	Gl—Gu	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
6	lb.	Glucosum (liq.) wgt.	0 10	0 4	0 2	—
8	lb.	Glucosum (solid)	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
36	lb.	Glucosum (medicinal)	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Glue, surg. (Sinclair) P.L.F.	4 6	1 2	—	—
		Glusidum (*v.* Saccharin.)				
		Glycerina				
14	lb.	Glycerinum	2 1	0 9	0 3	—
14	lb.	Glycerinum (wgt.)	1 9	0 7	—	—
		Glycerinum pkd.	℥ij.	0 8	℥ viij.	2 3
27	lb.	Glyc. acidi borici	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
22	lb.	Glyc. acidi carbolici *C*	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
38	lb.	Glyc. acidi gallici	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
86	8 oz.	Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock)	—	6 0	1 7	0 4
28	lb.	Glyc. acidi tannici	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
27	lb.	Glyc. aluminis	—	1 3	0 4	—
34	lb.	Glyc. amyli	—	1 3	0 5	—
44	lb.	Glyc. atropinæ *B*	—	2 6	0 8	—
66	lb.	Glyc. belladonnæ 50 per cent. *B*	11 0	3 3	0 11	—
112	lb.	Glyc. bismuthi carb. P.L.F.	—	6 0	1 8	0 3
19	lb.	Glyc. boracis	—	0 11	0 3	—
72	lb.	Glyc. carminini B.P.C.	—	3 11	1 2	—
234	lb.	Glyc. croci B.P.C.	—	10 4	2 0	0 4
30	lb.	Glyc. diamorphinæ B.P.C. *B, F*	—	1 9	0 6	—
34	lb.	Glyc. Eastoni *C*	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
26	lb.	Glyc. et cucum.	—	1 0	0 4	—
14	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ 1 in 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
		Glyc. et aqua rosæ pkd.	℥ij.	0 8	℥iv.	1 2
38	lb.	Glyc. glycerophosphatum co. *C*	—	1 10	0 7	—
26	lb.	Glyc. ichthamol.	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
6	oz.	Glyc. iodi B.P.C.	—	—	1 9	—
54	lb.	Glyc. pancreatini	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Glyc. papaini	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
32	lb.	Glyc. pepsini	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Glyc. pepsini acid. P.L.F.	—	2 4	0 8	—
24	lb.	Glyc. plumbi subacetatis	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
11	lb.	Glyc. thymolis co.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
54	lb.	Glyc. tragacanthæ	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Glycerin base for suppos.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
33	lb.	Glycothymoline, unstd.	—	1 3	0 4	—
24	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radix decort.	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
14	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
28	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis decort. pulv.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
13	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
720	cwt.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	7 lb.	5 5	14 lb.	10 6
16	oz.	Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum	—	—	2 4	0 4
99	lb.	Glykeron (Smith), unstd. *B, F*	—	3 9	1 0	—
58.5	16 oz.	Glyphocal c. format. et strych. (Squire) *C*	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
54	lb.	Gossypii radicis cort. pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	—
30	lb.	Gran. paradisi pulv.	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
17	lb.	Granati cortex	—	0 8	0 3	—
27	lb.	Granati radicis cortex	—	1 0	0 4	—
35	4 oz.	Grindeline (Oppenheimer)	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
7	lb.	Guaiaci ligni rass.	0 11	0 4	0 1	—
6	oz.	Guaiaci resinæ pulvis	—	—	11	0 2
16	oz.	Guaiacol (cryst.)	—	—	2 4	0 4
12	oz.	Guaiacol	—	—	1 9	0 3
30	oz.	Guaiacol. benzoas	—	—	4 5	0 8
10	oz.	Guaiacol. carbonas	—	—	1 6	0 3
42	oz.	Guaiacol. cinnamas	—	—	6 2	0 11
102	oz.	Guaiacol. salicylas	—	—	14 3	2 2
11	oz.	Guaranæ pulvis	—	—	1 8	0 3
30	60 oz.	Guipsine pills	doz.	0 9	—	—
		Gutta percha (*v.* Protectives)				

Cost d.	per	Hæ—Hy	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		H				
8	lb.	Hæmatox. lignum incis. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
13	lb.	Hæmatox. ligni pulvis	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
19	dr.	Hæmatoxylinum	—	—	—	2 10
7	oz.	Hæmoglobini pulvis	—	—	1 1	0 3
81	lb.	Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
20	oz.	Hamamelinum	—	—	2 11	0 5
		Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell 10d.				
12	oz.	Heliotropin. cryst.	—	—	1 10	0 4
22	lb.	Hellebori nigri radicis pulvis ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
32	oz.	Helmitol	—	—	—	0 9
16	lb.	Hennæ folia	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Hennæ fol. pulvis ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
6	oz.	Hexamina	—	—	0 11	0 2
24	oz.	Hexamina resorcin.	—	—	3 6	0 8
12	oz.	Hexamin. sodii acet.	—	—	1 9	0 3
108	doz.	Hirudines	ea.	1 3	—	—
4	gr.	Homatropina .. .. *B*	per	gr.	0 8	—
4	gr.	Homatrop. hydrobrom. *B*	per	gr.	0 8	—
22	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. I. ..	2 9	—	—	—
21	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. II. ..	2 8	—	—	—
5	lb.	Hordeum perlatum	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
70	100	Hormotone tablets	per	doz.	1 3	—
		Horse Balls, etc.:				
18	lb.	Condition P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6
25	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. I.	2 3	—	—	—
16	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. II.	3 2	—	—	—
		Condition powder P.L.F. III.	2 0	—	—	—
		Cordial P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6
		Cough P.L.F.	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6
72	lb.	Cough electuary P.L.F. ..	—	2 7	—	—
		Diuretic P.L.F.	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6
		Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	—	—
		Fever P.L.F.	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6
48	lb.	Gripe draught P.L.F. ..	6 0	1 9	—	—
34	lb.	Physic P.L.F. I. (mass) ..	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1
40	lb.	Physic P.L.F. II. (mass) ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
		Hydrargyrum				
108	lb.	Hyd. bisulphidum (cinnabar) ..	13 6	3 11	1 2	—
150	lb.	Hyd. bisulph. (vermilion) ..	18 9	5 4	1 7	—
18	oz.	Hyd. bromidum	—	—	2 8	0 5
24	oz.	Hyd. cyanidum .. .. *B*	—	—	3 6	0 6
29	oz.	Hyd. iodidum flavum .. *C*	—	—	4 3	0 8
27	oz.	Hyd. iodidum rubrum .. *C*	—	—	4 0	0 7
29	oz.	Hyd. iodidum viride	—	—	4 3	0 8
114	lb.	Hyd. oleas '98	—	4 1	1 3	0 3
66	lb.	Hyd. oleas	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
150	lb	Hyd. oxidum flavum .. *C*	—	—	1 8	0 3
153	lb.	Hyd. oxidum rubrum .. *C*	—	—	1 10	0 4
27	oz.	Hyd. oxycyanidum .. *B*	—	—	4 0	0 7
129	lb.	Hyd. perchloridum .. *B*	—	—	1 8	0 3
156	lb.	Hyd. persulphas (alb.) ..	—	5 3	1 6	0 3
21	oz.	Hyd. salicylas	—	—	3 1	0 6
141	lb.	Hyd. subchloridum	—	—	1 8	0 3
14	oz.	Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
162	lb.	Hyd. subsulphas flavus ..	—	5 9	1 8	0 3
132	lb.	Hyd. sulphuretum c. sulphure	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
18	oz.	Hyd. sulphocyanidum .. *C*	—	—	2 8	0 5
21	oz.	Hyd. tannas	—	—	3 1	0 6
132	lb.	Hydrargyrum	16 6	4 9	1 4	—
126	lb.	Hyd. ammoniatum .. *C*	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
58	lb.	Hyd. cum creta	—	2 2	0 9	0 2
11	gr.	Hydrastina .. .. *B*	per	gr.	1 2	—
8	gr.	Hydrastininæ hydrochlor. *B*	per	gr.	1 2	—
35	8 oz.	Hydrated bismuth (P.D.) ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
12	8 oz.	Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) ..	—	0 9	0 3	—

Cost d.	per	Hy—In	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		Hydrog. perox. (*v.* Liq. hyd. perox.)				
72	lb.	Hydroquinone	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
14	doz.	Hydroquininæ hydrochlor. ampls. gm. 1	doz.	1 9	—	—
8	gr.	Hyoscinæ hydrobrom. *B*	per	gr.	1 2	—
27	lb.	Hyoscyami semina	—	1 0	0 4	—
5	gr.	Hyoscyamina cryst. .. *B*	per	gr.	0 10	—
5	gr.	Hyoscyaminæ sulphas .. *B*	per	gr.	0 10	—
108	lb.	Hypoph. cereb. (Squire) ..	—	3 6	0 11	0 2
		I				
		Ice Bags:				
262	doz.	Check circ. 9 in.	ea.	2 9	—	—
264	doz.	Rubber black, 9 in.	ea.	2 9	—	—
43	oz.	Ichthalbin	—	—	—	1 0
20	30	Ichthalbin tablets gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
78	lb.	Ichthyocolla Brazil. incis. ..	9 9	2 9	0 9	0 2
114	lb.	Ichthyol	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
12	6 oz.	Iglodine	—	—	0 3	—
11	oz.	Imogen sulphis	—	—	1 6	—
51	lb.	Incense P.L.F.	6 5	1 10	—	—
22	oz.	Indigo synthetic..	—	—	3 3	0 6
24	oz.	Indigo (carmine dry)	—	—	3 6	0 6
42	lb.	Indigo (carmine paste) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
40	lb.	Indigo sulphatis sol.	—	1 5	0 5	—
12	lb.	Infusa recenta	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		Infusa Concentrata 1—7				
37	lb.	Inf. agropyri conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
51	lb.	Inf. anthemidis conc.	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
43	lb.	Inf. aurantii conc.	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
41	lb.	Inf. aurantii co. conc. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
37	lb.	Inf. buchu conc.	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
22	lb.	Inf. calumbæ conc.	—	0 11	0 3	0 1
29	lb.	Inf. caryophylli conc.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
57	lb.	Inf. cascarillæ conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Inf. catechu conc.	—	1 9	0 7	0 1
89	lb.	Inf. cheledonii conc.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
35	lb.	Inf. chiratæ conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
45	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc. ..	—	1 7	0 7	0 1
50	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
60	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Inf. cuspariæ conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
31	lb.	Inf. digitalis conc. .. *C*	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
43	lb.	Inf. dulcamaræ conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
64	lb.	Inf. ergotæ conc. .. *B*	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
25	lb.	Inf. gentianæ (simp.) conc. ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
22	lb.	Inf. gentianæ co. conc. ..	—	0 10	0 3	0 1
39	lb.	Inf. jaborandi conc. .. *C*	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
33	lb.	Inf. krameriæ conc.	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
56	lb.	Inf. lupuli conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
44	lb.	Inf. marubii conc.	—	1 9	0 6	—
45	lb.	Inf. maticæ conc.	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
40	lb.	Inf. pruni virginianæ conc. *C*	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
18	lb.	Inf. quassiæ conc.	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
39	lb.	Inf. rhei conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
45	lb.	Inf. rosæ acidum conc. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Inf. scoparii conc.	—	1 1	0 5	0 1
46	lb.	Inf. senegæ conc.	—	1 9	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Inf. sennæ conc.	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
68	lb.	Inf. serpentariæ conc.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
34	lb.	Inf. uvæ ursi conc.	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
28	lb.	Inf. valerianæ conc.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
		Injectiones				
23	oz.	Inject apomorphinæ hypod. *C*	—	—	3 10	0 7
32	oz.	Inject. cocainæ hypod. *B, F*	—	—	4 8	0 8

Cost d.	per	In—La Injectiones—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
48	oz.	Inject. coc. hyp. (10%) B, F	—	—	7 0	1 0
30	oz.	Inject. ergotæ hypod. .. B	—	—	4 5	0 8
28	oz.	Inject. morphinæ hypod. B, F	—	—	5 0	0 9
6	oz.	Inject. strychninæ hypod. B	—	—	1 0	0 2
15	pt.	Ink, writing	1 6	0 6	—	—
36	lb.	Insect powder (Dalm.) ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
20	lb.	Insect powder sec.	3 3	0 11	0 3½	—
		Insect powder in tins	2 oz.	1 2	0 8	—
20	ea.	Insulin .. .. .. 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	2 0	—
39	ea.	Insulin .. .. .. 10 cc.	orig.	bot.	4 0	—
48	ea.	Insulin (Lilly unit) .. 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	5 0	—
28	lb.	Inulæ radicis pulvis	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
24	lb.	Inulæ radicis pulvis (crs.) ..	3 5	1 0	0 4	—
27	oz.	Inulin	—	—	4 0	0 7
15	oz.	Iodatol 10%	—	—	2 0	0 5
30	oz.	Iodatol 25%	—	—	3 9	0 9
126	lb.	Iodermiol (Hewlett)	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
90	lb.	Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)	—	2 10	0 9	—
96	100 gm.	Iodipin 10%	—	—	—	0 9
96	oz.	Iodival	—	—	—	2 4
45	20	Iodival tablets gr. 5	doz.	3 5	—	—
28	oz.	Iodoformum	—	—	4 1	0 8
108	lb.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)	—	4 0	1 3	—
54	20	Iodothyrine tablets gr. 3 ..	doz.	4 0	—	—
25	oz.	Iodum resubl.	—	—	3 8	0 8
38	oz.	Iononum 10%	—	—	5 7	0 10
264	lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulvis ..	—	9 7	2 7	—
36	oz.	Ipecac. rad. pulv. s. emet. ..	—	—	5 3	0 9
		Iridin (*v.* Ext. iridis sicc.)				
24	lb.	Iridis rad. flor.	—	0 11	0 4	—
168	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. trimmed ..	—	5 11	1 7	—
28	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. pulv. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
122	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. (fingers) ..	—	4 4	1 2	—
		J				
18	lb.	Jaborandi fol. (P. microph.) ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
		Jaconet (*v.* Protectives)				
42	lb.	Jalapæ radicis (V.C.) pulvis ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
34	oz.	Jalapæ resinæ pulvis	—	—	5 0	0 10
48	oz.	Jalapin	—	—	7 0	1 0
50	60	Jubol tablets	doz.	1 3	—	—
10	lb.	Juniperi fructus	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
19	lb.	Juniperi fructus contus. ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
39	lb.	Juniperi gummi	4 10	1 5	0 5	—
		K				
5	lb.	Kainit	0 8	0 3	—	—
7	oz.	Kamala (sifted)	—	—	1 1	—
18	lb.	Kaolinum puriss.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
11	lb.	Kaolinum pur. pulvis	1 5	0 5	1 1	—
6	lb.	Kaolinum coml. pulvis opt. ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
45	lb.	Kasak elixir (Squire)	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
50	12 oz.	Kasena (Squire)	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
68	dr.	Kerocain	per	gr.	0 3	8 6
25	50	Kerol caps. (intest.)	doz.	0 9	—	—
20.5	50	Kerol caps. (stom.)	doz.	0 8	—	—
210	gal.	Ketchup (mushroom)	3 0	1 0	—	—
126	gal.	Ketchup (walnut)	1 9	0 9	—	—
8	lb.	Kieselguhr (alb.)	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
7	lb.	Kieselguhr (grey)	0 11	0 4	0 1½	—
		L				
28	8 oz.	Lac bismuthi (Symes)	—	—	0 6	0 1
		Lact. pepsin (*v.* P. peps. co.)				
18.5	box	Lacteol du Boucard, std. ..	box	3 0	—	—
40	oz.	Lactopeptine, unstd.	—	—	5 3	1 0

Cost d.	per	La—Li	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
70	lb.	Lactopept. elix., unstd. ..	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1
40	oz.	Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd. ..	doz.	0 10	—	—
6	dr.	Lactucarium	—	—	—	0 10
12	oz.	Lævulose	—	—	1 6	0 4
28	lb.	Lambing oils P.L.F.	3 6	—	—	—
66	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 1 oz. ..	ea.	0 11	—	—
108	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 2 oz. ..	ea.	1 6	—	—
		Lamellæ (ophthalmic)				
24	50	Lam. adrenalini	tube	3 6	—	—
20	100	Lam. atropinæ .. .. B	tube	3 0	—	—
16	50	Lam. cocainæ .. .. B, F	tube	2 6	—	—
20	50	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{50}$) et atropin. ($\frac{1}{50}$) B, F	tube	3 0	—	—
24	100	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{200}$) et homat. ($\frac{1}{5000}$) .. .. B, F	tube	3 6	—	—
36	50	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{200}$) et homat. ($\frac{1}{200}$) B, F	tube	5 3	—	—
60	50	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{50}$) et homat. ($\frac{1}{50}$) B, F	tube	8 9	—	—
20	100	Lam. cocain. ($\frac{1}{200}$) et physostig. ($\frac{1}{10000}$) .. .. .. B, F	tube	3 0	—	—
48	100	Lam. duboisinæ ($\frac{1}{5000}$) B	tube	7 0	—	—
48	100	Lam. homatropinæ ($\frac{1}{100}$) B	tube	7 0	—	—
36	100	Lam. hyoscin. ($\frac{1}{500}$) ($\frac{1}{200}$) B	tube	5 3	—	—
20	100	Lam. hyoscyamin. ($\frac{1}{5000}$) B	tube	3 0	—	—
20	100	Lam. morphinæ ($\frac{1}{500}$) B, F	tube	3 0	—	—
20	100	Lam. physostigminæ .. B	tube	3 0	—	—
8	lb.	Lapis cariosi pulvis	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
11	oz.	Lapis divinus (sticks)	—	—	1 8	0 3
7	lb.	Lapis Hibern. pulvis	0 10	0 4	0 2	—
10	lb.	Lapis pumicis elect.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
6	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
9	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis levig. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
18	lb.	Laricis cortex	—	0 9	0 2	—
30	lb.	Laricis corticis pulvis	—	1 1	0 4	—
14	lb.	Lauri fructus	—	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Lauri fructus pulvis	—	0 8	0 3	—
144	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Ang.	—	5 2	1 6	0 3
36	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. opt. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
27	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. sec. ..	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—
84	oz.	Lecithin (brain)	—	—	10 6	2 0
42	oz.	Lecithin (ovo)	—	—	6 2	1 0
36	lb.	Leeming's ess. P.L.F.	4 6	1 4	—	—
48	oz.	Lenigallol	—	—	—	1 2
12	oz.	Leptandrinum	—	—	1 9	0 3
15	lb.	Ligroinum	—	0 6	0 2	—
78	lb.	Limonis cortex sicc. Ang. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
42	lb.	Linctus diamorphinæ .. B,F	—	2 2	0 7	—
24	lb.	Linctus diamorphin. N.H.I. B, F	—	1 0	0 4	—
22	lb.	Linctus scillæ (Gee) .. C	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
28	lb.	Linctus simplex P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
30	lb.	Linctus tussi P.L.F. C	5 0	1 6	0 5	—
600	cwt.	Lini semina	7 lb.	4 6	14 lb.	8 0
7	lb.	Lini semina Ang. sifted ..	0 11	0 4	—	—
576	cwt.	Lini semina contusa E.I. ..	7 lb.	3 9	14 lb.	7 1
6.5	lb.	Lini semina contusa	0 10	0 3½	—	—
5	lb.	Lini sem. farina (sine oleo) ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
		Linimenta				
102	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. .. .. B	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. meth. .. B	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
96	lb.	Lin. aconiti .. .. B	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
42	lb.	Lin. aconiti co. N.H.I. B	—	1 8	0 6	—
27	lb.	Lin. aconiti meth. .. B	—	0 9	0 3	—
34	lb.	Lin. æruginis P.L.F.	—	1 3	0 4	—
19	lb.	Lin. album (acetic)	2 4	0 9	0 3	—

Cost d.	per	Li Linimenta—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
16	lb.	Lin. album (ammon.)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Lin. album (B.P.C.)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
14	lb.	Lin. alb. N.H.I.	—	0 7	0 2	—
45	lb.	Lin. ammoniæ *E*	—	1 7	0 6	—
96	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ *B*	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
32	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. *B*	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
64	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. et chlor. *B*	—	3 0	0 11	—
116	lb.	Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
		Lin. calaminæ B.P.C.	4 0	1 9	0 6	—
		Lin. calaminæ co. B.P.C.	4 0	1 9	0 6	—
18	lb.	Lin. calcis	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Lin. camphoræ	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
		Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s.				
78	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum	—	2 9	0 9	—
21	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum meth.	—	0 9	0 3	—
102	lb.	Lin. capsici B.P.C.	—	3 8	1 0	—
48	lb.	Lin. capsici meth.	—	1 8	0 6	—
46	lb.	Lin. capsici. co. ("N.W.") P.L.F.	6 0	1 9	0 7	—
50	lb.	Lin. chloroformi *C*	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
102	lb.	Lin. crotonis *C*	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
66	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri	—	4 10	1 5	0 3
75	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri '98	—	6 2	1 10	0 3
24	oz.	Lin. menthol	—	—	3 6	0 7
63	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
84	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis co.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
22	lb.	Lin. methyl. sal. N.H.I.	—	0 11	0 4	—
96	lb.	Lin. opii *B*, ex *F*	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
102	lb.	Lin. opii ammoniatum *B*, ex *F*	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
60	lb.	Lin. opii ammon. meth. *B*, ex *F*	—	2 2	0 8	—
45	lb.	Lin. opii meth. *B*, ex *F*	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
94	lb.	Lin. potasii iodidi B.P.C.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Lin. potasii iodidi c. sapone	—	2 0	0 7	—
78	lb.	Lin. saponis	—	2 8	0 9	—
15	lb.	Lin. saponis meth.	1 10	0 6	0 2	—
110	lb.	Lin. sinapis B.P.	—	3 11	1 1	0 2
41	lb.	Lin. sinapis meth.	—	1 5	0 5	—
18	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ aceticum	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Lin. universale P.L.F.	3 0	0 11	0 3½	—
		Lints, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)				
264	doz.	Plain, 16 oz.	2 9	—	—	—
138	doz.	Plain, 8 oz.	8 oz.	1 8	—	—
71	doz.	Plain, 4 oz.	—	1 0	—	—
38	doz.	Plain, 2 oz.	—	2 oz.	0 6	—
20	doz.	Plain, 1 oz.	—	—	0 4	—
192	doz.	Boric, 16 oz.	2 1	—	—	—
102	doz.	Boric, 8 oz.	8 oz.	1 2	—	—
55	doz.	Boric, 4 oz.	—	0 9	—	—
30	doz.	Boric, 2 oz.	—	2 oz.	0 5	—
16	5 doz.	Boric, 1 oz.	—	—	0 3	—
168	lb.	Lip stick	—	—	1 9	0 3
		Liquores				
119	lb.	Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett)	—	4 3	1 2	0 3
38	lb.	Liq. acidi chromici	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Liq. acriflavini B.P.C.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
28	oz.	Liq. adrenalini hydrochloricus	—	—	3 6	0 7
14	lb.	Liq. aloes P.L.F.	1 9	0 7	—	—
20	lb.	Liq. aluminii acetatis	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
21	lb.	Liq. alumin. aceto-tart.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
8.5	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ *E*	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
9	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.888 *E*	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
10	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.880 *E*	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. ammonii acetatis	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
15	lb.	Liq. ammon. N.H.I.	—	0 7	0 2	—
13	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. fort. (1 to 4)	—	0 9	0 3	—
14	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. conc. (1 to 7)	—	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Liq. ammon. arom. P.L.F.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—

Cost d.	per	Li Liquores—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
19	lb.	Liq. ammon. citratis	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
35	lb.	Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	—	1 10	0 6	—
16	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi '85	2 9	0 11	0 3	—
12	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi coml.	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
12	lb.	Liq. arsenicalis *B*	—	0 7	0 3	—
28	lb.	Liq. arsenici bromat. *B*	—	1 2	0 4	—
16	lb.	Liq. arsenici hydrochloricus *B*	—	0 9	0 3	—
24	lb.	Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodid. *B*	—	0 11	0 4	—
12	oz.	Liq. atropinæ sulphatis *B*	—	—	1 9	0 4
17	oz.	Liq. auri et arsen. bromat. *B*	—	—	2 2	0 5
48	lb.	Liq. bismuthi conc. B.P.C.	—	—	0 8	0 2
20	lb.	Liq. bismuthi et am. cit.	—	1 0	0 4	—
54	lb.	Liq. bismuthi (Schacht)	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
78	lb.	Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C.	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
60	lb.	Liq. bromochloral co. B.P.C. *C*	—	2 2	0 8	—
4	lb.	Liq. calcii bisulphitis	0 7	0 3	—	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcii chloridi	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
21	gal.	Liq. calcis	pint	0 5	—	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlorinatæ	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C.	1 0	0 4	—	—
11	lb.	Liq. calcis saccharatus	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Liq. calcis sulphuratæ	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
54	lb.	Liq. caoutchouc	—	3 0	0 10	—
56	pt.	Liq. carb. deter. (Wright) unstd.	—	—	0 5	0 1
60	lb.	Liq. carmini	7 6	2 1	0 8	0 2
101	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	3 9	1 0	—
99	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
15	lb.	Liq. chlori	2 0	0 8	—	—
40	lb.	Liq. cocci cact.	—	1 5	0 5	—
96	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C.	—	3 5	1 0	—
79	lb.	Liq. cop. et buc. et cub. B.P.C.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
8	lb.	Liq. cornu cervi	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
15	lb.	Liq. cresolis glycerinatus *C*	2 4	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Liq. cresolis saponatus *C*	2 2	1 1	0 4	—
14	oz.	Liq. epispasticus *C*	—	—	2 0	0 4
26	oz.	Liq. epispasticus '98 *C*	—	—	3 9	0 7
15	oz.	Liq. ethyl nitritis	—	—	2 0	0 4
10	oz.	Liq. euonymi	—	—	1 6	1 3
96	lb.	Liq. euonymi et cascaræ	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
60	lb.	Liq. euonymi et iridini	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
75	lb.	Liq. euonymini et papaini	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
57	lb.	Liq euonymini et pepsini	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
97	lb.	Liq. euonymini et pepsini c. bis. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	3 9	1 0	—
18	lb.	Liq. ferri acetatis	—	0 10	0 3	—
72	lb.	Liq ferri albuminatis B.P.C.	—	2 10	0 10	—
20	lb.	Liq. ferri dialysatus '85	—	0 10	0 3	—
66	lb.	Liq. ferri peptonatis	—	2 6	0 9	—
10	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi fortis	—	0 8	0 3	—
9	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi	—	0 6	0 2	—
13	lb.	Liq. ferri pernitratis	—	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Liq. ferri persulphatis	—	0 9	0 3	—
12	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
48	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi saponatus	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
11	oz.	Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C. *C*	—	—	3 3	—
23	lb.	Liq. hamamelidis	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
97	lb.	Liq. helalin. et culverin. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
97	lb.	Liq. helal. et pepsin. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
7	oz.	Liq. hydrargyri nitratis acidus	—	—	2 2	0 4
10	lb.	Liq. hydrargyri perchloridi *C*	—	0 6	0 2	—
7	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 10 vol.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 20 vol.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
10.5	lb.	Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis	1 6	0 5	0 2	—
		Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis pkd.	℥vj.	1 0	—	—
9	oz.	Liq. morphinæ acetatis *B, F*	—	—	1 4	0 3

Cost d.	per	Li—Lo Liquores—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
13	oz.	Liq. morphinæ bimeconatis B, F	—	—	1 11	0 4
9	oz.	Liq. morphinæ hydrochloridi B,F	—	—	1 4	0 3
10	oz.	Liq. morphinæ sulphatis B, F	—	—	1 6	0 3
12	oz.	Liq. morphinæ tartratis .. B, F	—	—	1 9	0 4
87	4 oz.	Liq. nucleinicus (Squire) ..	—	—	2 9	0 5
84	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus B.P.C. B, F	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
120	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus P.L.F. B, F	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
258	lb.	Liq. opii sed. (Battley) .. B, F	—	9 0	2 5	0 5
78	lb.	Liq. pancreaticus P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—
101	lb.	Liq. pancreat. (Benger) fl.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Liq. pancreatis	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
72	lb.	Liq. papaini et iridini B.P.C. ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Liq. pepsini P.L.F.	—	2 2	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Liq. pepsini et papaini ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
27	lb.	Liq. pepticus B.P.C.	—	1 0	0 3½	—
120	lb.	Liq. pepticus (Benger)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
		Liq. petrolati (B. & C.) ..	4 0	—	8-oz.	2 3
96	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
18	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis meth. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis fortis ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
4	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis ..	0 6	0 2	0 1	—
10	lb.	Liq. potassæ	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
8.5	lb.	Liq. potassii permanganatis ..	1 1	0 4	0 2	—
42	lb.	Liq. rhei dulcis P.L.F. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Liq. rosæ dulcis P.L.F. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
63	lb.	Liq. sabal. co.	—	—	0 8	0 2
144	lb.	Liq. santali co. B.P.C. ..	—	5 2	1 4	—
120	lb.	Liq. santali co. P.L.F. ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
135	lb.	Liq. santali flav. c. buchu et cubeb. (Hewlett)	—	4 10	1 3	0 3
103	lb.	Liq. sedans (P.D.)	—	3 3	0 10	0 2
30	lb.	Liq. sennæ dulcis	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlorinatæ	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9)	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
11	lb.	Liq. sod. chlor. c. sod. bic. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9)	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
15	lb.	Liq. sodii arsenatis .. B	—	0 7	0 3	—
4.5	lb.	Liq. sodii bisulphitis	0 7	0 3	0 1	—
22	lb.	Liq. sodii carbolatis co. C	—	0 10	0 4	—
30	oz.	Liq. sodii ethylatis	—	—	4 4	0 8
30	lb.	Liq. strychninæ hydrochloridi B	—	1 3	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Liq. taraxaci	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
27	lb.	Liq. thymol. co.	3 6	1 1	0 4	—
30	oz.	Liq. thyroidei	—	—	4 5	0 9
11	oz.	Liq. trinitrini	—	—	1 6	0 3
76	lb.	Liq. trypsin.	—	—	0 10	0 2
102	lb.	Liq. viburni prunif. co. ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
36	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi pur. .. C	—	1 9	0 7	—
12	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi coml. E	2 2	0 8	—	—
36	14 oz.	Listerine, unstd.	—	1 4	0 4	—
20	oz.	Lithii acetylsalicylas	—	—	3 0	0 6
12	oz.	Lithii benzoas	—	—	1 9	0 3
14	oz.	Lithii bromidum	—	—	2 1	0 4
10	oz.	Lithii carbonas	—	—	1 6	0 3
11	oz.	Lithii citras	—	—	1 8	0 3
51	lb.	Lithii citras effervescens ..	—	1 11	0 7	—
39	oz.	Lithii glycerophos.	—	—	5 9	0 10
40	oz.	Lithii guaiacas	—	—	5 10	0 10
45	oz.	Lithii hippuras	—	—	6 7	1 1
33	oz.	Lithii iodidum	—	—	4 10	0 9
24	oz.	Lithii lactas	—	—	3 9	0 7
11	oz.	Lithii salicylas	—	—	1 8	0 3
13	oz.	Lithii sulphas	—	—	1 11	0 4
240	24 v.	Liver extract (P., D. & Co.) ..	each	26 8	—	—
21	lb.	Lobelia C	—	0 9	0 3	—

Cost d.	per	Lo—Ma	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
19	lb.	Lobeliæ pulvis C	—	0 9	0 3	—
72	oz.	Losophan	—	—	9 0	1 10
8	lb.	Lotio acidi borici 1 in 20 ..	1 0	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Lotio acidi carbol. rub. 5 p.c. C	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
28	lb.	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 0	0 4	—
222	lb.	Lotio crinalis B.P.C.	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
15	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri flava .. C	2 3	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri nigra .. C	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
8.5	lb.	Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000 C	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
16	lb.	Lotic plumbi c. opio .. C	2 0	0 7	—	—
44	lb.	Lotio resorcin. composita ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
15	lb.	Lotio rubra	2 0	0 7	—	—
116	oz.	Luminal .. .. .. B	—	—	—	2 9
72	100	Luminal tablets gr. 1½ .. B	doz.	1 2	—	—
126	oz.	Luminal, sodium .. B	—	—	—	3 0
30	oz.	Lupulinum	—	—	4 5	0 8
24	lb.	Lupulus	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
6	oz.	Lycopodium	—	—	0 11	0 2
5	ea.	Lymph, calf	ea.	0 8	—	—
72	oz.	Lymphatic gland substance ..	—	—	—	1 8
13	lb.	Lysol C	1 10	1 1	0 4	—
		M				
96	lb.	Macis opt.	12 0	3 5	0 11	—
96	lb.	Macis opt. parv.	12 0	3 5	0 11	—
96	lb.	Macidis pulvis opt.	12 0	3 5	0 11	—
42	lb.	Madder	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
22	50	Magisal tab. (Martindale) ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
		Magnesium				
26	lb.	Magnesia levis	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
44	lb.	Magnesia ponderosa	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
72	lb.	Magnes. boro-citras	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
12	lb.	Magnes. carbonas levis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Magnes. carbonas ponderosus ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
84	lb.	Magnes. citras (ver.)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
21	lb.	Magnes. cit. gran. efferv. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
		Magnes. cit. eff. opt. pkd. ..	—	1 0	8 oz.	1 9
19	lb.	Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
8	oz.	Magnes formas...	—	—	1 2	0 2
14	oz.	Magnes. glycerophosphas ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
33	lb.	Magnes. hydroxidum	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
13	oz.	Magnes. hypophosphis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
11	oz.	Magnes. lactas	—	—	1 8	0 3
9	oz.	Magnes. peroxidum 15% ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
30	lb.	Magnes. phosphas	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
6	oz.	Magnes. salicylas ..	—	—	1 0	0 2
4	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt.	0 6	0 3	0 1	—
		Magnes. sulphas opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4	0 2	—
5	lb.	Magnes. sulphas (Howards) ..	0 8	0 4	0 2	—
7	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
10	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
312	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas color. ..	7 lb.	2 5	14 lb.	4 4
3	lb.	Magnes. sulphas coml.	0 5	0 2	—	—
240	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas coml. ..	7 lb.	2 0	14 lb.	3 6
27	lb.	Magnes. sulphas efferv. ..	3 5	1 0	0 4	—
14	oz.	Magnesium (powder)	—	—	2 0	0 4
18	oz.	Magnesium (ribbon)	foot	0 3	2 8	—
28	lb.	Magneslait (D.F.)	—	1 0	0 4	—
26	oz.	Maltose	—	—	3 9	0 7
66	oz.	Mammary gland substance ..	—	—	—	1 7
18	lb.	Mangani chloridum	—	0 8	0 3	—
22	oz.	Mangani glycerophosphas ..	—	—	3 3	0 6
10	oz.	Mangani hypophosphis ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
8	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. coml. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
9	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. gran. ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—

Cost d.	per	Ma—Mi	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
7	oz.	Mangani peroxidum pur. præcip.	—	—	1 1	0 2
24	lb.	Mangani sulphas	—	0 11	0 3	—
20	lb.	Mange dressing P.L.F.	2 6	0 9	—	—
78	lb.	Manna elect. nov.	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
22	oz.	Mannite	—	—	2 9	0 5
84	lb.	Maranta Bermuda ver. ..	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
39	lb.	Maranta Bermuda	4 11	1 5	0 5	—
22	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent opt. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent sec. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
180	lb.	Marking ink P.L.F.	—	—	1 9	0 4
12	lb.	Marrubium sicc.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Marylebone cream	2 3	0 8	—	—
69	lb.	Mastich. elect.	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
14	lb.	Maw seed	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
48	lb.	Mayer's reagent .. *C*	—	1 9	0 6	—
63	oz.	Medinal .. .. *B*	—	—	—	1 4
78	100	Medinal tablets gr. 5	doz.	1 1	—	—
117	100	Medinal tablets gr. 7½ .. *B*	doz.	1 10	—	—
24	lb.	Mel Ang.	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
14	lb.	Mel Calif.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
12	lb.	Mel Jam.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
10	lb.	Mel W.I.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
20	lb.	Mel boracis	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Mel depuratum	3 2	1 0	0 4	—
35	lb.	Mel rosæ	—	1 5	0 5	—
16	lb.	Mentha pulegium	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
21	oz.	Menthol	—	—	3 1	0 6
18	oz.	Menthol, synthetic	—	—	2 8	0 5
48	oz.	Menthol cones (4 to oz.) ..	ea.	1 9	—	—
54	oz.	Menthol cones (8 to oz.) ..	ea.	1 1	—	—
24	oz.	Menthol snuff P.L.F.	—	—	3 6	0 7
126	oz.	Menthol camphoras	—	—	—	3 0
60	oz.	Menthol valerianas	—	—	—	1 3
12	lb.	Mercurial cream wgt. .. *C*	—	—	1 6	0 4
60	10 c.c.	Mercurochrome solution ..	per	c.c.	0 11	—
38	50	Metagen (P.D.)	doz.	1 6	—	—
48	16 oz.	Metatone (P. D. Co.)	6 0	8 oz.	3 6	—
25	oz.	Methylacetanilidum	—	—	3 8	0 7
18	oz.	Methyl orange	—	—	2 9	0 6
96	lb.	Methyl orange sol.	—	3 6	1 0	—
32	lb.	Methyl salicylas	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
26	oz.	Methylene blue	—	—	3 9	0 7
24	oz.	Methylsulphonal .. *C*	—	—	3 6	0 6
14	oz.	Metol	—	—	1 9	0 3
18	lb.	Mezerei cortex	—	0 8	0 2½	—
11¼	20	Migranine tablets gr. 5½ ..	d oz.	1 0	—	—
		Misturæ				
8.5	lb.	Mistura alba	1 0	0 5	0 2	—
120	lb.	Mist. ammoniaci co. conc. (1 to 7)	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
15	lb.	Mist. amygdalæ	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
57	lb.	Mist. bismuthi c. morphina *C*	7 6	2 2	0 8	—
32	lb.	Mist. bismuthi co. B.P.C. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Mist. bis. co. c. peps. B.P.C. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
123	16 oz.	Mist. bismuthi (Seller) .. fl.	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
36	lb.	Mist. carminativa B.P.C. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
14	lb.	Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
21	lb.	Mist. chlori B.P.C.	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
26	lb.	Mist. chloroformi co. B.P.C. ..	3 8	1 2	0 4	—
26	lb.	Mist. creosoti conc.	—	—	1 1	0 2
		Mist. cretæ (*v.* Pulv. pro)				
28	lb.	Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) P.L.F.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
38	lb.	Mist. ferri aromatica	5 0	1 7	0 5	—
26	lb.	Mist. ferri composita	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Mist. (gripe) P.L.F.	—	℥viij.	1 3	—
27	lb.	Mist. guaiaci	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
36	lb.	Mist. (influenza) P.L.F. ..	—	℥viij.	2 6	—
16	lb.	Mist. magnesii hydroxidi ..	2 7	0 9	0 3	—

Cost d.	per	Mi—Oc Misturæ—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	lb.	Mist. olei ricini	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
30	lb.	Mist. pepsini co.	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
135	lb.	Mist. pepsini et bis. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 10	1 3	—
43	lb.	Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett) ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
24	lb.	Mist. quin. c. ferri P.L.F. ..	—	℥viij.	1 9	—
14	lb.	Mist. sennæ co.	2 1	0 7	0 2	—
135	lb.	Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 10	1 3	—
38	lb.	Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett) ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
30	lb.	Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
116	lb.	Mist. veronigen co. (Hewlett) *C*	—	4 0	1 2	—
36	lb.	Mithridate (vet.) P.L.F. ..	4 6	1 4	—	—
75	dr.	Morphina pur. .. .. *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	10 10
75	dr.	Morph. præcip. .. *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	10 10
60	dr.	Morphinæ acetas .. *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
75	dr.	Morphinæ bimeconas .. *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	10 10
60	dr.	Morphinæ hydrochloridum *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
60	dr.	Morphinæ sulphas .. *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
75	dr.	Morphinæ tartras .. *B, F*	per	gr.	0 3	10 10
360	dr.	Moschus Chin. in gran. ..	per	gr.	1 2	—
27	oz.	Moschus artificial.	—	—	4 0	0 8
22	lb.	Mucilago acaciæ	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Mucilago tragacanthæ	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
30	lb.	Mustard F	3 9	1 2	0 5	—
36	lb.	Mustard D.S.F.	4 6	1 3	0 5	—
7	lb.	Mustard bran	0 10½	0 4	—	—
		Mustard leaves	ea.	0 2	7 for	1 0
54	oz.	Myelin substance	—	—	—	1 2
48	lb.	Myristicæ 64's	—	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Myristicæ 80's	—	1 4	0 5	—
33	lb.	Myristicæ pulvis	—	1 3	0 5	—
99	lb.	Myrrh. elect.	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
51	lb.	Myrrh. sorts	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Myrrh. sorts, parv.	5 9	1 7	0 6	0 1
90	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. opt.	—	3 2	0 10	—
51	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. sec. (vet.) ..	6 3	1 11	—	—
		N				
84	gal.	Naphtha (mineral)	1 2	0 5	—	—
144	gal.	Naphtha (wood)	pint	2 3	—	—
48	lb.	Naphthalin. pur.	—	1 9	0 6	—
5	lb.	Naphthalin. coml. flake ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
5	lb.	Naphthal. coml. glob.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
7	oz.	Naphthol (beta)	—	—	1 0	0 2
21	oz.	Naphthol salicyl.	—	—	3 6	0 6
21	dr.	Narcotina	—	—	—	3 1
26	25	Neo-bornyval perles	doz.	1 9	ea.	3 6
68	oz.	Neo-protosil	—	—	—	1 8
39	4 oz.	Nepenthe .. .. *B, F.*	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
42	lb.	Nessler's solution	—	1 8	0 6	—
36	lb.	Nickel chloridum	—	1 4	0 5	—
10	lb.	Nickel sulphas coml.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
24	oz.	Nicotina coml. .. .. *B*	—	—	3 6	0 6
162	lb.	Nicotine fumigant P.L.F. *B*	—	—	1 8	—
162	lb.	Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.L.F. *B*	—	—	1 8	—
18	lb.	Nitrobenzenum	—	0 8	0 2	—
54	10 oz.	Nourry's wine	12 0	3 0	0 9	0 2
54	50	Novalgin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	2 0	—	—
60	oz.	Novaspirin	—	—	—	1 5
18	gm.	Novocain	per	gr.	0 3	—
22	lb.	Nucis vomicæ pulvis .. *B*	2 9	1 0	0 4	0 1
16	lb.	Nursery powder P.L.F. ..	—	—	0 8	—
		O				
4	oz.	Oculenium acidi borici	—	—	0 6	0 1
14	oz.	Oculent. atropinæ .. *B*	—	—	2 0	0 4
6	oz.	Oculent. flavum .. *C*	—	—	0 10	0 2
10	oz.	Oculent. flav. c. atropina *B*	—	—	1 6	0 4

Cost		Oc—Ol	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12	oz.	Oculent. physostigminæ C	—	—	1 6	0 4
		Oiled silk flav. (*v.* Protectives)				
34	oz.	Oleo-resin cubebæ	—	—	4 6	0 10
		Olea				
		Oleum abietis (*v.* Ol. pini)				
20	lb.	Ol. adipis	—	0 8	0 3	—
150	dr.	Ol. allii	per	min.	0 6	—
60	oz.	Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p. ..	—	—	8 6	1 3
45	lb.	Ol. amygdalæ Ang.	—	1 7	0 6	—
44	lb.	Ol. amygdæ dulc. exot. ..	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
24	oz.	Ol. anethi Ang.	—	—	3 6	0 6
108	oz.	Ol. angelicæ rad.	—	—	—	2 8
66	gal.	Ol. animale	0 10	0 4	0 1½	—
90	lb.	Ol. anisi stellati	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
24	dr.	Ol. anthemidis	per	min.	0 1	4 1
54	oz.	Ol. apii graveolentis	—	—	9 3	1 8
48	oz.	Ol. apii petroselini	—	—	7 0	1 0
13	lb.	Ol. arachis	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
15	oz.	Ol. aurantii amari	—	—	—	0 4
15	oz.	Ol. aurantii dulcis	—	—	—	0 4
17	oz.	Ol. bergamottæ	—	—	2 6	0 5
		Ol. betul. alb. rect. (*v.* Ol. rusci)				
26	lb.	Ol. cadinum	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
6	oz.	Ol. cajuputi	—	—	0 11	0 2
30	oz.	Ol. calam. arom.	—	—	4 5	0 9
30	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. alb. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
33	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. fusc. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
27	oz.	Ol. canangæ	—	—	4 0	0 7
21	lb.	Ol. carbolicum 5 per cent. C	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
19	lb.	Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5 per cent. C	2 4	0 8	—	—
14	oz.	Ol. carui exot.	—	—	2 0	0 4
14	oz.	Ol. caryophylli	—	—	2 0	0 4
9	oz.	Ol. cassiæ	—	—	1 4	0 3
18	oz.	Ol. cedri ligni (micros.) ..	—	—	2 7	0 6
42	lb.	Ol. cedri ligni	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
72	gal.	Ol. cetacei	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
5	oz.	Ol. chaulmoograe	—	—	0 9	0 2
30	oz.	Ol. chenopodii	—	—	4 5	0 8
10	oz.	Ol. cinereum	—	—	3 0	0 6
54	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi	—	—	—	1 4
12	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi fol.	—	—	1 9	0 3
6	oz.	Ol. citronellæ	—	—	0 11	0 2
14	lb.	Ol. cocois nuciferæ	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
64	gal.	Ol. colzæ (quantity)	gal.	8 0	pint	1 0
7	oz.	Ol. copaibæ	—	—	1 1	0 2
48	oz.	Ol. coriandri Ang.	—	—	—	1 0
45	oz.	Ol. coriandri exot.	—	—	—	1 0
30	oz.	Ol. crotonis	—	—	4 4	0 8
24	oz.	Ol. cubebæ Ang.	—	—	3 6	0 6
24	4 oz.	Oleum Deelinæ	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
33	lb.	Ol. eucalypti	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
		Ol. eucalypti pkd.	℥j.	0 10	℥ij.	1 2
28	lb.	Ol. eucalypti amygdalæ ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
16	oz.	Ol. eucalypti citriodoræ ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
54	lb.	Ol. eucalypti glob.	—	2 0	0 8	—
54	oz.	Ol. fœniculi Ang.	—	—	—	1 4
9	oz.	Ol. fœniculi exot.	—	—	2 0	0 4
13	oz.	Ol. gaultheriæ	—	—	2 3	0 4
24	oz.	Ol. geranii Afric.	—	—	3 6	0 6
21	oz.	Ol. geranii E.I.	—	—	3 1	0 6
54	oz.	Ol. geranii Gall.	—	—	8 0	1 2
78	gal.	Ol. gossypii sem.	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—
27	lb.	Ol. gurgun.	—	1 0	0 4	—
90	dr.	Ol. iridis concret.	—	—	—	13 2
13	oz.	Ol. jasmini	—	—	2 0	0 4
48	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang. ..	—	—	7 0	1 0
11	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. exot. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
60	lb.	Ol. juniperi ligni	—	2 2	0 7	0 1

Cost		Ol Olea—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
144	oz.	Ol lavandulæ Ang.	—	—	—	3 0
180	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ ab flor.	—	—	1 10	0 4
156	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ sec.	—	—	1 8	0 3
168	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ Gall.	—	—	1 8	0 3
96	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. ver. ..	—	3 5	0 11	0 2
54	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. coml. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
60	oz.	Ol. limettæ dest.	—	—	8 9	1 3
102	oz.	Ol. limettæ (hand pressed) ..	—	—	15 0	2 2
9	oz.	Ol. limonis	—	—	1 4	0 3
8	oz.	Ol. limonis (Messina)	—	—	1 2	0 2
36	oz.	Ol. linaloes	—	—	4 6	0 10
60	gal.	Ol. lini opt.	pint	1 0	0 2	—
72	gal.	Ol. lini (boiled)	pint	1 1	0 2	—
48	gal.	Ol. lini (cattle)	pint	0 9	gal.	6 0
132	dr.	Ol. lupuli exot.	per	min.	0 5	—
99	lb.	Ol. menthæ Jap. (dementh.) ..	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
84	oz.	Ol. menthæ pip. (Mitcham) ..	—	—	—	2 2
240	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. redest. ..	—	8 6	2 4	0 4
228	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. exot.	—	8 2	2 3	0 4
100	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. Ang.	—	—	—	2 6
33	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. exot.	—	—	4 10	0 9
168	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (Newfl.)	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
96	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (Nor.)	1 6	0 6	0 3	—
		Ol. morrhuæ, pkd.	℥vj.	1 4	℥xij.	2 3
72	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (vet.)	pint	1 3	gal.	9 0
15	oz.	Ol. myricæ acris ess.	—	—	2 3	0 4
17	oz.	Ol. myristicæ Ang.	—	—	2 6	0 5
13	oz.	Ol. myristicæ exot.	—	—	1 11	0 4
15	oz.	Ol. myristicæ express.	—	—	2 3	0 4
16	lb.	Ol. neatsfoot	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
144	dr.	Ol. neroli	per	min.	0 4	—
114	dr.	Ol. neroli Ital.	per	min.	0 3	—
96	oz.	Ol. neroli synth.	—	—	—	2 0
139	gal.	Ol. olivæ (cream)	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
		Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. ¼-pt. bot. sell 1s. 2d.; ½-pt., 2s. 2d.; 1-pt., 3s. 6d.				
120	gal.	Ol. olivæ (sublime)	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
99	gal.	Ol. olivæ (fine)	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
13	oz.	Ol. origani alb.	—	—	1 8	0 4
72	lb.	Ol. origani coml.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
16	lb.	Ol. palmæ	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
22	oz.	Ol. palmarosæ	—	—	3 3	0 6
42	oz.	Ol. patchouli Ang.	—	—	—	0 11
28	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
32	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
18	oz.	Ol. petitgrain	—	—	2 8	0 5
13	oz.	Ol. phosphoratum	—	—	1 11	0 4
13	lb.	Ol. picis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
16	lb.	Ol. picis rectificatum	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
18	oz.	Ol. pimentæ exot.	—	—	—	0 5
60	lb.	Ol. pini (abietis)	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
12	oz.	Ol. pini pumilionis	—	—	1 9	0 3
108	lb.	Ol. pini sylvestris fact.	—	—	1 1	0 3
120	lb.	Ol. pini (spruce)	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
42	oz.	Ol. piperis	—	—	5 0	1 0
100	oz.	Ol. pulegii Ang.	—	—	14 0	2 5
90	lb.	Ol. pulegii exot.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
90	gal.	Ol. rapii	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
30	oz.	Ol. rhodii (fact.)	—	—	4 5	0 9
18	lb.	Ol. ricini Ital. insip.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
		Ol. ricini Ital. insip. .. pkd.	—	2 0	℥viij.	3 0
12	lb.	Ol. ricini (first)	1 6	0 6	0 4	—
10	lb.	Ol. ricini (cattle)	1 3	0 5	—	—
88	gal.	Ol. ricini (cattle)	pint	2 1	gal.	11 0
48	lb.	Ol. ricini aromaticum	—	1 9	0 6	—
60	lb.	Ol. rosæ color.	—	2 2	0 7	—
180	oz.	Ol. rosmarini Ang.	—	—	—	4 4

Ol—Pa

Cost d.	per	Olea—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
45	lb.	Ol. rosmarini exot.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
78	lb.	Ol. rosmarini super.	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
120	lb.	Ol. rosmarini Gall.	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
30	lb.	Ol. rusci B.P.C.	—	1 1	0 4	—
84	lb.	Ol. rusci ver.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
20	oz.	Ol. rutæ	—	—	2 11	0 5
72	oz.	Ol. sabinæ Ang.	—	—	—	1 7
9	oz.	Ol. salviæ	—	—	1 4	0 3
18	lb.	Ol. sambuci viride	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
44	oz.	Ol. santali flav. Ang.	—	—	6 5	1 0
42	oz.	Ol. santali flav. E.I.	—	—	6 2	1 0
9	oz.	Ol. sassafras nat.	—	—	1 4	0 3
		Ol. sassaf. artif. (*v.* Safrol.)				
12	lb.	Ol. sesami	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Ol. sinapis expressum	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
30	oz.	Ol. sinapis volatile	—	—	4 5	0 8
11	oz.	Ol. staphisagriæ	—	—	1 8	0 3
22	oz.	Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)	—	—	3 3	0 7
22	lb.	Ol. succini rectificatum	—	0 10	0 3	—
66	gal.	Ol. terebinthinæ	pint	1 0	0 2	—
18	lb.	Ol. terebinthinæ rectificatum	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
42	lb.	Ol. theobromatis opt.	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1
11	oz.	Ol. thymi alb.	—	—	1 8	0 3
72	lb.	Ol. thymi coml.	—	2 7	0 9	—
8	oz.	Ol. thymi rub.	—	—	1 2	0 2
66	gal.	Ol. "train" opt.	pint	1 0	—	—
8	oz.	Ol. verbenæ	—	—	1 2	0 2
84	oz.	Ol. vetivert	—	—	—	2 0
78	gal.	Ol. "whale" opt.	pint	1 3	—	—
78	oz.	Ol. ylang-ylang	—	—	—	1 9
28	lb.	Olibanum	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
43	gm.	Omnopon pdr. (Roche) *B, F*	per	gr.	0 6	—
27	20	Omnopon tabs. *B, F*	doz.	2 0	—	—
30	oz.	Opium Turc. *B, F*	—	—	4 5	0 8
32	oz.	Opii pulv. *B, F*	—	—	4 8	0 8
60	5 gm.	Opoidine *B, F*	per	gr.	0 4	—
50	100	Opoidine tablets gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ *B, F*	doz.	1 0	—	—
21	oz.	Optannin	—	—	—	0 6
11	20	Optannin tablets gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$	doz.	0 10	—	—
60	oz.	Orthocain.	—	—	—	1 4
81	oz.	Orthoform.	—	—	—	2 0
30	lb.	Ossis sepiæ (medium)	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
30	lb.	Ossis sepiæ pulv. subtil.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
262	dr.	Otto rosæ (virgin)	per	min.	0 6	—
36	dr.	Otto rosæ (synthetic)	per	min.	0 2	5 3
210	oz.	Ovarian substance (sicc.)	—	—	—	5 0

Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 ft. 5s. 9d. ; 20 ft. 7s. 6d. ; 40 ft. 12s. 9d. ; rent of cylind., 1s. a week ; rent of fittings, 1s. a week. Extra charge on night attendance add 10 per cent.

17	lb.	Oxymel	2 11	0 9	0 3	—
30	lb.	Oxymel ipecacuanhæ	5 1	1 8	0 6	—
12	lb.	Oxymel scillæ	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
27	oz.	Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.)	—	—	4 0	0 7

P

18	oz.	Pancreatini pulvis	—	—	2 11	0 6
34	oz.	Papainum	—	—	5 0	0 9
102	dr.	Papaverina	per	gr.	0 4	—
90	dr.	Papaverin. sulph.	—	—	—	13 2
192	100	Papaveris capsulæ Ang.	ea.	0 4	—	—
12	lb.	Papaveris capsulæ cont.	1 9	0 6	—	—
55	8 oz.	Papine (Battle) *C*	—	—	0 10	0 2
18	20	Paracodin tablets	doz.	1 7	—	—

Pa—Ph

Cost d.	per		Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9	lb.	Paraffinum durum	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
15	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
		Paraffinum liquidum, pkd.	—	0 10	℥xij.	2 4
8	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum flavum	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
16	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	2 0	0 8	0 $2\frac{1}{2}$	—
20	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	1-lb.	tins	2 6	—
10	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1-lb	tins	1 6	—
10	lb.	Paraffinum (toilet)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
		Paraffinum (toilet), pkd.		1 6	℥ij.	1 0
6	oz.	Paraformaldehydum	—	—	0 9	0 2
4	oz.	Paraldehydum	—	—	0 8	0 2
18	oz.	Paramidophenol hyd.	—	—	2 3	0 6
34	lb.	Parenol (alb.) B.P.C.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
44	lb.	Parenol liq. (alb.) B.P.C.	5 6	1 7	0 5	—
60	lb.	Parogenum B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	—
90	lb.	Parogenum iodi B.P.C.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
41	lb.	Parolein (B.W.)	5 0	1 3	0 4	0 1
312	lb.	Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi	—	11 3	3 0	0 6
16	lb.	Pasta zinci co. B.P.C.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
24	lb.	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
30	lb.	Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C.	3 11	1 1	0 4	—
60	lb.	Pastilles, fumigating	—	2 2	0 8	—
		Pastilli				
39	lb.	Past. antiseptic	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Past. black currant and glycerin	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Past. catarrh	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Past. delectable	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Past. eucalyptus	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Past. glycerin	—	1 6	0 5	—
33	lb.	Past. linseed, liq., and chlor.	—	1 5	0 5	—
39	lb.	Past. magnum bonum	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Past. menthol and eucalyptus	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Past. throat	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Past. voice	—	1 6	0 5	—
95	100	Pavon tablets *B, F*	doz.	1 6	—	—
3	gr.	Pelletierinæ tannas	per	gr.	0 6	—
102	lb.	Pepsencia (Fairchild)	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
66	8 oz.	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht)	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
66	8 oz.	Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht)	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
17	oz.	Pepsinum porci	—	—	2 6	0 5
18	oz.	Pepsin. (scale)	—	—	3 0	0 6
64	8 oz.	Peptenzyme elixir, unstd.	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
64	oz.	Peptenzyme pwdr., unstd.	—	—	7 4	1 1
27	oz.	Peptonum siccum	—	—	4 0	0 7
		Percaine crystals, vials	1 gm.	2 0	5 gm.	6 6
330	lb.	Perfume essences (Fr.)	—	10 6	2 10	0 6
36	lb.	Perichthol	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
		Pessi				
21	doz.	Pes. acidi carboli gr. 2 *C*	doz.	3 0	—	—
24	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici gr. 10	doz.	3 6	—	—
30	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici (gr. 10) et opii (gr. 2) *B, F*	doz.	4 6	—	—
21	doz.	Pes. aluminis gr. 15	doz.	3 0	—	—
21	doz.	Pes. bellad. ext. gr. 2 *B*	doz.	3 1	—	—
36	doz.	Pes. cocainæ gr. 1 *B, F*	doz.	5 3	—	—
27	doz.	Pes. iodoformi gr. 10	doz.	4 0	—	—
24	doz.	Pes. iodof. (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (♏5)	doz.	3 6	—	—
27	doz.	Pes. lactic.	doz.	4 0	—	—
24	doz.	Pes. opii pulv. gr. 2 *B, F*	doz.	3 6	—	—
21	doz.	Pes. perichthol gr. 10 vel gr. 15	doz.	3 0	—	—
24	doz.	Pes. plumbi acet. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 2) *B, F*	doz.	3 6	—	—
21	doz.	Pes. quininæ (solub.) gr. 5	doz.	3 0	—	—
7	oz.	Phenacetinum	—	—	1 2	0 2
57	oz.	Phenalgin unstd.	—	—	—	1 5

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES—Dry Plates

Boxes of 6 or 12		2⅜×1⅝ s. d.	3¼×2¼ s. d.	4¼×3¼ s. d.	5½×3½ 5×4 s. d.	6½×4¾ s. d.	8½×6½ s. d.	12×10 s. d.
Ordinary, Rapid and Flashlight	12	1 4	1 8	2 6	4 2	5 6	10 4	25 0
	6	0 9*	0 11	1 4	2 2	2 10	—	—
Exceptions								
Ilford Panchromatic	12	2 2	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Imperial ditto	12	2 2	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Wellington Spectrum	12	2 2	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Lantern and transparency, all makes	12		3¼×3¼ 2 3	2 6	—	5 6	—	—

* This size not supplied by Ilford or Wellington in 6's.

DEVELOPING

(Standard Rate)

Size	FILMS 6 exp. s. d.	FILMS 12 exp. s. d.	PLATES Size Up to	PLATES Per doz. s. d.
V.P. (2½×1⅝) 8 exp.	0 8	—	2½×3½	1 6
2¼×2¼ to 2¼×3¼ ..	0 6	1 0	2¼×4¼ and ¼-plate	2 0
2½×4¼	0 9	1 6	Postcard and 4×5	2 6
¼-plate and 3½×3½ ..	1 0	2 0	½-plate	3 6
Postcard	1 3	2 1 (10)	1/1-plate	6 6
½-plate	1 6	3 0		

Minimum Scale for Roll Films (*Photographic Dealers' Association*)	6, 7, and 8 exp. spools s. d.	10 and 12 exp. spools s. d.
2½×1⅝, 2¼×2¼, 2¼×3¼, 2½×4¼, 3½×3½ ..	0 6	1 0
2⅞×4⅞, 3¼×4¼, 3¼×5½, 4×5	0 9	1 3
4¼×6½, 5×7	1 3	1 3

PRINTING

Size	Black & White Per dozen s. d.	Sepia Toned dozen s. d.	Size	Black & White Per dozen s. d.	Sepia Toned dozen s. d.
2¼×1½ and 2½×1⅝	1 6	2 0	5×4, 9×12 c.m. and 5½×3½	3 6	4 6
2½×2¼			10×15 c.m. ..	4 6	5 6
3¼×2¼ and 3½×2½	2 0	2 6	6½×4¾ (½ plate) ..	4 6	6 0
4¼×2½			8½×6½ ..	7 6	10 0
3½×3½	2 6	3 0	(whole plate)		
2⅞×4⅞			10×8 ..	12 0	15 6
4¼×3¼			12×10 ..	15 0	19 0
(¼ plate)	3 0	3 6	15×12 ..	22 6	29 0
8×12 c.m.			Postcards	3 0	3 9
			Postcard enlargements	6 0	8 0

Lantern Slides: (From Negatives) Contact **1s. 3d.** ea.; Enlargement or Reduction, **1s. 6d.** ea.

Making Negatives

	From Prints	From Negatives		From Prints	From Negatives
¼-pl. ..	1 9	3 0	10×8 ..	5 0	8 0
½-pl. ..	2 6	4 0	12×10 ..	7 6	12 0
1/1 ..	4 0	7 0	15×12 ..	10 0	15 0

ENLARGEMENTS

	¼-plate s. d.	1/1-plate s. d.	10×8 s. d.	12×10 s. d.	15×12 s. d.
Unmounted	1 6	1 9	2 3	2 9	4 0
Mounted on plate-sunk mount, and spotted ..	2 6	3 3	4 3	5 3	7 6
Sepia toned, extra ..	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0

Roll Films

Barnet*, Ensign*, Kodak, Pathé, Selo.*

Size of Picture (inches)	Ordering Number (see note below)	Camera Fitted	6 EXPOSURES s. d.
1½×2¼	28	No. 1 Ensignette	0 10
2 ×3	29	No. 2 Ensignette E 29	0 10
1⅝×2½	21	No. 0 Graphic	0 10
1⅝×2½	27	Brownie No. 0 .. .. .. / Vest Pocket Kodak or Ensign .. / Apem Vest Pocket	1 0 (8 exp.)
1½×2	02	Pocket Kodak	1 3 (12 exp.)
1⅝×2½	21	F.P.K. No. 0	0 10
2¼×2¼	17	Box Ensign 2¼A .. .. .. / Brownie No. 1	0 10
2¼×3¼	20	No. 1 Auto Kodak B .. .. / Box Ensign 2¼B .. .. / Brownie No. 2 .. .. .. / Ensign Carbine, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 / Apem Box No. 2, Altrex and Beltrex	1 0 (8 exp.)
2¼×3¼	05	F.P.K. No. 1 .. .. .. / No. 1 Panoram†	1 0
2½×4¼	16	Ensign 2½ .. .. .. / Ensign Carbines, Nos. 10 and 12 / Brownie No. 2A .. .. .. / F.P.K. 1A .. .. .. / Apem Box No. 2A, and Celtrex	1 3
2⅞×4⅞	30	Popular Ensign 2⅞ .. .. / F.P.K. 2C	2 0
3¼×4¼	18	No. 3 F.P. Kodak .. .. / Ensign 3¼ .. .. .. / Apem Box No. 3, and Feltrex ..	2 0
3¼×5½	22	Ensign 3¼A .. .. .. / F.P.K. No. 3A .. .. .. / Apem Laltrex	2 6
3¼×4¼	24	Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. ..	2 0
3¼×5½	25	Stereo Brownie No. 2	2 6
3½×3½	01	Bull's Eye No. 2 .. .. / F.P.K. No. 2	1 6
4 ×5	03	No. 4 Panoram‡ .. .. .. / Bull's Eye No. 4	2 6
4 ×5	23	F.P.K. No. 4	2 6
4¼×3¼	19	Cartridge Kodak No. 3 .. .. / Apem Focalplane	2 0
4¼×6½	26	F.K. No. 4A	3 6
5 × 4	04	Cartridge Kodak No. 4	2 6
7 × 5	15	Cartridge Kodak No. 5.. ..	4 0

* 12-spools not issued. † For No. 1 Panoram, 3 and 6 exposures only.

‡ For No. 4 Panoram, 2 and 4 exposures.

NOTE.—When ordering the following brands, insert manufacturers' figure, or letter in front of number:—Barnet B., Kodak 1 (one), Ensign E.

Austin Edwards, Eastman Portrait, Barnet, Ilford, Imperial, and Wellington Flat Films

Size	Per doz. s. d.	Size	Per doz. s. d.
4.5×6 c.m. (2 5/16×1 3/4 in.)	1 4	5½×3¼ in.	4 2
3¼×2¼ in.	1 8	5½×3½ in.	4 2
3½×2½ in.	1 8	6½×4¾ in.	5 6
4¼×3¼ in.	2 6	7 ×5 in.	6 8
5 ×4 in.	4 2	8½×6½ in.	10 4

Film Packs

Size	Ordinary		Panchromatic	
	Price per Pack		Price per Pack	
	6 exposures s. d.	12 exposures s. d.	6 exposures s. d.	12 exposures s. d.
2⅜×1¾	1 2	2 0	1 8	2 9
3¼×2¼	1 7	2 8	2 2	3 9
4¼×3¼	2 8	4 6	3 6	6 0
5½×3¼	3 3	5 6	4 0	7 0
4¾×3½	3 0	5 3	3 9	6 9
6 ×4	4 0	7 0	5 0	9 0

Postcards (sensitised)	8 to 9 s. d.	10 s. d.	144 s. d.
All P.O.P.	—	1 0	13 6
Self-toning (Gelatin)	1 0	—	15 0
„ (Collodion)	—	—	15 6
Gaslight and Bromide	1 0	—	11 6

Printing Frames — Size ..	2⅜×1⅝ s. d.	3½×2½ s. d.	4¼×3¼ s. d.	5½×3½ s. d.	5×4 s. d.	6½×4¾ s. d.
White wood (For plates) ..	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 9	1 10
Size ..	2⅜×1⅝ s. d.	3¼×2¼ s. d.	4¼×3¼ s. d.	4⅝×2⅞ s. d.	5½×3½ s. d.	5×4 s. d.
„ „ (With glass)	0 11	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 5	1 10

Printing Papers	Single Weight s. d.	Double Weight s. d.
P.O.P.		
Self-toning (Gelatin or Collodion)		
Gaslight and Bromide		
Small packet (up to and including 4¼× 3¼) ..	0 6	0 8
Large packet (3½×2½, including 7×5)	1 0	1 3
Whole-plate size (8½×6½)		
P.O.P. 6 sheet packet	1 3	1 6
Bromide and Gaslight 6 „ „	1 4	1 6
„ „ „ 12 „ „	2 7	3 0
(excluding warm tone papers)		
Self-toning (Gelatin) 6 sheet packet	1 6	1 11
„ (Collodion) 6 „ „	1 9	2 1

Cost d.	per	Ph	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
51	oz.	Phenalgin tablets gr. 5 unstd. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—
12	oz.	Phenazonum	—	—	1 9	0 3
18	oz.	Phenazonum caff. cit.	—	—	2 8	0 5
16	oz.	Phenazoni salicylas	—	—	2 4	0 4
90	oz.	Phenobarbital	—	—	—	2 0
84	oz.	Phenobarbital, sodium	—	—	—	1 10
63	oz.	Phenocoli hydrochloridum ..	—	—	8 0	1 6
84	lb.	Phenol (iodised)	—	—	1 0	0 2
13	oz.	Phenolphthaleinum	—	—	1 9	0 3
27	oz.	Phenylenediaminæ hyd. ..	—	—	4 0	0 7

Cost d.	per	Ph—Pi	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	oz.	Phenylhydrazinæ hydroch. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8
10	gm.	Phloroglucin.	per	gr.	0 2	—
5	oz.	Phosphoric anhydride	—	—	1 0	0 3
8	oz.	Phosphorus, amorph.	—	—	1 1	0 3
8	oz.	Phosphorus, yellow	—	—	1 1	0 3
62	25 gm	Phytin	—	—	9 3	1 9
67.5	100	Phytin tablets	doz.	1 0	—	—
84	oz.	Phytolaccinum	—	—	12 4	2 0
60	dr.	Picrotoxinum	—	—	—	8 0
9	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. I. .. C	—	½-oz.	3d. ea.	—
19	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. II. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Pigmentum caseini B.P.C. ..	—	2 3	0 7	—
11	oz.	Pig. chrysarobini B.P.C. ..	—	—	3 4	0 6
60	lb.	Pig. iodi (Mandl)	—	3 0	0 10	—
45	lb.	Pigmentum iodi meth.	—	1 9	0 6	—
84	lb.	Pigmentum iodi meth. fort. ..	—	3 2	1 0	—
10	oz.	Pig. iodoformi	—	—	2 0	—
8	oz.	Pig. salol	—	—	1 4	—
3	gr.	Pilocarpinæ hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	0 6	—
3	gr.	Pilocarpinæ nitras .. B	per	gr.	0 6	—
		Pilulæ				
63	lb.	Pil. aloes pulvis	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
11	gro.	Pil. aloes gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
66	lb.	Pil. aloes et asafetidæ pulvis ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
12	gro.	Pil. aloes et asafetidæ gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
78	lb.	Pil. aloes et ferri pulvis	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
10	gro.	Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ pulvis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
10	gro.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. aloes socot. pulvis	—	2 7	0 9	0 1½
18	50	Pil. alophen (P.D.)	bot.	2 0	doz.	9 8
16	gro.	Pil. calomelanos et col. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
18	gro.	Pil. calomelanos col. et hyos. B.P.C. C	doz.	0 4	—	—
84	lb.	Pil. cambogiæ co. pulvis ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
11	gro.	Pil. cambogiæ co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
64	lb.	Pil. cochiæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
64	gro.	Pil. codeinæ gr. ½ .. B	doz.	1 6	—	—
108	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis co. pulvis ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
14	gro.	Pil. colocynthidis co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
162	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis et hyoscy. pulvis C	—	5 10	1 7	0 3
16	gro.	Pil. colocynthidis et hyoscy. gr. 4 C	doz.	0 3	—	—
52	lb.	Pil. conii co. B.P.C. .. C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
13	gro.	Pil. digitalis co. B.P.C. C	doz.	0 3	—	—
24	lb.	Pil. ferri	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
9	gro.	Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5	doz.	0 3	—	—
		Pil. ferri, 100-bot. sell **1s. 3d.**				
11	gro.	Pil. ferri et arsen. B.P.C. C	doz.	0 3	—	—
12	oz.	Pil. ferri iodidi	—	—	1 6	0 4
20	gro.	Pil. ferri iodid. '85 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
114	lb.	Pil. galbani co. pulvis	—	5 0	1 3	0 3
20	gro.	Pil. galbani co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. hydrargyri pulvis	—	2 8	1 0	0 2
21	gro.	Pil. hydrargyri gr. 4	doz.	0 4	—	—
20	gro.	Pil. hyd. c. cret. et opii B.P.C. B, ex F	doz.	0 4	—	—
14	gro.	Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
120	lb.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulvis ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
15	gro.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
126	lb.	Pil. ipecacuanhæ c. scilla B, ex F	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
28	gro.	Pil. ipec. c. scilla gr. 4 B, ex F	doz.	0 5	—	—
26	gro.	Pil. opii gr. ½ .. .. B, F	doz.	0 6	—	—
30	gro.	Pil. opii gr. 1 .. .. B, F	doz.	0 8	—	—
10	oz.	Pil. phosphori	—	—	1 6	0 3
27.5	gro.	Pil. phosphori gr. 1	doz.	0 5	—	—

Pi—Po

Cost d.	per	Pilulæ—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
13	oz.	Pil. plumbi c. opio *B.* ex *F*	—	—	1 9	0 3
20	gro.	Pil. plumbi c. opio gr. 4 *B*, ex *F*	doz.	0 5	—	—
18	gro.	Pil. podophyllini co. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
48	oz.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis ..	—	—	7 0	1 0
15.5	gro.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis gr. 1 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
25	gro.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis gr. 2 ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
82	lb.	Pil. rhei co. pulvis	—	3 0	0 11	0 2
12	gro.	Pil. rhei co. gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
15	oz.	Pil. saponis co. pulvis .. *B, F*	—	—	2 3	0 4
24	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 2 .. *B, F*	doz.	0 4	—	—
26	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 4 .. *B, F*	doz.	0 6	—	—
21	oz.	Pil. scammonii co. pulvis ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
29	gro.	Pil. scammonii co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
78	lb.	Pil. scillæ co. pulvis	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
12	gro.	Pil. scillæ co. gr. 4	doz.	0 3	—	—
18	lb.	Pimentæ fructus	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
23	lb.	Pimentæ fructus pulvis	2 6	0 11	0 4	—
82	lb.	Pinheroin (Oppenheimer) *B, F*	—	3 0	0 10	—
32	lb.	Piper album	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Piperis albi pulvis	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Piper longum	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
27	lb.	Piper nigrum extra	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
28	lb.	Piperis nigri pulvis	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
45	oz.	Piperazina	—	—	6 7	1 0
60	oz.	Piperina	—	—	8 9	1 3
90	¼ oz.	Pituitarium ant. lobe (sicc.) ..	per	gr.	0 4	—
87	¼ oz.	Pituitarium gland (sicc.) ..	per	gr.	0 4	—
312	dr.	Pituitarium post. lobe (sicc.) ..	per	gr.	0 10	—
15	lb.	Pix Barbadense	2 0	0 9	—	—
21	lb.	Pix Burgundica ver.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Pix Burgundica fact.	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Pix carbonis præp.	2 0	0 6	0 2	—
9	lb.	Pix liquida	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
84	oz.	Placenta subst. (sicc.)	—	—	—	2 0
96	gm.	Platini chloridum	per	gr.	1 1	—
64	oz.	Platini chloridi sol. 2% ..	—	—	8 0	1 3
24	gr.	Platinum foil or wire	per	gr.	3 6	—
12	lb.	Plumbi acetas pur.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
11	lb.	Plumbi acetas coml.	1 6	0 5	0 2	—
13	lb.	Plumbi arsen. wash P.L.F. *A, B*	1 8	—	—	—
28	lb.	Plumbi carbonas pur. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1
28	oz.	Plumbi iodidum	—	—	4 1	0 7
48	lb.	Plumbi oleas (normal)	6 0	1 9	0 7	—
10	lb.	Plumbi oxidum (litharge) ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Plumbi oxidum rubrum ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
30	oz.	Podophylli resina	—	—	4 5	0 8
84	lb.	Pot-pourri P.L.F.	10 6	3 0	0 10	—
		Potassium				
33	lb.	Potassa caustica (sticks) ..	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
15	lb.	Potassa caustica (black ash) ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Potassa caustica (granular) ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Potassa caustica lump coml. ..	2 0	—	—	—
15	lb.	Potassa sulphurata	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
24	lb.	Potassii acetas gran.	3 0	0 11	0 3½	—
5	oz.	Potassii arsenas .. .. *A, B*	—	—	0 10	—
27	oz.	Potassii benzoas nat.	—	—	4 0	0 7
8	oz.	Potassii benzoas synth.	—	—	1 2	0 3
13	lb.	Potassii bicarbonatis pulvis ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
13	lb.	Potassii bichromas	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
51	lb.	Potassii borotartras	6 6	1 10	0 7	—
28	lb.	Potassii bromidum gran. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
15	lb.	Potassii carbonas	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Potassii carbonas coml. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
14	lb.	Potassii chloras. pulvis pur. ..	—	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Potassii chloratis pulvis coml. ..	—	0 4	0 2	—
12	lb.	Potassii chloridum pur. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
8	lb.	Potassii chloridum coml. ..	1 0	0 4	—	—

Po—Pu

Cost d.	per	Potassium—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
114	gm.	Potassii chloroplatinis	per	gr.	1 0	—
30	lb.	Potassii chromas	—	1 2	0 4	—
37	lb.	Potassii citras	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Potassii citras eff. B.P.C. ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
48	lb.	Potassii cyanidum 40% *B*	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2
42	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
39	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum coml. ..	4 10	1 5	0 5	—
18	lb.	Potassii ferrocyanidum ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
5	oz.	Potassii formas	—	—	0 9	0 2
6	oz.	Potassii glyceroph. 50% ..	—	—	0 10	0 2
9	oz.	Potassii guaiacolsulphonas ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
48	oz.	Potassii hippuras	—	—	7 0	1 0
6	oz.	Potassii hypophosphis	—	—	0 11	0 2
252	lb.	Potassii iodidum	—	9 0	2 5	0 5
13	lb.	Potassii metasulphis	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Potassii nitras	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
8	lb.	Potassii nitras coml.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
768	cwt.	Potassii nitras coml.	7 lb.	5 10	14 lb.	10 10
20	lb.	Potassii oxalas neut. .. *E*	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
12	lb.	Potassii permanganas	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
30	lb.	Potassii persulphas	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
45	lb.	Potassii phosphas	5 7	1 8	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Potassii phosphas coml. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
48	lb.	Potassii phosph. (tribasic) ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
8	oz.	Potassii salicylas	—	—	1 2	0 2
15	oz.	Potassii succinas	—	—	2 3	0 4
13	lb.	Potassii sulphas pulv.	—	0 7	0 2	0 1
7	lb.	Potassii sulphas coml.	0 11	0 4	0 1	—
7	oz.	Potassii sulphis	—	—	1 1	0 2
5	oz.	Potassii sulphocarbolas ..	—	—	0 9	0 2
4	oz.	Potassii sulphocyanidum ..	—	—	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Potassii tartras	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
17	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
14	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus 92% ..	7 lb.	11 3	—	—
12	gm.	Proflavinum	per	gr.	0 2	—
66	oz.	Prostate subst. (sicc.)	—	—	—	1 8
41	oz.	Protargol	—	—	—	1 1
15¾	oz.	Protargol granulate	—	—	2 0	0 5

Protectives (M.O.H.)		12 in. × 12 in. Cost doz. s. d.	12 in. × 12 in. Sell each s. d.	12 in. × 18 in. Cost doz. s. d.	12 in. × 18 in. Sell each s. d.	36 in. × 36 in. Cost doz. s. d.	36 in. × 36 in. Sell each s. d.
Gutta percha	doz.	30	0 6	—	—	246	3 0
Jaconet	doz.	36	0 6	—	—	306	3 6
Oiled silk	doz.	—	—	96	1 6	456	5 6
Oiled cambric	doz.	39	0 6	—	—	288	3 6

Cost d.	per	—	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		Protein reactions—				
		Single groups and control ..	ea.	1 0	—	—
		Complete outfit	ea.	21 0	—	—
84	lb.	Pulv. acetanilidi co.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
27	lb.	Pulv. alkalinus (Maclean's) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
30	lb.	Pulv. aloes cap c. canella ..	—	1 0	0 5	—
72	lb.	Pulv. aloes c. canella (super.) ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Pulv. amygdalæ co.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
45	lb.	Pulv. antimonialis	—	—	0 6	0 1
264	lb.	Pulv. aromaticus co.	—	9 7	2 7	0 5
60	lb.	Pulv. catechu co.	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
102	lb.	Pulv. cinnamomi co.	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Pulv. conf. aromat.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
24	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromaticus ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
45	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromat. c. op. *B*, ex *F*	—	1 7	0 5	0 1

Cost		Pu—Re	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
48	oz.	Pulv. elaterini co.	—	—	7 0	1 3
16	lb.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co.	2 0	0 8	0 3	0 1
		Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali ..	—	0 11	—	—
10	oz.	Pulv. ipecacuanhæ co. B, ex F	—	—	1 6	0 3
48	lb.	Pulv. jalapæ co.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
102	lb.	Pulv. kino co. .. B ex F	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
114	lb.	Pulv. opii co. .. .. B, F	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
9	oz.	Pulv. pepsini co. (lact.).. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
30	lb.	Pulv. pro mist. cretæ	3 9	1 2	0 3	0 1
44	lb.	Pulv. rhei co.	—	1 7	0 5	0 1
		Pulv. rhei co. pkd.	℥iij.	1 10	—	—
84	lb.	Pulv. scammonii co.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
18	lb.	Pulv. seidlitz	ea.	3d.	—	—
30	lb.	Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C. C	—	1 1	0 4	—
33	lb.	Pulv. tragacanthæ co.	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
36	100	Purgen (Kirby), unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
29	oz.	Pyramidon	—	—	—	0 8
30	lb.	Pyrethri radicis pulvis	—	1 1	0 4	—
18	oz.	Pyridina pura	—	—	2 8	0 5
24	oz.	Pyrocatechin	—	—	3 6	0 6
39	oz.	Pyrogallol monoacet. sol. ..	—	—	5 9	1 0
36	oz.	Pyrogallol triacetas	—	—	5 3	1 0
		Q				
9	lb.	Quassiæ ligni rass.	1 2	0 4½	0 2	—
14	lb.	Quassiæ ligni pulvis.	—	0 7	0 3	0 1
24	dr.	Quassinum amorph.	—	—	—	3 6
48	lb.	Quebracho cortex	—	1 9	0 6	—
10	lb.	Quercus cortex	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex	—	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex contusus ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Quillaiæ corticis pulvis ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
			Gr. x.			
72	oz.	Quinidina	0 4	—	—	1 6
51	oz.	Quinidinæ sulph.	0 3	—	—	1 2
60	oz.	Quinina	0 4	—	—	1 6
69	oz.	Quinin. acetas	0 4	—	—	1 8
72	oz.	Quinin. acetylsalicylas	0 4	—	—	1 9
72	oz.	Quinin. arsenas .. .. B	0 4	—	—	1 9
62	oz.	Quinin. benzoas	0 4	—	—	1 6
51	oz.	Quinin. citras	0 3	—	—	1 3
51	oz.	Quinin. ethylcarbonas	0 3	—	—	1 3
72	oz.	Quinin. formas	0 4	—	—	1 9
93	oz.	Quinin. glycerophosphas ..	0 6	—	—	2 1
72	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum	0 4	—	—	1 9
78	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum acidum ..	0 5	—	—	2 0
44	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromidum ..	0 3	—	—	1 5
48	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromid. acidum	0 3	—	—	1 2
40	oz.	Quinin. hydrochloridum ..	0 3	—	—	1 0
44	oz.	Quinin. hydrochlor.-bi	0 3	—	—	1 2
63	oz.	Quinin. hypophosphis	0 4	—	—	1 6
66	oz.	Quinin. lactas	0 4	—	—	1 7
52	oz.	Quinin. phosphas	0 3	—	—	1 3
46	oz.	Quinin. salicylas	0 3	—	—	1 2
27	oz.	Quinin. sulphas	0 2	—	—	0 8
34	oz.	Quinin. sulphas acidus ..	0 2	—	—	0 10
38	oz.	Quinin. tannas	0 3	—	—	1 0
54	oz.	Quinin. et ureæ hydrochl. ..	0 4	—	—	1 4
31	oz.	Quinin. ureth. sol.	—	—	3 6	—
75	oz.	Quinin. valerianas	0 5	—	—	1 10
		Quinol (*v.* Hydroquinone) ..				
30	oz.	Quinophan B.P.C.	—	—	4 5	0 8
		R				
13	lb.	Rapii semina	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Red squill compound	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
8	lb.	Resina (amber)	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
11	lb.	Resin. flav. pulv	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
7	oz.	Resorcinum	—	—	1 1	0 2

Cost		Re—Sa	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
27	oz.	Resorcini acetas	—	—	4 0	0 8
34	lb.	Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
240	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect. ..	—	8 6	2 4	0 4
192	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed) ..	—	6 10	1 10	0 4
87	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec. ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
138	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
108	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec. ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
78	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
63	dr.	Rhubidii iodidum	—	—	—	9 2
20	lb.	Ringworm oint. (vet.) P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—
14	lb.	Rosmarini folia	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
36	lb.	Rouge, jewellers'	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
		Roup pills P.L.F.	doz.	0 8		
192	lb.	Rosæ pet. Ang.	—	6 10	2 0	—
90	lb.	Rosæ pet. exot.	—	3 3	1 0	—
		Rubber stopper	sml.	0 2	lge.	0 3
		S				
63	oz.	Saccharinum 550	per	gr.	0 1	1 5
57	oz.	Saccharinum solubile 500 ..	per	gr.	0 1	1 4
6.5	lb.	Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil. ..	—	0 3	0 1	—
		Saccharum lactis (tins).. ..	½ lb.	1 6	1 lb.	2 8
13	lb.	Saccharum lactis pulv.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Saccharum ustum Ang. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
11	lb.	Saccharum ustum exot. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.L.F.			1 4	
		Sachet powder sec. P.L.F. ..	—	3 4	1 0	
51	lb.	Safrol	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
22	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. P.L.F. E	—	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. .. E	—	0 7	0 3	—
14	lb.	Sal Carlsbad artif. N.F. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
36	lb.	Sal Carol. fact. eff. pulv. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
18	lb.	Sal Cheltenham artif.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
33	lb.	Sal Harrogate, artif.	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
—	3 oz.	Sal hepatica	—	—	0 9	0 2
12	lb.	Sal Kissingen artif.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
54	lb.	Sal limonis P.L.F. .. E	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Sal limon. (non-toxic) P.L.F. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
13	lb.	Sal prunella glob.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
19	lb.	Sal prunella glob. parv. ..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Sal Vichy artif.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
32	oz.	Salicinum	—	—	4 8	0 8
24	lb.	Saline effervesc. P.L.F. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
45	oz.	Salipyrine	—	—	—	1 1
8	oz.	Salol	—	—	1 2	0 2
42	oz.	Salophen	—	—	6 2	1 6
30	lb.	Sambuci flores sicc.	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
36	lb.	Sandaraca	4 6	1 4	0 4½	—
30	lb.	Sanguinariæ radix	—	1 1	0 4	—
27	dr.	Sanguinarin.	—	—	—	4 0
192	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. opt. ..	—	6 10	2 0	0 4
102	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. sec. ..	12 9	3 8	1 0	0 2
30	lb.	Santal. flav. lig. pulv.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
96	dr.	Santoninum	per	gr.	0 3	14 0
18	lb.	Sapo albus pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Sap. alc. sol. indust.	—	0 10	0 3	—
14	lb.	Sapo animalis	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
20	lb.	Sapo animal. pulv.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Sapo arsen. (taxid.) P.L.F. B	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
12	lb.	Sapo Cast. mottled	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
24	lb.	Sapo "coconut oil"	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
14	lb.	Sapo durus	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
24	lb.	Sapo durus pulv.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
48	lb.	Sapo ethereal P.L.F.	—	1 8	0 7	—
174	lb.	Sapo Hebra rect.	—	6 2	1 8	0 3
30	lb.	Sapo kalinus	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
16	lb.	Sapo mollis viridis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Sapo mollis coml. opt.	1 2	0 4	—	—

Cost d.	per	Sa—Se	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
36	lb.	Sapo Napol.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
12	oz.	Saponinum	—	—	1 9	0 4
48	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam.	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
57	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam. incis.	7 4	2 1	0 7	0 1
18	lb.	Sassafras radix incis.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
7	oz.	Scammoniæ resinæ pulv.	—	—	1 1	0 2
23	dr.	Scammoniæ virgin. pulv.	—	—	—	3 5
42	oz.	Scarlet red	—	—	6 2	1 0
60	lb.	Schlippe's salt	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
146	100	Sedobrol tablets	doz.	2 4	—	—
242	gross	Seltzogene charges 3-pt.	doz.	2 3	—	—
312	gross	Seltzogene charges 5-pt.	doz.	4 6	—	—
66	lb.	Senegæ rad.	—	2 3	0 8	—
75	lb.	Senegæ rad. pulv.	—	2 8	0 9	—
54	lb.	Sennæ folia Alex. opt.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
28	lb.	Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
36	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
24	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
132	lb.	Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked)	16 6	4 9	1 4	—
28	lb.	Sennæ fructus Tinnev.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
69	lb.	Serpentariæ rhizoma	—	2 5	0 8	0 2

Serums and Antitoxins

	Selling Price A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
Anthrax (human) 10 c.c.	—	—	—	5 0	5 6
Anthrax (human) 20 c.c.	—	—	—	9 0	—
Bacillus coli 10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—	—
Diphtheria 500 units	—	1 6	1 3	1 3	—
Diphtheria 1,000 units	—	—	—	2 0	—
Diphtheria 2,000 units	—	—	—	3 6	3 6
Diphtheria 3,000 units	—	—	—	5 0	—
Diphtheria 4,000 units	—	—	—	6 6	6 0
Diphtheria, conc. 1,000 units	2 0	2 0	—	—	—
Diphtheria, conc. 2,000 units	3 6	3 3	3 6	—	—
Diphtheria, conc. 3,000 units	—	4 9	5 0	—	—
Diphtheria, conc. 4,000 units	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 6	—
Diphtheria, conc. 6,000 units	9 6	8 9	8 9	9 0	—
Diphtheria, conc. 8,000 units	10 6	9 6	9 6	10 6	—
Diphtheria, prophyl. 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	—	—
Distemper (canine) 6×5 c.c.	—	—	15 0	—	—
Dysentery 20 or 25 c.c.	—	8 6	8 6	—	—
Dysentery conc. 10,000 units	8 6	—	—	—	—
Gonococcus 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Hæmostatic 2 c.c.	—	—	—	5 0	—
Hemoplastin 2 c.c.	—	—	6 0	—	—
Hemoplastin, oral 5 c.c.	—	—	9 6	—	—
Immunogens, various 10 c.c.	—	—	12 6	—	—
Influenza (equine) 30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	8 0	—
Meningococcus 10 c.c.	3 6	—	—	3 9	—
Meningococcus 15 c.c.	5 0	—	—	—	6 6
Meningococcus 20 c.c.	—	—	—	7 0	—
Meningococcus 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Meningococcus 30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—	—
Normal (horse) 10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	—	1 6	—
Normal (horse) 25 c.c.	3 0	3 0	—	3 0	—
Phylacogens (boxes of 5) 1 c.c.	—	—	9 0	—	—
Phylacogens 10 c.c.	—	—	11 8	—	—
Plague 20 c.c.	7 6	—	—	7 6	—
Pneumonia, polyval. 10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 9	4 6
Pneumonia, polyval. 20 c.c.	—	—	—	9 0	—
Scarlet fev. strept. ant. 10 c.c.	—	—	25 0	—	—
Schick's Test per set	—	2 6	—	2 6	—
Schick's Test per set	—	8 6	6 0	—	—
Staphylococcus, polyval. 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, polyval. 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 9	4 6
Streptococcus, polyval. conc. 10 c.c.	10 6	—	24 0	—	—

Serums and Antitoxins

	Selling Price A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
Streptococcus, polyval. conc. 20 c.c.	—	—	—	7 0	—
Streptococcus, polyval. 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	8 6	—	—
Streptococcus, erysipelas 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	—	3 6	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	6 6	—
Streptococcus (equine) 30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	—	—
Tetanus 1,500 units	—	4 0	4 7	—	—
Tetanus 500 units	1 6	1 9	—	1 9	—
Tetanus refined 1,500 units	4 0	—	—	—	4 6
Tetanus refined 8,000 units	20 0	—	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) 1,000 units	—	2 6	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) 1,500 units	3 0	—	—	3 9	—
Tetanus (vet.) 3,000 units	—	5 0	6 0	5 6	—
Tetanus (vet.) 5,000 units	—	—	9 6	—	—
Thromboplastin 20 c.c.	—	—	4 0	—	—
Typhoid 25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
White scour (bovine) 10 c.c.	—	—	4 0	4 6	—
White scour (bovine) 30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	9 0	—

Cost d.	per	Se—So	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
40	lb.	Sevum benzoatum	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Sevum præparatum	—	1 5	0 5	—
11	oz.	Sevum phosphoratum	—	—	1 8	0 4
28	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (borax soap)	—	1 0	0 4	—
21	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap)	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
54	lb.	Shellac alb.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
33	lb.	Shellac aurant.	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
22	lb.	Shellac aurant. sec.	2 9	0 10	0 4	—
19	lb.	Sherbet P.L.F.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
4	oz.	Silica pur. præcip.	—	—	0 8	—
6	lb.	Silica coml.	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
10	lb.	Sinapis albæ semina	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
		Sinapis pulv. (*v.* Mustard)				
48	lb.	Skin creams	—	—	1 0	—
		Sodium				
30	lb.	Soda caustica (sticks) pur.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
11	lb.	Soda caustica (gran. or flake)	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Soda lime	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Sodii acetas pur. cryst.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
18	oz.	Sodii acetylsalicylas	—	—	2 8	0 6
27	lb.	Sodii ammon. phos.	—	1 0	0 4	—
6	oz.	Sodii arsenas anhyd.	*A, B*	—	0 11	0 2
30	oz.	Sodii benzoas nat.	—	—	4 5	0 8
42	lb.	Sodii benzoas artif.	—	1 6	0 6	—
6	lb.	Sodii bicarb. (Howards)	0 9	0 3	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
		Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd.	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
4	lb.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv.	0 6	0 2	0 1	—
264	cwt.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv.	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0
11	lb.	Sodii bichromas	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Sodii bisulphas pur.	1 11	0 7	0 2	—
51	lb.	Sodii bitartras	6 5	2 0	0 7	0 1
33	lb.	Sodii bromidum	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
33	oz.	Sodii cacodylas	*B*	—	4 10	0 9
3	lb.	Sodii carbolas	—	—	0 6	0 1
4.5	lb.	Sodii carbonas cryst.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Sodii carbonas exsic.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
3	lb.	Sodii carbonas coml.	0 5	0 2	0 1	—
54	oz	Sodii chaulmoogras	—	—	—	1 2
10	lb.	Sodii chloridum pur.	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
14	oz.	Sodii cinnamas	—	—	2 0	0 4
37	lb.	Sodii citras	4 9	1 5	0 5	0 1
38	lb.	Sodii citro-tartras eff.	4 9	1 9	0 4	—
30	lb.	Sodii cyanid.	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
2	oz.	Sodii formas	—	—	0 4	0 1

Cost d.	per	So — Sodium—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
11	oz.	Sodii glycerophos. pulv. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
26	oz.	Sodii guaiacas	—	—	3 9	0 8
42	oz.	Sodii hippuras	—	—	6 2	1 0
54	oz.	Sodii hydnocarpas	—	—	8 0	1 4
6	oz.	Sodii hypophosphis	—	—	0 11	0 2
4·5	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis opt.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
3	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis (photog.) ..	0 5	—	—	—
26	oz.	Sodii iodidum	—	—	3 9	0 8
6	lb.	Sodii lactas (syrupy)	—	—	1 3	0 3
7·5	oz.	Sodii lith. cit. co.	—	—	1 2	0 2
21	lb.	Sodii manganas coml.	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Sodii metasulphis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
54	oz.	Sodii morrhuas	—	—	8 0	1 4
18	lb.	Sodii nitras pur.	—	0 8	0 3	—
5	lb.	Sodii nitras coml.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
18	lb.	Sodii nitris pur. cryst.	—	0 8	0 5	0 1
24	oz.	Sodii nitroprussidum	—	—	3 6	0 7
42	lb.	Sodii oleas	—	1 6	0 5	—
26	lb.	Sodii oxalas C	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Sodii perboras	3 0	0 11	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Sodii peroxidum	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
54	lb.	Sodii persulphas	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
13	lb.	Sodii phosphas "pea" ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
14	lb.	Sodii phosphas "feathery" ..	2 0	0 8	0 2	—
16	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic. ..	—	0 11	0 4	—
27	lb.	Sodii phosph. acidus	—	1 0	0 4	—
38	lb.	Sodii phosph. eff.	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. (tribasic) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
20	lb.	Sodii et potas. tart. pulv. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Sodii pyrophosph.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
34	lb.	Sodii salicylas cryst.	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
33	oz.	Sodii salicylas nat.	—	—	4 10	0 9
4·5	lb.	Sodii silicatis solut. (Wgt.) ..	0 8	0 3	—	—
36	lb.	Sodii stearas	—	1 4	0 5	—
18	oz.	Sodii succinas	—	—	2 8	0 6
4·5	lb.	Sodii sulphas "pea"	0 8	0 3	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas "feathery" ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
6	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv.	0 10	0 4	0 1	—
7	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv. exsic. ..	1 0	0 5	0 2	—
216	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. cryst. ..	0 4	—	7 lb.	1 8
294	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. pulv. ..	0 5	—	7 lb.	2 4
32	lb.	Sodii sulph. eff.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
176	cwt.	Sodii sulph. vet.	7 lb.	1 5	14 lb.	2 8
21	lb.	Sodii sulphidum cryst. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
5	lb.	Sodii sulphis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
33	lb.	Sodii sulphocarbolatis pulv. ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Sodii tartras (neutral) ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
18	oz.	Sodii tauroglycocholas B.P.C.	—	—	2 8	0 5
66	lb.	Sodii tungstas pur.	—	—	0 8	0 2
26	oz.	Sodii valerianas	—	—	3 10	0 7
108	lb.	Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7) ..	—	3 6	1 0	—
94·5	120	Solurol tablets (A. & H.) ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
		Solvellæ		(100)	(50)	(25)
150	1,000	Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15	..	3 2	1 9	1 1
180	1,000	Alum. et zinci s'carb. aa. gr. 30	..	3 3	1 11	1 2
96	1,000	Boracis co. B.P.C.	..	2 0	1 3	0 10
156	1,000	Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75 B	..	2 4	1 5	0 11
468	1,000	Hyd. et pot. iod. gr. 8.75 C	..	7 8	4 1	2 4
108	1,000	"Mouth-wash, eff." ..	..	2 0	1 3	0 10
81	1,000	Nasal., alk. N.H.I.	..	1 11	1 3	0 11
66	1,000	Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10 ..	..	1 8	1 1	0 9
99	1,000	Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18 ..	..	2 0	1 3	0 10
111	1,000	Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15 ..	..	2 3	1 4	0 11
270	1,000	Nasal-pharyng. co. No. 2 B,F	..	4 6	2 6	1 5
87	1,000	Sodii chloridi gr. 60	..	1 10	1 2	0 10
18	lb.	Soy (Chin.)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—

Cost d.	per	So—Su	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
129	oz.	Sozoiodol, hydrarg.	—	—	—	2 2
54	oz.	Sozoiodol, zinc.	—	—	—	1 4
9	dr.	Sparteinæ sulphas .. B	—	—	—	1 4
72	lb.	Spigelia	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
		Spiritus				
80	lb.	Spiritus ætheris	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
110	lb.	Spt. ætheris comp.	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
67	lb.	Spt. ætheris nitrosi	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	lb.	Spt. ætheris nit. substit. P.L.F.	3 0	—	—	—
52	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ aromaticus ..	5 9	1 7	0 6	0 1
		Spt. ammon. ar. pkd. (std. bot.)	—	2 9	℥ij.	1 6
96	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ fetidus ..	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
24	oz.	Spt. anisi	—	—	3 4	0 6
76	lb.	Spt. armoraciæ co.	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
100	lb.	Spt. cajuputi	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
78	lb.	Spt. camphoræ	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
68	lb.	Spt. chloroformi	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
33	oz.	Spt. cinnamomi	—	—	4 4	0 8
108	lb.	Spt. juniperi	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
18	oz.	Spt. juniperi co. P.L.	—	—	2 6	0 5
630	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ Ang.	—	—	4 9	0 9
384	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ exot.	—	12 3	3 6	0 6
32	oz.	Spt. menthæ pip. Ang. ..	—	—	4 3	0 8
312	lb.	Spt. menthæ pip. exot. ..	—	10 6	2 9	0 5
26	oz.	Spt. myristicæ	—	—	3 9	0 7
126	lb.	Spt. nucis juglandis	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
262	pt.	Spt. rectificat. sine rebate ..	24 0	7 0	1 9	0 4
108	lb.	Spt. rectificat. c. rebate ..	11 0	3 3	1 0	0 2
300	lb.	Spt. rosmarini exot.	—	10 0	2 8	0 5
62	lb.	Spt. saponatus	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
24	lb.	Spt. saponis kalini meth. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
72	gal.	Spt. sick-room (Surgical) ..	pint	1 1	—	—
48	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (min'l)	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
46	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (10 gal. lots)	pint	0 11	—	—
32	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (indust.) (10 gall. lots)	pint	0 7	gal.	4 0
42	gal.	Spt. vin meth. (indust.) 64 o.p.	pint	0 9	—	—
54	oz.	Spleen subst. (sicc.)	—	—	—	1 4
24	set	Splints. arm: set of 8 pairs ..	3 0	—	—	—
28	80	Stannoxyl tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
51	lb.	Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt. ..	6 6	2 0	0 7	0 1
60	lb.	Stannum gran. pur.	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
14	lb.	Staphisagria sem.	—	0 7	0 3	—
22	lb.	Staphisagria sem. pulv. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
13	gm.	Stovaine	—	—	—	—
16	lb.	Stramonii folia	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
23	lb.	Stramonii fol. pulv. .. C	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
6	oz.	Strontii bromidum cryst. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
9	oz.	Strontii bromid. exsic.	—	—	1 6	0 3
27	oz.	Strontii iodidum	—	—	4 0	0 7
18	oz.	Strontii lactas	—	—	2 8	0 6
17	lb.	Strontii nitras coml. pulv. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
18	oz.	Strontii salicylas	—	—	2 8	0 6
9	gr.	Strophanthinum .. B	per	gr.	1 4	—
48	oz.	Strychnina cryst. .. B	—	—	7 0	1 2
48	oz.	Strych. pulv. .. .. B	—	—	7 0	1 2
45	oz.	Strych. hydrochloridum B	—	—	6 7	1 1
45	oz.	Strych. nitras .. .. B	—	—	6 7	1 1
45	oz.	Strych. sulphas .. B	—	—	6 7	1 1
24	20	Stypticin tablets .. B	doz.	1 10	—	—
29	20	Styptol tablets .. .. B	doz.	2 1	—	—
61	oz.	Styracol	—	—	—	1 6
84	lb.	Styrax præparatus	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
54	lb.	Succus allii	—	2 2	0 8	—
39	lb.	Succus belladonnæ .. C	—	1 5	0 5	—
38	lb.	Succus conii C	—	1 5	0 5	—
48	lb.	Succus digitalis C	—	1 10	0 7	—

Cost d.	per	Su—Sy	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
42	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (Solazzi) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
22	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (stick) ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	0 1
36	lb.	Succus hyoscyami .. C	—	1 4	0 5	—
120	gal.	Succus limettæ	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
132	gal.	Succus limonis	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
32	lb.	Succus scoparii	—	1 3	0 5	—
32	lb.	Succus taraxaci	—	1 3	0 5	—
19	oz.	Sulphonal C	—	—	3 1	0 6
9	lb.	Sulphur lotum	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—
12	lb.	Sulphur præcipitatum	—	0 6	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sulphur rotundum	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
5	lb.	Sulphur sublimatum	0 6	0 3	0 1	—
288	cwt.	Sulphur sublimatum sec. ..	7 lb.	2 2	14 lb.	4 0
5	lb.	Sulphur vivum	0 9	0 3	—	—
312	cwt.	Sulphur vivum	7 lb.	2 4	—	—
18	lb.	Sulphur hair wash P.L.F. ..	—	8 oz.	1 6	—
6	lb.	Sulphur wash P.L.F.	1 0	—	—	—
26	lb.	Sulphuris chloridum (liq.) ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
27	oz.	Sulphuris iodidum	—	—	4 0	0 7
		Suppositoria				
72	gross	Sup. acidi borici gr. 3	doz.	1 0	—	—
72	gross	Sup. acidi carbolici B.P. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—
72	gross	Sup. acidi gallici gr. 3	doz.	1 0	—	—
96	gross	Sup. acidi gallici (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. .. .. B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—
72	gross	Sup. acidi tannici B.P.	doz.	1 0	—	—
96	gross	Sup. acidi tannici (gr. 3) et opii (gr. 1) .. .. .. B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—
72	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. ad gr. 2 B	doz.	1 0	—	—
144	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. 1) et morph. (gr. ½) .. .. B, F	doz.	2 0	—	—
96	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ¼) et opii (gr. ¼) .. .. .. B, F	doz.	1 2	—	—
120	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ½) et opii (gr. ½) B, F	doz.	1 6	—	—
96	gross	Sup. bism. oxychlor. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 4	—	—
156	gross	Sup. cocainæ gr. ¼ .. B, F	doz.	2 4	—	—
96	gross	Sup. gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 1) .. .. .. B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—
		Sup. glycerini:				
90	doz.	adult	box	1 3	—	—
69	doz.	child	box	1 0	—	—
60	doz.	infant	box	0 10	—	—
84	gross	Sup. hamamelini gr. 3.. ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
84	gross	Sup. hydrarg. ung. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 2	—	—
84	gross	Sup. iodoformi B.P.	doz.	1 4	—	—
96	gross	Sup. iodoformi gr. 5	doz.	1 8	—	—
120	gross	Sup. iod. (gr. 5) et ol. eucal. (mj.)	doz.	1 8	—	—
36	box	Sup. iodogal (B. & C.)	box	4 6	—	—
96	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ⅛ .. B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—
108	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ¼ .. B, F	doz.	1 6	—	—
120	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ½ .. B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—
168	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. 1 .. B, F	doz.	2 4	—	—
120	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 1 .. B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—
120	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 2 .. B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—
84	gross	Sup. plumbi co. B.P. B, ex F	doz.	1 2	—	—
144	gross	Sup. quininæ sulphatis gr. 2 vel. gr. 3	doz.	2 0	—	—
192	gross	Sup. quininæ sulph. gr. 5 ..	doz.	2 8	—	—
78	oz.	Suprarenal gland (sicc.) ..	—	—	—	1 11
		Surgical dressings (*v.* Bandages, Cotton-wool, etc.)				
		Surgical spirit (*v.* Spirit, sick-room)				
		Syringes, glass, m. & f., ¼-oz., cost 2¾d., sell **6d.**; ½-oz., cost 3¾d., sell **8d.**				
		1-oz., cost 5d., sell **1s.**; 2-oz., cost 8d., sell **1s. 4d.**				
		3-oz., cost 1s. 4d., sell **2s. 6d.**; 4-oz., cost 1s. 7d., sell **3s.**				
		Syringes, glycerin, 2 drm., cost 9d., sell **1s. 6d.**; ½-oz., cost 1s. 2½d., sell **2s.**				

Cost d.	per	Sy	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		Syrupi				
8	lb.	Syrupus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
31	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriodici	—	1 6	0 5	—
28	lb.	Syr. alii	—	1 7	0 5	—
18	lb.	Syr. althææ	—	1 2	0 4	—
24	lb.	Syr. anisi	—	1 3	0 4	—
38	lb.	Syr. apomorphinæ B.P.C. C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
75	lb.	Syr. aromaticus	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
38	lb.	Syr. aurantii	—	1 9	0 6	—
24	lb.	Syr. aurantii floris	—	1 2	0 4	—
54	lb.	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.) ..	—	2 3	0 8	—
30	lb.	Syr. butyl-chloral hydratis ..	—	1 4	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Syr. calcii chlor. B.P.C. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
18	lb.	Syr. calcii hypophosphitis ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
16	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis ..	—	0 10	0 4	0 1
30	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis c. ferro	—	1 4	0 5	—
22	lb.	Syr. camphoræ co. .. C	—	1 2	0 4	—
54	lb.	Syr. cascaræ aromaticus ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
24	lb.	Syr. chloral C	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Syr. cocillanæ co. .. C	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
81	16 oz.	Syr. cocillanæ co. (P.D.) C	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
38	lb.	Syr. codeinæ phosphatis C	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Syr. croci B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
42	lb.	Syr. cydoniæ	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Syr. eucalypti gummi	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
51	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
48	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. et strych. C	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
19	lb.	Syr. ferri dial.	—	1 0	0 4	—
20	lb.	Syr. ferri hypophosphitis ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
28	lb.	Syr. ferri iodidi	—	1 4	0 5	—
26	lb.	Syr. ferri lactophosphatis ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
17	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis	3 2	1 0	0 4	—
13	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis co. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
		Syr. ferri phosphatis co. pkd. ..	—	1 1	℥ viij.	1 11
38	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. mang.	—	1 6	0 5	—
32	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin. ..	—	1 7	0 5	—
18	lb.	Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych.	—	1 0	0 4	—
21	lb.	Syr. fici	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
36	lb.	Syr. format. co. C	—	1 9	0 6	—
15	lb.	Syr. glucosi	—	0 9	0 3	—
42	lb.	Syr. glycerophosphatum flavus	6 7	2 1	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C.	4 7	1 5	0 5	—
24	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. C	4 4	1 3	0 5	—
36	lb.	Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub. C	6 0	1 8	0 6	0 1
28	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) C	—	1 7	0 6	—
24	lb.	Syr. hemidesmi	—	1 4	0 5	—
65	lb.	Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
15	lb.	Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C	2 8	0 10	0 4	—
		Syr. hypophos. co. pkd. ..	—	1 2	℥ ij.	0 9
51	lb.	Syr. iodotannicus	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
32	lb.	Syr. ipecacuanhæ	—	1 9	0 6	—
20	lb.	Syr. limonis	3 10	1 2	0 4	—
18	lb.	Syr. marrubii	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Syr. mori	5 6	1 9	0 6	—
16	lb.	Syr. papaveris albæ .. C	—	0 11	0 4	—
18	lb.	Syr. picis liquidæ	—	1 0	0 4	—
42	lb.	Syr. pini B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	—
36	lb.	Syr. pruni cerasi	—	1 9	0 6	—
14	lb.	Syr. pruni virginianæ	—	0 9	0 3	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ hypophositis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ iodidi	—	2 0	0 7	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ phosph.	—	2 0	0 7	—
17	lb.	Syr. rhamni	—	0 11	0 4	—
30	lb.	Syr. rhamni frang.	—	1 8	0 6	—
16	lb.	Syr. rhei	—	0 10	0 3	—

Cost d.	per	Sy—Ta Syrupi—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
16	lb.	Syr. rhœados	2 8	0 10	0 4	—
24	lb.	Syr. ribis nig.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
51	lb.	Syr. ribis rub.	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
63	lb.	Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.	—	2 3	0 7	0 2
36	lb.	Syr. rosæ	—	1 6	0 5	—
35	lb.	Syr. rubi fructicosi	—	1 8	0 6	—
27	lb.	Syr. rubi idæi	—	1 3	0 4	—
27	lb.	Syr. rutæ	—	1 3	0 4	—
10	lb.	Syr. scillæ	—	0 8	0 3	—
40	lb.	Syr. senegæ	—	2 1	0 7	—
35	lb.	Syr. sennæ Alex.	—	1 8	0 6	—
19	lb.	Syr. sennæ Tinn.	—	1 2	0 4	—
42	lb.	Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
22	lb.	Syr. tamarindi	—	1 2	0 4	—
12	lb.	Syr. tolutanus	—	0 8	0 3	—
21	lb.	Syr. triplex B.P.C. C	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Syr. tussilaginis	—	1 4	0 5	—
17	lb.	Syr. violæ	—	0 11	0 4	—
17	lb.	Syr. zingiberis	—	1 0	0 4	—

Cost d.	per	Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers) 100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ B	1 6	1 1	0 9
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ B	1 6	1 1	0 9
48	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 3	1 4	0 11	0 7
69	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 5	1 8	1 1	0 9
69	1,000	Acetanilidi co.	1 8	1 1	0 9
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. ($\frac{1}{2}$) ammon. carb. (1)	1 6	1 1	0 9
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. ($\frac{1}{2}$) sod. bic. (1)	1 6	1 1	0 9
75	1,000	Aloes et ferri gr. 4	1 9	1 1	0 9
87	1,000	Aloes et myrrhæ	1 11	1 2	0 9
75	1,000	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	1 1	0 9
75	1,000	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	1 1	0 9
69	1,000	Aloini co. B	1 9	1 1	0 9
246	1,000	Amidopyrinæ gr. 5	4 1	2 3	1 3
48	1,000	Ammonii bromidi gr. 5	1 2	0 11	0 7
63	1,000	Antacid (Roberts)	1 6	1 1	0 9
54	1,000	Aspirin gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 7
105	1,000	Aspirin gr. 10	2 0	1 4	0 11
216	1,000	Aspirin (Howards) gr. 5	2 6	1 6	0 10
135	1,000	Aspirin (4) et caffein. (1)	2 8	1 7	1 0
87	1,000	Aspirin ($2\frac{1}{2}$) et phenac. ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	1 10	1 1	0 9
120	1,000	Aspirin ($2\frac{1}{2}$) et phenac. ($2\frac{1}{2}$) et caffein. (1)	2 3	1 7	0 10
162	1,000	Aspirin (5) phenacet. ($2\frac{1}{2}$) ipecac. co. ($2\frac{1}{2}$) B, F	2 9	1 7	1 0
108	1,000	Aspirin (3) et pulv. ipec. co. (2) B, F	2 0	1 3	0 9
135	1,000	Aspirin (4) et quininæ sulphatis (1)	2 6	1 6	0 11
147	1,000	Barbitoni gr. 5 B	2 10	1 8	1 1
174	1,000	Barbitoni sodii gr. 5	3 1	1 9	1 1
186	1,000	Benzonaphthol gr. 5	3 3	1 10	1 2
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 3	1 11	1 2	0 9
111	1,000	Beta-naphthol. gr. 5	2 3	1 4	0 11
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol co.	1 11	1 2	0 9
69	1,000	Bismuthated magnesia	—	1 1	—
162	1,000	Bismuthi carbonatis gr. 5	3 0	1 8	1 1
96	1,000	Bismuthi carb. ($2\frac{1}{2}$) et sod. bic. ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	1 11	1 2	0 9
87	1,000	Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1)	1 9	1 0	0 9
96	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) sod. bic. ($1\frac{1}{2}$) p. zingib. ($\frac{1}{2}$) p. rhei (1)	1 11	1 2	0 9
111	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) pepsin. (1) carb. lig. (2)	2 3	1 4	0 10
150	1,000	Bismuthi salicylatis gr. 5	2 10	1 7	1 0
135	1,000	Bismuthi subnitratis gr. 5	2 6	1 6	0 11

Cost d.	per	Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers) 100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
51	1,000	Blaud pil. gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8
63	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. ($\frac{1}{100}$) C	1 6	1 1	0 9
63	1,000	Blaud pil (5) ac. arsenios. ($\frac{1}{100}$) strychninæ ($\frac{1}{100}$) B	1 6	1 1	0 9
60	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. ($\frac{1}{20}$)	1 6	1 1	0 9
51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1 4	0 11	0 8
69	1,000	Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen. ($\frac{1}{64}$) C	1 7	1 1	0 9
99	1,000	Caffeinæ citratis gr. 2	2 0	1 3	0 11
150	500	Calcii acetylsalicylatis	5 0	2 9	1 7
48	1,000	Calcii lactatis gr. 5	1 2	0 10	0 7
38	1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1	1 2	0 10	0 7
38	1,000	Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5	1 2	0 10	0 7
51	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 2	1 4	0 11	0 7
87	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 3	1 10	1 2	0 9
123	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5	2 4	1 5	0 11
60	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	0 11	0 7
72	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 2	1 7	1 1	0 8
93	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5	1 10	1 2	0 9
120	1,000	Cinnam. et quin.	2 3	1 8	1 1
264	1,000	Codeinæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B	4 5	2 5	1 4
222	500	Codeinæ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B	7 0	3 9	2 0
200	250	Codeinæ gr. 1 B	12 3	6 4	3 4
210	1,000	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B	3 7	2 0	1 2
173	500	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B	5 7	3 1	1 9
151	250	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. 1 B	9 4	5 0	2 8
240	1,000	Corporis lutei gr. 2 (fresh gland)	4 0	2 3	1 2
390	500	Cotarnin. hydrochl. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ B	—	4 0	2 6
390	500	Cotamin. pthal. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ B	—	4 0	2 6
69	1,000	Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5	1 8	1 1	0 9
75	1,000	Cretæ arom. c.op. gr. 5 B, ex F	1 9	1 1	0 9
216	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ B, F	3 8	2 0	1 2
162	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ B, F	2 11	1 9	1 1
168	1,000	Didymin. gr. 5 (fresh gland)	2 11	2 0	1 1
180	1,000	Digitalin. amorph. B	3 3	2 0	1 2
90	1,000	Digitalis fol. gr. 1	1 9	1 1	0 9
141	1,000	Doveri pulv. gr. 5 B, ex F	2 8	1 7	1 0
60	25	Emetin. bism. iod. gr. 1 C	—	—	8 9
68	500	Ephedrinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9	—	1 0
126	500	Ephedrinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	4 9	—	1 6
14	10	Ephedrinæ sulph. (P., D. & Co.) $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	1 6	—	—
8	6	Ephedrinæ sulph. (P., D. & Co.) $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0 10	—	—
68	100	Ephedrinæ sulph. (P., D. & Co.) $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	7 6	—	—
198	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 1 B	3 6	2 0	1 2
306	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 B	5 2	2 10	1 8
444	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 B	7 2	3 9	2 0
180	1,000	Ferri alginatis gr. 5	3 3	1 9	1 1
69	1,000	Ferri redact. gr. 3	1 9	1 1	0 9
54	1,000	Ferri carb. sacch. gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 8
57	1,000	Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 15	—	1 1	—
57	1,000	Formald. et cinnam. gr 12	—	1 1	—
108	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 4	2 3	1 4	0 11
123	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 5	2 8	1 8	0 11
126	1,000	Galbani pil. co. gr. 4	2 8	1 9	1 1
75	1,000	Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30	—	(40) 10	—
108	1,000	Guaiaci resinæ gr. 5	2 3	1 4	0 11
99	1,000	Guaiaci resinæ (3) sulph. (3)	2 0	1 3	0 11
123	1,000	Guaiacol. carbonatis gr. 5	2 2	1 4	0 10
90	1,000	Hæmoglobin. co.	1 11	1 2	0 9
63	1,000	Hexaminæ gr. 5	1 6	1 1	0 9
27	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 9	0 7
27	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 1	0 11	0 9	0 7
36	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 2	1 1	0 9	0 7
99	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1) et p. ipec. co. (1) B	2 0	1 2	0 11
30	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta ($\frac{1}{2}$) sod. bic. ($\frac{1}{2}$)	1 1	0 9	0 7
42	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1) sod. bic. (3)	1 4	0 11	0 7
36	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	1 2	0 11	0 7

Cost d.	per	Tabellæ		Selling Price (in containers) 100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
36	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ ..	C	1 2	0 11	0 7
36	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi vir. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ..	C	1 2	0 11	0 7
36	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi vir. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ..	C	1 2	0 11	0 7
30	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$		0 11	0 9	0 7
36	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 1		1 1	0 9	0 7
63	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 3		1 4	0 11	0 7
93	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 5		1 8	1 1	0 9
180	1,000	Hyoscinæ hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B	3 3	1 9	1 1
144	1,000	Hyoscinæ hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ ..	B	2 8	1 7	0 11
57	1,000	Iodised throat		—	1 1	—
300	1,000	Lactic. bacilli		4 10	2 10	1 8
147	1,000	Lithii carbonatis gr. 5		2 10	1 8	1 1
147	1,000	Lithii citratis gr. 5		2 10	1 8	1 1
252	1,000	Lithii citratis eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 ..		4 1	2 10	1 4
168	1,000	Mammary gland gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..		2 11	2 0	1 1
123	500	Methylsulphonal gr. 5 ..	C	4 1	2 4	1 4
270	1,000	Mixed gland (female)		4 6	2 5	1 5
240	1,000	Mixed gland (male)		4 1	2 3	1 3
300	500	Mixed gland (tetra)		9 2	4 10	2 7
63	1,000	Nitroglycerini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{150}$, $\frac{1}{200}$ ..		1 6	1 1	0 9
330	1,000	Ovarian. gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..		5 3	2 11	1 8
240	1,000	Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5		4 1	2 3	1 3
384	500	Parathyroidei. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (desiccated) ..		11 8	6 1	3 3
246	500	Parathyroidei. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (desiccated) ..		7 7	4 1	2 3
132	1,000	Pepsini gr. 2½ (coated)		2 6	1 6	0 11
87	1,000	Phenacetini gr. 5		1 9	1 1	0 9
126	1,000	Phenacetini, quin., caffein.		2 4	1 4	0 11
99	1,000	Phenacetini (4) et caff. cit. (1) ..		2 0	1 2	0 9
132	1,000	Phenazoni gr. 5		2 4	1 6	0 11
144	1,000	Phenazoni (4) et caff. cit. (1) ..		2 8	1 6	0 11
69	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 1		1 6	1 1	0 9
87	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 2		1 9	1 2	0 9
141	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 5		2 8	1 8	1 1
216	500	Pituitar. gr. 2 (whole gland)		7 2	3 9	2 0
216	500	Pituitar. (anterior) gr. 2		7 2	3 9	2 0
330	500	Pituitar. (posterior) gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (desiccated)		10 4	5 3	2 10
38	1,000	Potassii bicarbonatis gr. 5		1 2	0 11	0 7
45	1,000	Potassii bromidi gr. 5		1 2	0 11	0 8
16	1,000	Potassii chloratis gr. 5		0 9	0 7	0 6
22	1,000	Potassii chloratis et boracis gr. 5 ..		0 11	0 8	0 6
44	1,000	Potassii chlor. et bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{1}{250}$)	C	1 2	0 11	0 7
168	500	Prostate gland gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..		5 5	3 0	1 9
93	1,000	Quininæ ammon. ℥ 30		1 10	1 1	0 9
132	1,000	Quininæ ammon. ʒj.		2 4	1 6	0 11
120	1,000	Quininæ ammon. et cinnam. ʒj. ..		2 4	1 8	1 0
79	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 1		1 9	1 2	0 9
153	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 2		2 10	1 8	1 1
105	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 3		3 7	2 0	1 2
170	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 5		5 7	2 11	1 8
300	500	Quininæ ethyl carb. gr. 5		9 2	4 10	2 8
93	1,000	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. 1		1 11	1 2	0 9
177	1,000	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. 2		3 2	1 9	1 1
177	1,000	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 2		3 2	1 9	1 1
129	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 3		4 3	2 5	1 4
204	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 5		6 5	3 6	1 11
177	1,000	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 2		3 2	1 9	1 1
204	500	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 5		6 5	3 6	1 11
87	1,000	Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2)		1 11	1 2	0 9
87	1,000	Rhei (3) zingib. (½) sod. bic. (1½) ..		1 9	1 2	0 10
78	1,000	Rhei pil. co. gr. 4		1 9	1 1	0 9
75	1,000	Rhei pulv. co. gr. 5		1 9	1 1	0 9
51	1,000	Saccharini 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100)		3 3	1 7	1 0
300	1,000	Salicini gr. 5		5 10	3 1	1 9
99	1,000	Salol. gr. 5		1 11	1 2	0 9
135	100	Santonini gr. 1		—	—	5 3
139	100	Santonini co. B.P.C.		—	—	5 3
185	250	Santonini (½) et hyd. subchl. (½) ..		—	—	3 1
13	1,000	Soda-mint gr. 5		0 9	0 7	0 6
22	1,000	Sodii bicarbonatis gr. 5		0 9	0 7	0 6
32	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 2		1 1	0 9	0 7
63	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 5		1 6	1 1	0 9
108	1,000	Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5) ..		2 0	1 3	0 10
111	500	Sulphonal gr. 5	C	3 8	2 0	1 3
51	1,000	Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1) ..		1 5	1 0	0 8
270	1,000	Suprarenal gr. 5 (trimmed gland) ..		4 7	2 6	1 5
69	1,000	Syr. Eastoni ℥ 30	B	1 6	1 0	0 8
111	1,000	Syr. Eastoni ʒj.	B	2 3	1 4	0 10
162	1,000	Syr. glyceroph. co. ℥ 30 ..	C	2 11	1 9	1 1
111	1,000	Syr. hypoph. co. ʒj.	C	2 3	1 4	0 11
192	1,000	Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5		3 5	1 11	1 2
108	100	Theophyllin-sod. acet. gr. 4		—	8 4	4 3
111	500	"Three bromides"		2 3	1 4	0 10
135	1,000	"Three syrups"	C	2 8	1 7	1 0
258	1,000	"Three valeriantes"		4 4	2 5	1 5
261	1,000	Thymi gland. gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..		4 4	2 4	1 4
210	1,000	Thyroidei B.P.C.		3 6	2 0	1 2
66	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. ¼		1 9	0 11	0 8
75	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. ½		2 0	1 2	0 10
132	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. 1		2 10	1 8	1 1
240	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. 2		4 6	2 4	1 4
250	500	Thyroidei sicci gr. 5		7 9	4 3	2 3
45	100	Triple glycerophosphates (P. D.) ..		5 0	—	—
73	100	Trypsogen		per	doz.	1 4

Cost d.	per	Tabellæ, Hypodermic (Tubes of ten tablets)		Sell per	s. d.
60	doz.	Adrenalini gr. $\frac{1}{200}$		tube	0 9
54	doz.	Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ ..	C	tube	0 9
39	doz.	Atropinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	tube	0 7
60	doz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salic. gr. ½		tube	0 9
54	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B, F	tube	0 9
60	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	B, F	tube	0 10
66	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	B, F	tube	0 10
79	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. ¼	B, F	tube	0 10
90	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. ½	B, F	tube	1 2
42	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ..	B, F	tube	0 8
42	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ ..	B, F	tube	0 8
39	doz.	Digitalini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	tube	0 7
42	doz.	Homatropinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ ..	B	tube	0 7
42	doz.	Hyoscinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ ..	B	tube	0 7
60	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	B, F	tube	0 9
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	B, F	tube	0 11
66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. ¼	B, F	tube	0 11
84	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. ½	B, F	tube	1 1
48	doz.	Morph. sulph. (⅛) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{200}$)	B, F	tube	0 9
48	doz.	Morph. sulph. (⅙) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{150}$)	B, F	tube	0 11
48	doz.	Morph. sulph. (¼) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{150}$)	B, F	tube	0 11
48	doz.	Morph. sulph. (¼) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{100}$)	B, F	tube	0 11
63	doz.	Morph. sulph. (⅓) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{120}$)	B, F	tube	0 11
60	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. ⅛	B, F	tube	0 9
66	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. ¼	B, F	tube	0 11
36	doz.	Physostigminæ salicylatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B	tube	0 7
60	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	B	tube	0 10
72	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. ¼	B	tube	0 11
84	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. ⅓ ..	B	tube	1 1
72	doz.	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. ½		tube	0 11
48	doz.	Sparteinæ sulphatis gr. ½	B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ ..	B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ ..	B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	B	tube	0 7
39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	B	tube	0 7

Cost d.	per	Ta—Ti	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
104	oz.	Taka diastase (P.D.)	—	—	13 0	2 0
36	4oz.	Taka diastase elixir	—	4 6	1 2	0 2
32	4oz.	Taka diastase liq.	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
77	100	Taka diastase tablets gr. 2½	doz.	1 3	—	—
18	lb.	Talcum opt.	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
5.5	lb.	Talcum coml.	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—
12	lb.	Tallow	1 6	0 6	0 1½	—
38	lb.	Tamarindi pulpa	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
17	lb.	Tamarindus W.I.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	oz.	Tannalbin	—	—	3 6	0 6
20	20	Tannalbin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	1 6	—	—
15	25gm	Tannoform	—	—	—	0 6
26	lb.	Taraxaci radix Ang. incis.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Terebenum	—	1 4	0 5	—
14	oz.	Terebinth. chia.	—	—	2 0	0 4
15	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. fact.	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
34	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. ver.	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
3	oz.	Terpini hydras	—	—	0 6	0 1
5	oz.	Terpineol	—	—	0 9	0 2
6	oz.	Terpinol	—	—	1 0	0 2
30	lb.	Terra rosæ	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
		Test Papers in Books				
18	doz.	Congo red	each	0 3	—	—
12	doz.	Litmus red or blue	each	0 3	—	—
15	doz.	Litmus neutral	each	0 3	—	—
18	doz.	Methyl orange	each	0 3	—	—
27	doz.	Phenolphthalein	each	0 5	—	—
15	doz.	Starch	each	0 3	—	—
15	doz.	Starch and iodide	each	0 3	—	—
27	doz.	Turmeric	each	0 5	—	—
108	oz.	Tetronal *C*	—	—	—	2 10
72	oz.	Thallii acetas	—	—	—	1 8
189	oz.	Thallin. sulph.	—	—	—	5 8
14	oz.	Theobromina	—	—	2 0	0 4
27	oz.	Theobrominæ acetylsal.	—	—	4 0	0 8
14	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. acet.	—	—	2 1	0 4
11	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. sal.	—	—	1 8	0 3
144	oz.	Theocinæ-sod. acet.	—	—	—	3 5
54	50	Theominal tablets	doz.	2 0	—	—
84	oz.	Theophyllin.-sod. acet.	—	—	—	1 9
33.6	50cc.	Thilocologne	3 6	per	tube	—
37.6	100cc	Thilocologne	4 9	per	tube	—
65	oz.	Thiocol.	—	—	—	1 7
43	6oz.	Thiocol syrup	—	—	0 11	0 2
27	25	Thiocol tablets	doz.	1 8	—	—
28	oz.	Thioform	—	—	3 6	0 8
60	oz.	Thiol	—	—	7 6	1 6
30	oz.	Thiosinamina	—	—	4 3	0 8
7	oz.	Thio-urea	—	—	1 1	0 2
24	oz.	Thorii nitras pur.	—	—	3 6	0 6
36	lb.	Thresh's reagent	—	1 6	0 5	—
18	lb.	Thus	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
13	oz.	Thymol	—	—	1 11	0 4
84	oz.	Thymol carbonas	—	—	12 4	1 10
42	oz.	Thymol iodidum	—	—	6 2	1 0
48	oz.	Thyroideum siccum	—	—	7 0	1 2
27	lb.	Tiliæ flores	3 6	1 1	0 4	—
84	lb.	Thymotussin	—	3 3	0 10	—
		Tincturæ				
74	lb.	Tr. aconiti *B*	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. aconiti Fleming *B*	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
92	lb.	Tr. adonis vernalis	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
8	oz.	Tr. alii	—	—	1 2	0 2
48	lb.	Tr. aloes	—	1 9	0 5	0 1
40	lb.	Tr. ammoniæ co. B.P.C.	4 6	1 6	0 5	—

Cost d.	per	Ti Tincturæ—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
75	lb.	Tr. anthemidis *C*	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. *C*	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
80	lb.	Tr. apocyni	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
44	lb.	Tr. arnicæ florum	5 6	1 7	0 6	0 1
72	lb.	Tr. arnicæ radicis	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2
82	lb.	Tr. asafetidæ	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
236	lb.	Tr. aurantii	—	7 4	2 2	0 4
195	lb.	Tr. aurantii P.B. '85	—	6 6	1 9	0 3
282	lb.	Tr. aurantii dulcis	—	9 6	2 5	0 4
63	lb.	Tr. belladonnæ *C*	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
70	lb.	Tr. benzoini comp.	7 10	2 4	0 8	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. benzoini simp.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
98	lb.	Tr. berberidis	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
79	lb.	Tr. boldo	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
74	lb.	Tr. bryoniæ	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. buchu	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
105	lb.	Tr. calendulæ	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. calumbæ	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
47	lb.	Tr. camphoræ co. *C*	—	1 7	0 5	0 1
32	oz.	Tr. cannabis ind. *B, F*	—	—	4 6	0 8
84	lb.	Tr. cantharidini *C*	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
88	lb.	Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 *C*	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
99	lb.	Tr. cantharidis acet. *C*	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. capsici	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
105	lb.	Tr. capsici fortior B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 1	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. cardamomi	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
41	lb.	Tr. cardamomi co.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
111	lb.	Tr. carminativa	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
86	lb.	Tr. cascaræ	—	3 0	0 11	0 2
95	lb.	Tr. cascarillæ	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
18	oz.	Tr. castorei	—	—	2 7	0 5
44	lb.	Tr. catechu	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
11	oz.	Tr. cerei B.P.C.	—	—	1 8	0 3
57	lb.	Tr. chiratæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
68	lb.	Tr. chloroformi comp.	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
41	lb.	Tr. chlor. et morph. B.P. '85 *B*	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
150	lb.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. *B, F*	—	—	2 2	0 4
62	lb.	Tr. cimicifugæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ (rub.)	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ co.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ flavæ	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
23	oz.	Tr. cinnamomi	—	—	3 5	0 6
69	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi co.	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
80	lb.	Tr. cocæ *B, F*	—	3 2	1 0	0 2
15	oz.	Tr. cocci	—	—	2 3	0 4
75	lb.	Tr. colchici *C*	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
68	lb.	Tr. colchici sem. B.P. '98	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Tr. colchici cormi *C*	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. collinsoniæ canad.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
12	oz.	Tr. colocynthidis	—	—	1 9	0 3
90	lb.	Tr. condurango	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
9	oz.	Tr. conii *C*	—	—	1 4	0 3
7	oz.	Tr. convallariæ	—	—	1 1	0 2
114	lb.	Tr. coto	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
13	oz.	Tr. croci	—	—	1 10	0 4
9	oz.	Tr. cubebæ	—	—	1 4	0 3
26	oz.	Tr. curcumæ	—	—	3 9	0 7
86	lb.	Tr. cuspariæ	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. damianæ	—	2 9	1 0	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. daturæ sem. *C*	—	—	1 6	0 3
75	lb.	Tr. digitalis *C*	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
9	oz.	Tr. droseræ rot.	—	—	1 4	0 3
78	lb.	Tr. ergotæ *B*	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
132	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ætherea *B*	—	4 9	1 3	0 3
78	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ammoniata *B*	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
7	oz.	Tr. eucalypti fol.	—	—	1 1	0 2
9	oz.	Tr. eucalypti gum.	—	—	1 4	0 3
7	oz.	Tr. euonymi	—	—	1 1	0 2

Cost		Ti Tincturæ—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10	oz.	Tr. euonymin. virid.	—	—	1 5	0 3
80	lb.	Tr. euphorbiæ	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. ferri acetatis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
22	lb.	Tr. ferri perchloridi	2 10	0 11	0 4	0 1
51	lb.	Tr. ferri pomati	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
84	lb.	Tr. gallæ	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. gelsemii C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Tr. gentianæ co.	5 6	1 7	0 6	0 1
8	oz.	Tr. gossypii	—	—	1 2	0 2
8	oz.	Tr. grindeliæ	—	—	1 2	0 2
88	lb.	Tr. guaiaci	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
82	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ammoniata ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
12	oz.	Tr. guaranæ	—	—	1 9	0 3
50	lb.	Tr. hamamelidis	—	1 9	0 7	0 1
99	lb.	Tr. hellebori nigri	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
15	oz.	Tr. hibisci	—	—	2 3	0 4
93	lb.	Tr. hydrastis .. C	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
66	lb.	Tr. hyoscyami C	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
9	oz.	Tr. ignatiæ amaræ .. C	—	—	1 4	0 3
228	lb.	Tr. iodi ætherea	—	7 9	2 0	0 4
110	lb.	Tr. iodi fortis	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. iodi mitis	9 0	2 7	0 8	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. iodi (French Cdx.) ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
84	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorata	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
120	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C.	—	4 3	1 3	0 3
10	oz.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ	—	—	1 6	0 3
9	oz.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ et opii B, F	—	—	1 4	0 3
25	oz.	Tr. iridis	—	—	3 8	0 7
56	lb.	Tr. jaborandi C	—	2 10	0 7	0 1
86	lb.	Tr. jalapæ	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
88	lb.	Tr. jalapæ co.	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
66	lb.	Tr. kino	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
66	lb.	Tr. kolæ	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. krameriæ	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. laricis	—	—	1 6	0 3
87	lb.	Tr. lavandulæ co.	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
270	lb.	Tr. limonis	—	8 10	2 9	0 5
183	lb.	Tr. limonis '85	—	6 6	1 9	0 3
62	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ C	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
78	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ætherea .. C	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
74	lb.	Tr. lupuli	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
14	oz.	Tr. lycopodii	—	—	2 0	0 4
7	oz.	Tr. maticæ	—	—	1 1	0 2
87	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ co. vet. P.L.F. ..	9 8	2 9	0 10	—
90	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis P.L.F. ..	11 3	3 0	0 11	0 2
106	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis B.P.C.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
262	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis c. eau de Cologne P.L.F.	—	8 6	2 3	—
57	lb.	Tr. nucis vomicæ .. C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
183	lb.	Tr. odontalg. P.L.F. .. C	—	—	1 8	0 4
78	lb.	Tr. opii .. .. B, F	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. opii B.P. '98 .. B, F	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. opii ammoniata .. C	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) B, F	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
196	lb.	Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. B, F	—	7 2	2 0	0 4
90	lb.	Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. B, F	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
40	lb.	Tr. persionis B.P.C.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
13	oz.	Tr. phosphori co.	—	—	2 0	0 4
114	lb.	Tr. podophylli	—	4 9	1 1	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. podophylli ammoniata ..	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
62	lb.	Tr. pruni virginianæ	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. pulsatillæ	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. pyrethri	—	3 2	1 0	0 2
86	lb.	Tr. pyrethri florum	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
50	lb.	Tr. quassiæ	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
58	lb.	Tr. quillaiæ	—	2 0	0 8	0 2
273	lb.	Tr. quininæ	—	9 8	2 6	0 4

Cost		Ti—Tr Tincturæ—(cont.)	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52	lb.	Tr. quininæ ammoniata ..	6 2	1 10	0 7	0 1
		Tr. quin. am., pkd. (std. bot.)		2 4	1 6	℥ij.
72	lb.	Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinnam.	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
43	lb.	Tr. rhei co.	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
92	lb.	Tr. rhei '85	11 0	3 2	0 11	0 2
7	oz.	Tr. rhus toxicod.	—	—	1 1	0 2
48	lb.	Tr. scillæ	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
69	lb.	Tr. senegæ	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Alex.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev.	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
86	lb.	Tr. serpentariæ	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
50	lb.	Tr. stramonii C	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
64	lb.	Tr. stramonii sem. .. C	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
99	lb.	Tr. strophanthi C	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
8	oz.	Tr. sumbul	—	—	1 2	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. tolutana	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. valerianæ	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
92	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ætherea	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ammoniata ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
92	lb.	Tr. veratri C	—	3 2	1 0	0 2
7	oz.	Tr. viburni prunifol.	—	—	1 1	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. zingiberis	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
88	lb.	Tr. zingiberis fort. P.B. '85 ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
		Tr. zingiberis fort., pkd. ..	℥ij.	2 0	℥j.	1 2
179	lb.	Toilet vinegar P.L.F.	—	6 9	1 10	0 4
		Toilet vinegar (indust.), pkd. ..	℥iv.	2 0	℥ij.	1 3
48	lb.	Toncæ fabæ Para frosted ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
168	lb.	Tonca fabæ Angostura ..	—	5 11	1 9	0 3
		Tooth Pastes				
32	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F.	—	1 2	0 4	—
40	lb.	Areca P.L.F.	—	1 6	0 6	—
65	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F.	—	2 4	0 8	—
36	lb.	Cherry P.L.F.	—	1 4	0 5	—
30	lb.	Red Rose P.L.F.	—	1 1	0 4	—
40	lb.	Thymol P.L.F.	—	1 6	0 6	—
		Tooth Powders				
28	lb.	Antacid P.L.F.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
96	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
90	lb.	Aromatic P.L.F.	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
27	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
10	lb.	Denture P.L.F.	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
24	lb.	Quinine P.L.F.	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
50	lb.	Rhatany P.L.F.	6 3	2 0	0 8	0 2
18	lb.	Rose P.L.F.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Saponaceous P.L.F. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
20	lb.	Thymol P.L.F.	2 6	1 1	0 4	—
7	lb.	Tow	1 2	—	—	—
9	lb.	Tow, carbolised	1 4	—	—	—
102	lb.	Tragacantha	—	3 9	1 1	—
192	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. opt. ..	—	6 10	1 11	0 4
120	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. sec. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 3
42	oz.	Triferrin	—	—	—	1 0
24	30	Triferrin tablets gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 3	—	—
15	lb.	Tripoli, photographic	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Tripoli, polishing	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
		Trochischi				
36	lb.	Troch. absorb.	—	1 4	0 5	—
42	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
54	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici T.H.	—	2 0	0 7	—

Cost d.	per	Tr — Trochischi—(cont).	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
75	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici co. T.H. *B,F*	—	2 9	0 9	—
33	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolici ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
33	lb.	Troch. acidi carbolici T.H.	—	1 2	0 4	—
33	lb.	Troch. acidi tannici	—	1 2	0 4	—
51	lb.	Troch. acidi tannici .T.H.	—	1 10	0 7	—
40	lb.	Troch. althææ T.H.	—	1 6	0 5	—
42	lb.	Troch. ammon. chloridi T.H.	—	1 10	0 6	—
22	lb.	Troch. anisi	—	0 10	0 3	—
36	lb.	Troch. antacid. (Roberts) ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
42	lb.	Troch. aromat. (cachou) ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi co.	—	1 7	0 6	—
30	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et magnesiæ ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et sodæ ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi et zingiberis	—	1 7	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. bismuthi, sodæ et zingiberis	—	1 7	0 6	—
45	lb.	Troch. boracis T.H.	—	1 9	0 6	—
24	lb.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." opt.	—	1 0	0 3	—
18	lb.	Troch. "Brompton Hosp." sec.	—	0 9	0 3	—
30	lb.	Troch. "bronchial"	—	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Troch. capsici	—	1 5	0 5	—
39	lb.	Troch. carbonis	—	1 5	0 5	—
39	lb.	Troch. catechu	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Troch. catechu T.H.	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Troch. chlorodyni opt. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
39	lb.	Troch. cinnamomi	—	1 5	0 5	—
48	lb.	Troch. cubebæ T.H.	—	1 7	0 6	—
36	lb.	Troch. digest.	—	1 5	0 5	—
45	lb.	"Digestive candy"	—	1 9	0 6	—
48	lb.	Troch. eucalypti T.H. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
50	lb.	Troch. eucalypti co. T.H. ..	—	1 10	0 7	—
40	lb.	Troch. ferri redact	—	1 6	0 5	—
42	lb.	Troch. fructi	—	1 7	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. fructi et capsici ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. fructi, capsici et tannini	—	1 7	0 6	—
42	lb.	Troch. gelatini	—	1 7	0 6	—
36	lb.	Troch. glycyrrhizæ	—	1 6	0 5	—
54	lb.	Troch. guaiaci resinæ	—	2 1	0 7	—
51	lb.	Troch. guaiaci T.H.	—	2 0	0 7	—
30	lb.	Troch. guaiaci et sulph. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
33	lb.	Troch. ipecacuanhæ	—	1 4	0 5	—
51	lb.	Troch. kino eucalypti	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Troch. kino T.H.	—	1 9	0 6	—
39	lb.	Troch. krameriæ	—	1 6	0 5	—
63	lb.	Troch. krameræ et coc. *B, F*	—	2 4	0 8	—
28	lb.	Troch. lavandulæ	—	1 2	0 4	—
33	lb.	"Liquorice pellets"	—	1 3	0 5	—
40	lb.	"Liquorice and menthol pellets"	—	1 6	0 5	—
16	lb.	"Lime juice and sulphur tablets"	—	0 7	0 2	—
34	lb.	Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. opt.	—	1 5	0 5	—
27	lb.	Troch. lini, glyc. et. chlor. sec.	—	1 2	0 4	—
33	lb.	Troch. magnesiæ	—	1 5	0 5	—
51	lb.	Troch. menth. pip. opt. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
54	lb.	Troch. menth. pip. C.S. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
36	lb.	Troch. menthol	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Troch. morphinæ .. *C*	—	1 6	0 5	—
39	lb.	Troch. morphinæ et ipecac. *C*	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Troch. moschi	—	1 7	0 6	—
24	lb.	Troch. pini	—	0 11	0 3	—
18	lb.	Troch. "Pontefract cakes" ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
30	lb.	Troch. potassii chloratis ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
36	lb.	Troch. potassii chloratis T.H.	—	1 6	0 5	—
48	lb.	Troch. potas. chlor. et boracis T.H.	—	1 7	0 6	—
39	lb.	Troch. potassii nitratis	—	1 6	0 5	—
54	lb.	Troch. potassii tart. acid. T.H.	—	2 0	0 7	—
42	lb.	Troch. rosæ	—	1 7	0 6	—
24	oz.	Troch. santonini gr. ½	—	—	3 6	—
39	oz.	Troch. santonini gr. 1	—	—	5 9	—
54	lb.	Troch. sedativ. T.H. .. *C*	—	2 1	0 7	—

Cost d.	per	Tr—Un — Trochischi—(cont).	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	lb.	Troch. sodæ bicarbonatis ..	—	0 11	0 3	—
33	lb.	Troch. sod. bic. et zingib. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
33	lb.	Troch. sulphuris	—	1 2	0 4	—
27	lb.	Troch. sulphuris (Garrod) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	"Sulphur tablets"	—	0 8	0 3	—
33	lb.	Troch. terebeni	—	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Troch. tolut.	—	1 5	0 5	—
36	lb.	Troch. tussi	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Troch. zingiberis	—	1 6	0 5	—
15	dr.	Trypsin	—	—	—	2 3
		Tuberculins (*v.* Vaccines)				
18	oz.	Tumenol ammon.	—	—	—	0 8
		U				
33	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ cortex	—	1 3	0 4	—
26	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ corticis pulv. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
30	lb.	Ultramarine	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
		Unguenta				
48	lb.	Unguentum acidi benzoici co...	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
15	lb.	Ung. acidi borici	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
14	lb.	Ung. acidi borici flavum ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolici	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolici co. ..	7 6	2 2	0 8	—
23	lb.	Ung. acidi salicylici	2 11	0 11	0 4	—
90	oz.	Ung. aconitinæ .. .. *B*	—	—	—	2 0
30	oz.	Ung. adrenalini	—	—	5 0	0 9
30	lb.	Ung. althææ	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
33	lb.	Ung. anilin. vir. (1:1,000) ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
48	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 5% ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
84	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 8% ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
63	lb.	Ung. antim. tart. .. *B*	7 10	2 3	0 8	—
90	lb.	Ung. aquæ rosæ	—	3 2	0 10	—
20	oz.	Ung. atropinæ .. .. *B*	—	—	3 0	0 6
8	oz.	Ung. belladonnæ .. *B*	—	—	1 2	0 2
57	lb.	Ung. bismuthi oleat. B.P.C. ..	7 0	2 2	0 8	0 2
28	lb.	Ung. boracis	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
11	oz.	Ung. cadmii iodidi	—	—	1 8	0 3
18	lb.	Ung. calamin. N.H.I.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
30	lb.	Ung. calaminæ	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
33	lb.	Ung. camphoræ B.P.C. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
60	lb.	Ung. cantharidini .. *C*	—	2 2	0 7	—
51	lb.	Ung. cantharidis .. *C*	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Ung. capsici	3 0	0 11	0 4	0 1
30	lb.	Ung. cetacei	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
38	lb.	Ung. chaulmoogræ	—	1 5	0 6	—
20	lb.	Ung. chrom. (factory)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
32	lb.	Ung. chrysarobini	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
36	oz.	Ung. cocainæ .. .. *B, F*	—	—	5 3	0 9
90	lb.	Ung. conii .. .. *C*	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Ung. creosoti	—	2 0	0 7	—
36	lb.	Ung. cupri oleatis	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
78	lb.	Ung. elemi	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
30	lb.	Ung. eucalypti	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
16	lb.	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4	—	0 7	0 2	—
28	lb.	Ung. gallæ	—	1 0	0 4	—
66	lb.	Ung. gallæ c. opio .. *B*, ex *F*	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Ung. glycer. et ichthamol "jelly"	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
41	lb.	Ung. glycer. et zinc. "jelly"	5 2	1 6	0 5	—
26	lb.	Ung. glycerini plumbi subacet. '98	—	1 0	0 4	—
69	lb.	Ung. hæmamol (D.F.)	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	lb.	Ung. hamamelidis	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
60	lb.	Ung. hydrargyri	7 6	2 0	0 7	—
30	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati .. *C*	3 10	1 2	0 4	—
28	lb.	Ung hyd. ammoniati dilutum *C*	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
54	lb.	Ung. hyd. co.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
50	lb.	Ung. hyd. iodidi rubri .. *C*	6 3	1 10	0 6	—

Cost		Un	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per	Unguenta—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis	—	1 6	0 5	—
6	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis dil.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
2	lb.	Ung. hyd. oleatis	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
9	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi flavi .. C	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
0	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi rubri .. C	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
3	lb.	Ung. hyd. subchloridi	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
2	lb.	Ung. ichthamol..	—	0 10	0 3	—
8	lb.	Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
7	lb.	Ung. iodi	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
8	lb.	Ung. iodi denigrescens ..	—	1 10	0 7	—
9	lb.	Ung. iodi denigresc. N.H.I. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
0	lb.	Ung. iodoformi	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
0	lb.	Ung. lanæ co.	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
4	lb.	Ung. menthol 5%	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
0	lb.	Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper")	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
0	lb.	Ung. metallorum B.P.C. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
0	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. fort. ..	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
6	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. dil. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
6	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. fort.	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
8	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
1	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
8	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici co. ..	—	—	2 8	0 6
4	oz.	Ung. opii .. .. B,F	—	—	3 6	0 6
6	lb.	Ung. paraf. alb.	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
5	lb.	Ung. paraf. flav.	1 11	0 7	0 3	—
0	lb.	Ung. picis carb. co.	3 9	1 0	0 5	—
4	lb.	Ung. picis liq.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
2	lb.	Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.).. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
6	lb.	Ung. plumbi acetatis	3 3	0 11	0 4	—
4	lb.	Ung. plumbi carb.	—	1 7	0 6	—
4	lb.	Ung. plumbi iodidi	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
2	lb.	Ung. plumbi oleatis	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1
4	lb.	Ung. plumbi subacetatis ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
6	lb.	Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
8	lb.	Ung. potassii iodidi	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
4	lb.	Ung. resinæ	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
3	lb.	Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
0	lb.	Ung. resorcini B.P.C.	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
6	lb.	Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
66	lb.	Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C.	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Ung. rosæ album B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—
30	lb.	Ung. rusci co.	—	1 1	0 4	—
46	lb.	Ung. sabinæ .. .. B.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
42	lb.	Ung. sambuci flor.	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Ung. sambuci viride	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
		Ung. "scarlet red" (v. Ung. anilin. cocc.)				
60	lb.	Ung. simplex	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
54	lb.	Ung. staphisagriæ .. C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
19	lb.	Ung. sulphuris	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
30	lb.	Ung. sulphuris co.	3 9	1 0	0 4	—
28	lb.	Ung. sulphuris et resorcini B.P.C.	—	1 2	0 4	—
90	lb.	Ung. sulphuris hypochloritis ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
78	lb.	Ung. sulphuris iodidi	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
36	lb.	Ung. terebinthinæ	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
90	lb.	Ung. thymol 5%	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
93	lb.	Ung. thymol co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 4	1 0	—
51	lb.	Ung. thymol comp. dilut. B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	—
10	oz.	Ung. veratrinæ C	—	—	1 6	0 3
20	lb.	Ung. zinci	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ac. borici ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
40	lb.	Ung. zinci oleatis	5 0	1 5	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Ung. zinci stearat. B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
20	lb.	University cream P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—
		Unna's paste (v. Pasta zinci et gelat.)				

Cost		Ur—Va	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
90	oz.	Uradal B.P.C.	—	—	13 2	1 11
21	oz.	Uranii acetas	—	—	3 1	0 6
18	oz.	Uranii nitras	—	—	2 8	0 5
4	oz.	Urea	—	—	0 7	0 2
24	oz.	Urcæ hydrochlor.	—	—	3 6	0 6
18	oz.	Urethanum .. .. B	—	—	2 8	0 5
36	oz.	Urotropin	—	—	5 3	0 11
12	lb.	Uvæ ursi folia	—	0 6	0 2	—

Vaccines and Tuberculins	Selling Price A. & H.	B. W.	P. D.	D. F.	Evans	Jenner
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne, 250 mill. staphyl.) .. 1 c.c	2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 9	2 6
Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) .. .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 9	—
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne, 1,000 mill. staphyl.) 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	2 9	—
Catarrh, mixed .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Cholera (various) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
Coley's fluid .. .. 2 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—	—	—
Colon bacillus (various) 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	2 6	2 9	2 6
Coryza, mixed (various) ..	—	2 6	3 0	—	2 9	2 6
Gonococcus (various) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Hay fever reaction outfit ..	—	—	6 0	—	—	—
Influenza (various) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Influenza-pneumonia ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	—
Mallein (vet.) .. 1 c.c.	—	—	—	—	1 0	—
Mallein (vet.) .. 3 c.c.	—	—	—	—	1 8	—
Meningococcus .. 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	3 6	3 0	—
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) 1 c.c.	—	—	—	—	3 6	—
Pneumococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Pollen toxin diagnostic ..	—	—	2 0	—	—	—
Rheumatic	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
Sepsis, mixed	—	—	3 0	—	—	—
Staphylococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Streptococcus, polyval. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Streptococcus, rheum. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	3 0	—
Tuberculin (bacillary emulsion, B.E.)	—	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 6	2 6
Tuberculin (Calmette's) ..	—	—	—	—	1 6	—
Tuberculin (Moro's test) ..	—	—	—	2 6	2 6	—
Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) case	—	4 0	4 0	1 6	1 3	—
Tuberculin (vet.) (various) ..	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 6	1 0	—
Tuberculin dilutions ..	—	1 0	—	1 3	1 0	—
Tuberculin discs tube	—	—	12 0	—	—	—
Tuberculin ointment tube	—	—	—	—	1/9 to 4s.	—
Typhoid (various strengths)	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
Typhoid and paratyphoid ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6
Typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera	2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—	—
Whooping-cough, prophyl.	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6
Whooping-cough, treatment	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6

Cost		Va—Vi	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
90	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Ang. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
15	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Belg. ..	—	0 7	0 2	—
		Valerobromine le grande ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
103	oz.	Validol	—	—	—	3 6
103	100	Validol perles	doz.	1 6	—	—
23	25	Valyl perles gr. 2	doz.	1 6	—	—
19	oz.	Vanillæ fabæ	—	—	2 6	0 5
26	oz.	Vanillinum	—	—	3 9	0 7
		Vapores				
18	lb.	Vapor ac. acetici P.L.F. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
72	lb.	Vap. ac. benzoici P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 10	—
20	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici P.L.F. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
18	lb.	Vap. aldehydi	—	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C. (two sols.)	—	1 0	0 4	—
204	lb.	Vap. amyl nitritis P.L.F. ..	—	—	2 0	—
76	lb.	Vap. benzoini B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—
163	lb.	Vap. camphoræ P.F.	—	6 2	1 7	—
63	lb.	Vap. chloroformi P.F.	—	2 4	0 9	—
43	lb.	Vap. cresol. co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
96	lb.	Vap. creosoti P.L.F.	—	3 5	0 11	—
102	lb.	Vap. cubebæ B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	—
16	lb.	Vap. eucalypti B.P.C.	—	0 7	0 3	—
87	lb.	Vap. eucalypti co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 3
168	lb.	Vap. eucalypti et menthol co. B.P.C.	—	6 0	1 8	—
114	lb.	Vap. iodi ethereus B.P.C. ..	—	—	1 5	—
18	lb.	Vap. ol. pini B.P.C.	—	0 8	0 3	—
81	lb.	Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C. ..	—	3 0	0 10	—
115	lb.	Vap. St. Martin P.L.F. ..	—	4 2	1 2	—
60	lb.	Vap. terebeni P.L.F.	—	2 2	0 7	—
284	lb.	Vap. thymol P.L.F.	—	10 2	2 9	—
216	12 vials	Ventriculin, P., D. & Co. ..	12	vials	24 0	—
98	oz.	Veramon C	—	—	—	2 3
126	100	Veramon tablets gr. 6 .. C	doz.	2 0	—	—
19	lb.	Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv. ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
18	dr.	Veratrina .. .. B	—	—	—	2 9
		Vermilion (*v.* Hyd. bisulph.) ..				
31½	oz.	Veronal .. .. B	—	—	—	0 9
63	100	Veronal tablets, gr. 5 .. B	doz.	1 1	—	—
31½	oz.	Veronal, sodium .. B	—	—	—	0 9
52	4 oz.	Viburnum compound (Hayden), unstd.	—	—	2 0	0 4
		Vina				
51	lb.	Vinum aloes	—	1 10	0 7	—
40	lb.	Vin. antimoniale .. C	—	1 5	0 5	—
126	gal.	Vin. aurantii	pint	2 0	—	—
198	gal.	Vin. aurantii detan.	pint	3 3	0 4	—
54	lb.	Vin. cinchonæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
66	lb.	Vin. cocæ .. .. B, F	—	2 5	0 10	0 2
44	lb.	Vin. colchici C	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
54	lb.	Vin. colchici sem. .. C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Vin. ferri	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
24	lb.	Vin. ferri citratis	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
44	lb.	Vin. ipecacuanhæ .. C	—	1 7	0 6	—
102	lb.	Vin. opii .. .. B, F	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
51	lb.	Vin. pepsini	6 3	2 0	0 7	—
18	lb.	Vin. quininæ	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
66	lb.	Vin. rhei	—	2 4	0 8	—

Cost		Vi—Zi	Selling Price 16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30	lb.	Violet powder opt. P.L.F. ..	4 0	1 3	—	—
16	lb.	Violet powder sec. P.L.F. ..	2 0	0 8	—	—
		W				
4.5	lb.	Waterglass, pkd.	2 lb.	0 10	4 lb.	1 4
27	yd.	Waterproof sheet (sgl.) 36-in. ..	yd.	4 3	—	—
33	yd.	Waterproof sheet (dbl.) 36-in.	yd.	5 0	—	—
63	yd.	Waterproof sheet (extra-double) 54-in.	yd.	9 3	—	—
8	lb.	Water softener P.L.F.	1 4	—	—	—
31	lb.	White oils P.L.F.	4 0	1 1	0 4	—
13	lb.	Wood wool	2 0	—	—	—
11	lb.	Wound stone P.L.F.	—	0 6	0 2	—
		X				
57	oz.	Xeroform	—	—	—	1 5
24	lb.	Xylol rectif.	—	1 0	0 4	—
		Y				
6	oz.	Yeast (dried)	—	—	0 11	0 2
5	gr.	Yohimbinæ hydrochlor. B	per	gr.	0 10	—
11	10	Yohimbine tablets	per	tube	1 6	—
		Z				
26	lb.	Zinci acetas	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
15	oz.	Zinci benzoas ver.	—	—	2 3	0 4
11	oz.	Zinci bromidum	—	—	1 8	0 3
27	lb.	Zinci carbonas	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
32	lb.	Zinci chloridum (fused) C	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
11	oz.	Zinci chloridum (sticks) C	—	—	1 8	0 3
14	lb.	Zinci chloridum coml. .. C	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
30	oz.	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. B	—	—	4 5	0 9
33	oz.	Zinci iodidum	—	—	4 10	0 8
12	oz.	Zinci lactas	—	—	1 9	0 3
54	lb.	Zinci oleas præcip.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
51	lb.	Zinci oleostearas	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
16	lb.	Zinci oxidum	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
66	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Howards) ..	—	2 5	0 9	—
19	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Hubbuck) ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo et ac. bor.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
15	oz.	Zinci permanganas	—	—	2 3	0 4
15	oz.	Zinci peroxidum 20%	—	—	2 3	0 5
42	lb.	Zinci phosphas	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
8	oz.	Zinci phosphidum	—	—	1 2	0 2
45	lb.	Zinci stearas	—	1 8	0 7	0 1
12	oz.	Zinci sulphanilas	—	—	1 9	0 3
9	lb.	Zinci sulphas	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
6	lb.	Zinci sulphas coml.	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
8	oz.	Zinci sulphidum pur.	—	—	1 1	0 2
30	lb.	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv. ..	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
16	oz.	Zinci tannas	—	—	2 4	0 4
16	oz.	Zinci valerianas pulv.	—	—	2 4	0 4
38	lb.	Zincum granulatum pur. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
13	lb.	Zincum granulatum coml. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. ..	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
15	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
42	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt.	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
39	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt. ..	5 0	1 5	0 6	0 1
32	oz.	Zircon. nit.	—	—	4 8	0 8

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

28 ESSEX ST.
LONDON, W.C.2

JANUARY 3, 1931

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

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The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case the name and full postal address should be written on

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5.—LONDON, W.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; established many years; returns under management £1,800 per annum; accountant's figures; gross profit 40 per cent.; single-fronted shop, fitted throughout by Maws; good new stock; rent £150; held on lease; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, about £1,600 in all.

6.—LONDON, W.C.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,884; net profit £538; chartered accountant's figures; double-fronted shop, fitted in oak; 17 years' lease; stock and fittings worth £1,200; price £1,400, or near offer; £1,000 cash, remainder by instalments.

7.—SURREY.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with small amount of Optical (about £3 weekly); returns, under management, about £1,100 per annum; scope for increase; gross profit £555; single-fronted shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; two flats over, one of which is sub-let at 21s. weekly; small garden and private entrance; rent £130; held on lease; price £1,250.

8.—LIVERPOOL.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns under management £2,500; net profit after paying manager's salary £400; double-fronted shop; good living accommodation; price for business £1,550; vendors would reduce stock if required; the property is worth £2,050, and this is also for sale.

9.—SURREY.—Medium-class General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; returns approach £2,350 per annum; gross profit £873; main road shop, fairly fitted and amply stocked; living accommodation over; bathroom; long garden; vendor owns the property and wishes to sell same for £1,500; a substantial mortgage could be raised on this; price of business £850 for goodwill and fixtures, plus stock at valuation, about £1,300 in all.

10.—DORSET.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £3,255, with net profit £940; large double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; eleven-roomed house, with private entrance; lease will be granted at a rental to be agreed; price £3,000.

11.—CORNWALL.—General Retail and Dispensing Business with Kodak Agency; returns approximately £2,100 per annum; scope for increase; net profit £500; single-fronted shop; stock worth £900 and fixtures £250; rent £60; lease renewable at £100; price £1,400, or valuation terms entertained; Partnership considered.

12.—SOUTHERN HEALTH RESORT.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Optical connection and N.H.I. Dispensing; returns last year £3,187; gross profit £1,440; double-fronted shop, well fitted and amply stocked; accommodation comprises six rooms and bathroom; long garden; rent £200 per annum, or property may be purchased for £4,000; price required for business about £3,100, or valuation terms entertained.

13.—BOURNEMOUTH.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,450; scope for large increase under energetic management; lease will be granted, or premises may be purchased; price for business £1,000, or valuation terms entertained.

14.—BRISTOL.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; no N.H.I. or Photography; scope for same; returns under management of a lady about £1,300, with net profit £320 to £400; large house; price, to include property, £2,200; of this sum £1,350 is in respect of property.

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(2) BIRMINGHAM.—Branch business, well situated, with excellent prospects under personal supervision; good N.H.I.; living accommodation available; moderate rental; purchase price to cover value of stock and fixtures only (approximately £450).

(3) BLACKPOOL.—Prominently situated pharmacy for disposal owing to sudden health disability; for a quick sale the owner is prepared to accept an all-in figure of £950, which represents less than the present value of stock and fixtures; quick counter trade; average turnover exceeds £40 weekly; rent, £90 per annum on lease.

(4) WARWICKSHIRE TOWN.—Excellent family business doing £40 weekly, district rapidly extending; Kodak Agency; good living accommodation; ideal business for progressive man; scope for Optics; N.H.I. dispensing (350 scripts per month); rent of shop and house, £104; rates, £18; long lease; for immediate sale, price £1,000, goodwill and fixtures : stock at valuation; owner entering other business.

(5) YORKSHIRE—CHARMING SEASIDE RESORT.—Drug Store; established 18 years; average turnover, £1,150; living accommodation available; inclusive rental (without living accommodation) £31; no opposition; purchase price £700; owner retiring.

(6) DERBYSHIRE—SMALL TOWN.—Returns, £1,800; Net profit, £500; N.H.I. dispensing; inclusive rental, £67; good living accom modation; owner retiring.

(7) EAST HAM.—Present turnover, £1,050; living accommodation; good prescribing; situated in rapidly extending district.

(8) NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Genuine progressive business, with annually increasing turnover; present returns approximately £1,200; modernised house; purchase price £500 to £600, according to stock valuation; residential district.

(9) NORTH WALES.—Branch business; average turnover for last three years, £1,100; net profits, £250; good living accommodation; purchase price to include agreed sum for goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation (estimated at £400).

(10) YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING.—Average turnover, £1,200; N.H.I. (approximately 2,100 scripts per annum); rent, £54 on lease; good percentage Net profits; purchase price, £650.

(11) LONDON, S.E.—Drug Store; present turnover £700, with excellent scope for development; living accommodation; good class locality; purchase price, £375.

(12) ESSEX—NEAR LONDON.—Recently established; main road position; turnover, £1,000 and increasing; no near opposition; good living accommodation; purchase price, £600 or near offer.

(13) COASTAL TOWN—SOUTH-WEST.—Turnover, £1,700; net profits, £400; inclusive rental, £90; purchase price, £925; situated in good class residential area.

(14) NORTH WALES—NEAR COAST.—Recently-established business, with rapidly increasing returns; owners disposing solely on account of additional interests recently acquired; exceptionally low overhead charges; splendid opportunities exist for the building-up of a thoroughly good business; particulars in confidence to genuinely interested purchasers.

(15) LONDON, E.—Present returns, £1,900, and increasing; good dispensing connection; including N.H.I.; rent £35, on long lease; purchase price, £1,200.

(16) SOUTH STAFFS.—Returns approximately £800; inclusive rental, £25 per annum; good N.H.I. and private dispensing; no opposition; price for quick sale £325.

(17) LONDON, EAST.—Turnover, £1550; N.H.I. (in addition) approximately 5,500 scripts per annum; rent, £65; lease 21 years; purchase price £650.

(18) LONDON, EAST.—Returns, under management, upwards of £1,200 per annum (have exceeded £2,800 under personal proprietorship); large N.H.I. dispensing (over 14,000 scripts per annum); rent £65; lease, 14 years unexpired; no opposition; purchase price for quick sale, £875.

(19) LONDON, EAST.—Established 15 years; turnover, £1,800 per annum; good private and N.H.I. dispensing; rent £45; lease, 12 years unexpired; living accommodation; excellent scope for increase; purchase figure, £1,600, including value of stock and fixtures.

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5.—BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT.—Good-class Business in fine main road position; returns £1,500, increasing; smart lock-up pharmacy, well stocked; price £850, or valuation terms.

6.—Co. DURHAM.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns £980; low rent; house attached; well-fitted shop; good stock; no immediate opposition; price £600; owner coming South.

7.—LONDON, S.E.—Middle-class Light Suburban Business, returning £1,750; books properly kept; attractive modern pharmacy; main road position; good stock; price £950; personally recommended.

8.—HARROW.—Newly-established Business; entirely under manager; returns about £25 weekly; scope for increase; modern pharmacy, well fitted and stocked; price simply valuation of stock and fixtures.

9.—LONDON, E.—Neglected Business, under indifferent managers; present returns £1,200; large Panel; plenty of scope; no near opposition; audited books; low rent; price for quick sale £575; worth seeing.

10.—LONDON (Essex Suburb).—Death vacancy. Light Cash Retail, with N.H.I.; returns £23 to £25 weekly, under manager; growing district; nice house; price £650.

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7.—BIRMINGHAM.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in main busy road, for quick disposal; approximate returns £25 per week; double-fronted shop and seven-roomed house over; lease will be granted at £100 per annum; house above could be let at £78 per annum; price for lease, goodwill, fixtures and utensils £450; stock approximately £500. (49)

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£850.—ESSEX suburb; busy neighbourhood; old-established Drug Store, recently combining Chemist business, N.H.I.; valuable agency attached; lease 19 years, £60-£65; working-class cash trade; good living accommodation; proprietor retiring through age and deafness; fullest particulars to sincere applicants bearing good credentials; no agents. Apply "C. F. C.," 4 Kimberley Road, Chingford, E.4.

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The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

DERBYSHIRE.—Qualified lady Chemist for Dispensing and Counter work at up-to-date business in busy town; must have had previous experience in Chemist's shop and be a hard worker. Full details of age, experience, salary, and when free to 62/33. Office of this Paper.

HOVE.—Qualified Assistant of gentlemanly appearance for good medium class Dispensing business, age about 30, tall, of good education; smart Counter experience; no N.H.I. Full particulars by first letter. "Ampoule," 62/26, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Smart qualified Manager for industrial business in centre of busy town; must be good Counterman and able to make first-class displays; liberal commission given. Full details of salary required, age, and previous experience and when free to 62/332, Office of this Paper.

LONDON SUBURBS.—Two qualified Managers (married); must have had previous managerial experience; salary, bonus and commission offered, also living accommodation. Give full details of experience, age, salary required to 62/21, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Junior Assistant required for Light Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. Please state age, experience, and salary required. C. S. Addison, 48 Chase Side, Southgate, N.14.

LONDON.—An Assistant required immediately for a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business. Apply, stating full particulars in first letter, age, experience and salary required, "J. S.," 64/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior Unqualified Assistant required, male or female; Dispensing essential; window-dressing an advantage. State age, experience and salary required. 65/27, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.—Smart qualified Assistant (male or female) for Family business to take charge of Dispensary; must be quick and accurate, also used to Counter work. Send particulars of age, experience, salary required, and when at liberty to 62/331, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Smart qualified Assistant required to take charge of Dispensing department; must also be good display man; only those with initiative and desire to make progress need apply. Full particulars, age and salary, experience, and when free to 62/330, Office of this Paper.

SURREY.—Unqualified Junior (male) wanted immediately; must have had good training. State salary expected and full particulars to 64/1, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT, experienced, unqualified lady Assistant required for General Retail business in small country town; Welsh-speaking essential; must be capable, convincing Saleswoman. State age, experience, and salary required (enclose photo). Apply 61/26, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Assistant, age 27-30, for middle working-class business near Liverpool; a reliable all-round man required, who must be well recommended for his ability and integrity; qualification not essential. State experience, age, height, salary desired, etc., and if married, to 64/18, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER, whole or part time, required at once for suburban business. Full particulars to Weatherill, 73 Springbank Road, Hither Green, S.E.13.

JUNIOR, unqualified Assistant (male) wanted, principally for Counter and used to good-class brisk Retail and Dispensing business; outdoor. Apply, with full particulars, to A. H. Price, Ph.C., 2 Guildford Road, Woking, Surrey.

MANAGER (qualified) required, with J.C.Q.O. qualification preferred. Particulars, with salary expected, to "Chemist," 218 Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

MANAGING ASSISTANT, under 40 years of age, Surrey town near London; salesmanship; keen; efficient; thoroughly trustworthy; an Optical qualification would receive consideration. Full particulars and salary required. Applicants not answered within 10 days declined with thanks. 62/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist for West suburb of London, near Hanwell; must be energetic and reliable; good prospects. P.C.B. 17/31, Office of this Paper.

RELIEF Assistant (gentleman) required at once for duties on Wednesday and Sunday evening, 6 to 8; must have undeniable references and be able to manage single-handed; Streatham Hill district. Call or write, Simnett, 72 Emmanuel Road, S.W.12.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once, man, 35-40 preferred; duties, executing small wholesale orders, making own preparations, and general shop routine; qualified dispenser kept. Apply, stating experience and salary required, Fisher & Co., 35 Bath Street, Leamington Spa.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted; under 30 preferred; must be an accurate Dispenser and accustomed to quick Counter trade. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, to Head Office, Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109, 111, 113 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2. (10 minutes from Liverpool Street.)

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (male) wanted immediately; good Window-dresser and Dispenser; smart appearance and address; applications not answered within seven days respectfully declined. W. D. Fry, M.P.S., 6 Parkfield Parade, South Harrow, Middlesex.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (male), age 24 to 32, for busy shop in Lancashire town; energetic, quick Dispenser, good Window-dresser; permanency if suitable. State usual particulars and salary required. Applications unanswered seven days unsuccessful. 64/7, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, gentlemanly Assistant for good middle-class business; married or unmarried; must be smart, accurate Dispenser, and take a real interest in promoting increased business; moderate salary and commission. Dickinson, Hoole, Chester.

WHOLESALE.

LANCASHIRE and Yorkshire.—Representative, 22-24, single, to take over and extend connection; only men whose sales and personal records will stand investigation and who have a good knowledge of the district should apply. Full details in first letter. Salary and commission. Royal Court Mfg. Co., 4 Chapel Court, London, S.E.1.

LONDON Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists require smart, energetic Representative (Scot preferred) to consolidate and increase their Scottish trade; established connection essential; qualification an advantage. Full details in first instance to 180/413, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES DISTRICT.—J. C. Arnfield & Sons, Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, Stockport, require the services of first-class Representative; it is essential that applicants have a well-established connection amongst Dispensing Medical Practitioners for sale of Drugs, Concentrated Mixtures, Specialities, etc. Apply, in writing, stating age, full details of previous experience and territory covered, also salary and expenses required.

COSTING clerk, experienced, required immediately. Apply, giving full particulars of previous experience, age, references, salary required, and when disengaged, to the Dubarry Perfumery Co., Ltd., Hove, Sussex.

REPRESENTATIVE required for Scotland for the sale of Camera Cases, on commission basis; one with good connection with Chemists and Photographic dealers. 180/406, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, calling on Chemists, required for the West of England and Wales, to sell on exceptionally liberal commission basis well-known Proprietary Medicines; a great number of accounts in this area have been opened for many years. Apply, in the first instance, "Chemist," c/o F. Wilson, 101 Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

REQUIRED by live up-to-date firm of Manufacturing Chemists, energetic Salesmen prepared to carry "Sac-Sal" brand A.P.C. Tablets and Powders, Pills, "Watla" Slimming Salts, "Watla" Pyorrhœa Specific, etc., selling direct to Chemists only; remuneration solely on a good commission basis; excellent prospects to the man who can show results; no objection to side lines being carried. Applications, giving essential particulars, which will be treated in strict confidence, to be made in the first instance by letter only to Watkins & Laing, Manufacturing Chemists, 37 Cursitor Street, E.C.4.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

(RETAIL HOME.)

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.A.A.A.—QUALIFIED, 28, married, requires post at once; well recommended, and can supply proof of genuine ability in Window-dressing, Photography and general Retail Pharmacy. 65/320, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.A.A.—QUALIFIED; 28; crafty Salesman; methodical; keen Displayer. "Chemist," 119 Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale.

A.A.A.A.—QUALIFIED, young, requires position as Manager or Senior; well recommended. "Pharmacist," 31 Dunsford Road, Bearwood, Birmingham.

A.A.A.A.—QUALIFIED, capable and trustworthy, young man requires post; first-class experience; excellent references; free immediately. L. Cawson, 70 Barehills Avenue, Chapeltown, Leeds.

A.A.A.—EXPERIENCED, qualified, single, 45, accustomed to management and hard work, desires responsible post immediately; London. 65/38, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED, 27, tall, experienced Manager, desires post; highly recommended as energetic and competent; Northern Counties preferred, but any reasonable offer elsewhere entertained; moderate salary. 65/36, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—FIRST-CLASS Salesman-Dispenser; tall; 31; 17 years' experience; last 10 in West End; some German and French; trustworthy; energetic; excellent references; disengaged. "Cyanide," 64/35, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—ASSISTANT; 25; unqualified; 9 years' good-class experience, London and provincial; free one week. 63/33, Office of this Paper.

A CAPABLE Assistant, lady, young, unqualified, requires permanency; 12 years' good London and provincial experience; good Dispenser, Saleswoman, Window-dresser; Photography; excellent references. Harris, "Mertonville," Old Bath Road, Cheltenham.

A FREE M.P.S., 24 (Square), West-End experience, year Manager (Middlesex), just finished Optics Course, referred one section S.M.C., part section B.O.A., desires post, London area; Chemist or Chemist-Optician; interview at short notice. Morgan, "Hawarden," Grove Road, Milton, Weston-super-Mare.

A QUALIFIED Chemist, M.P.S., 26, requires post as Manager or Senior Assistant, preferably on South Coast; competent Dispenser, keen Salesman, with good knowledge of Photography; City and suburban experience; at present manager in London. Full particulars as to salary, etc. 58/58, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Chemist seeks engagemcht; disengaged shortly; used to sole control; thoroughly experienced. "Chemist," 19a Jerden Place, Walham Green, S.W.6.

A QUALIFIED Chemist, 29, as Manager; keen, competent and energetic; 12 years' London and Provincial experience; well versed in all departments of pharmacy, including Photography and Toilets. "Veramon," Cranleigh, 58 Oakfield Road, Stroud Green, London, N.4.

ADAPTABLE, qualified Chemist, sound experience in management all classes of business (private and company) now free London appointment. "Ideas," 64/9, Office of this Paper.

ALL-ROUND Assistant; rapid, reliable Dispenser, good Counter-hand; London or country; temporary or permanent. "J. R. E.," 366 Cowley Road, Oxford.

AS experienced General Assistant, Senior, Manager; Counter, Stock, Books, Buyer, Prescriber, Salesman. "Dispenser," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

AS Counter Assistant (lady); Stock, Toilet, etc.; experienced. "F. W.," 53 Chichester Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

AS Manager; M.P.S., F.B.O.A., J.C.Q.O.; expert Refractionist; successful record; good experience all branches; keen Salesman and business builder. 64/29, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 24; 9 years' experience; tall; capable; London or Bedfordshire district preferred. Breeze, 80 Birchanger Road, S.E.25.

ASSISTANT; West-End experience; good references; Counter and Dispensing; recently disengaged; Locum or permanency. Write to M. A. Birch, 69 The Lawn, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

ASSISTANT, unqualified; recommended and advertised by present employer; 10 years present position; age 38; married; tall, steady, energetic, and trustworthy; well suited country market town; South England. 61/22, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 20, tall, energetic, Dispensing, Window-dressing, Counter, Photography (D. & P.), Part I, seeks situation. Apply 62/14, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, 23, tall, requires situation as Dispenser, end of January; all-round experience; excellent references. "Tinnevelly," 62/24, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; single; first-class general all-round experience; disengaged; London only. Jones, 8 Kingswood Avenne, Queen's Park, Kilburn, N.W.

ASSISTANT; all-round experience; competent; trustworthy; unqualified; tall; married; permanency; London only; urgent. Haigh, 23 Doughty Street, Holborn, W.C.1.

ASSISTANT or Locum; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; energetic; disengaged; unqualified; references. "K.," 62 Blenheim Road, East Ham, E.6.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; accurate Dispenser; temporary or permanent; London only. "Radix," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

ASSISTANT; 26; disengaged; good Dispensing and Counter experience; well recommended. G. Ramdin, 41 Westcroft Square, London, W.6.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; male; 22; 5 ft. 9½ in. (Part I); 4 years' experience, including London; commence any time within two months; photograph or interview if requested. Davies, 4a Sterne Street, Shepherd's Bush, London.

ASSISTANT, 38, unqualified, 16 years' good-class Retail, competent Dispenser, experienced Salesman, Window-dresser, seeks permanency; capable taking charge; excellent references. "Rhei," 12 Benn Street, Rugby.

ASSISTANT, with highest references, desires position of trust; distance immaterial; unqualified. "G. H.," c/o Mr. Priest, 180 Weston Park, N.8.

ASSISTANT or Manager; unqualified; West-End and good general experience; Window-dresser, Dispensing, Photography, excellent references; London or Metroland. 65/11, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, open for engagement; town or country; quick, clean and accurate Dispenser, excellent Salesman and Prescriber; splendid Window-dresser; thorough knowledge Photography (D. & P.); highly recommended. 64/4, Office of this Paper.

AT liberty; Pharmacist; experienced; whole or part time; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 98 The Grove, Ealing, W.5.

CHEMIST seeks management; qualified by examination and keenest business training in every department; at liberty; if square deal both sides, never regret it; business builder; residence preferred. "Glanoid," 63/40, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT, unqualified Assistant; over 30 years' Retail experience; temporary or permanency; excellent references. Bagshaw, Park Square, Newport, Mon.

COMPETENT man, West-End experience, requires evening duty or part time. "J. O.," 51 East Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex.

COUNTRY or town; few hours day or week; qualified; reliable; gentleman; good Dispenser. 62/37, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED.—Unqualified Assistant; 21; good Counterman, Dispenser and Window-dresser; London district preferred, but not essential; excellent references. 62/5, Office of this Paper.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

DISPENSING and Counter; unqualified; age 22 years; good experience and references; disengaged; tall. M. A. Brown, "St. Ives," High Street, Wivenhoe, Essex.

EXPERIENCED Chemist; London, South Coast; Dispensing, Photographic, Prescribing, Counter, Window-dressing; 6 years' managership. "Statim," 58 Stockwell Park Crescent, S.W.

EXPERIENCED, unqualified man; reliable Dispenser, good Salesman; good references; moderate salary; full or part time. Overton, 39 Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater.

FAIRCHILD Prizeman, 24, 5 ft. 8 in., recently qualified, seeks situation as qualified Assistant in Manchester-Liverpool district; sound experience in quick middle-class Retail business; N.H.I., competent; capable of taking charge; English birth; now resident in Ireland; references in reply. Pollock, 18 Cherryvalley Gardens, Knock, Belfast.

IMPROVER, 20, tall, desires post; free immediately; excellent experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photography. Reece, Wynnstay Lodge, Newbridge, Wrexham.

LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate), Book-keeping, Bacteriology, Typing, 5 years' experience, desires post; age 24. 62/8, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant requires post; Dispensing, light Retail; coast preferred, but not essential. "I. F.," 53 Chestnut Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

LADY, 22, qualified, desires position in good-class pharmacy where experience may be gained; London or suburbs. "H. E. D.," 1 Hopefield Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.6.

LADY, 22, recently qualified, desires post as Assistant; willing and energetic. 64/30, Office of this Paper

LOCUM, relief, Manager; "not registered"; 20 years' experience; Dispensing, Stock, Counter, Salesman, Prescriber. "G.," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

LOCUM; qualified; registered R.P.U.; long or short period; long experience all branches; active; excellent references; terms moderate. "S. C. J.," 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. 'Phone: Maida Vale 8212.

LOCUM or Assistant; abstainer; experienced; good references; moderate salary; disengaged. "G.," 142 Hill Lane, Southampton.

LOCUM; qualified; whole or part time; all-round experience; reasonable terms. H. Rennard, Halton, Leeds.

LOCUM; qualified; 32; experienced Manager and Assistant; excellent references. Tel.: Rodney 4449. "Chemist," 50 Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.5.

LONDON.—Qualified Manager; long experience; elderly; active; good testimonials; abstainer. Thomas, 37 Downs Road, Clapton, E.5. 'Phone: Clissold 9324.

LOYAL and conscientious service offered by young qualified, 24, desiring change; varied experience; good references obtainable; free one month from engagement. 65/16, Office of this Paper.

MALE, age 22, referred one subject in Final, taking same (pharmacognosy) on January 3, seeks immediate post, London area, as unqualified Assistant pending result; good Counterman, quick Dispenser; London and provincial experience. 61/15, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; 31; M.P.S.; married; reliable and efficient worker; extensive experience; permanency required; disengaged. Priestley, 93 Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

MANCHESTER OR DISTRICT. — M.P.S., age 32, male, requires post, Manager or Assistant; capable; energetic; used to managing; city and otherwise; good Dispenser, N.H.I. and Private; excellent references; conscientious, honest and abstainer. "Pharmacist," 247 Regent Road, Salford, Manchester. Tel.: Trafford Park 0765.

MIDDLE-AGED, active Pharmacist desires an appointment. Locum, lengthy or occasional, supervision stocktaking, etc.; widely experienced; moderate remuneration; interview if desired. "Senator," 62/17, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 22½, male, single, tall, disengaged, abstainer, requires post; 6½ years' experience; accurate Dispenser, Private and N.H.I., Photography, etc.; would manage; excellent references. Fry, Drake Road, Newport, I.W.

M.P.S., middle-aged; permanent, Locum or part time; light hours; salary not of main importance. "S.," 32 Steyne Gardens, Worthing.

M.P.S., 24; unique experience; heavy N.H.I. and Private; Photography; clean, accurate Dispenser; willing. "Progressive," 78 Essex Road, Portsmouth.

M.P.S. (lady); Manager or Assistant; good-class pharmacy; smart appearance, keen, and reliable; Midlands. 35 Melton Road, West Bridgford.

M.P.S., young, requires post as Assistant; Leeds or district preferred; moderate salary. Leigh, 45 Cobourg Street, Leeds.

MR C. B. YEARBY, M.P.S., 123 Wandsworth Bridge Road, F'ham, can thoroughly recommend a qualified Pharmacist as Manager; London or South England; free end January; expert Window-dresser, Salesman, etc. Replies addressed to Mr. Yearby will be forwarded.

PART-TIME.—Dispensing, Stock, Counter; experienced; good references; London district. Crowther, 30 Criffel Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

PERMANENCY as Manager or Assistant; qualified; 28; married; 13 years' (five in own business) all-round experience, including Photography. Thomas, 12 Gnoll Road, Godrergraig, Swansea.

QUALIFIED, 24, tall, desires position as Branch Manager or Assistant; North England preferred; free February; good references. 62/31, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 30, sound experience all branches, desires position, Manager or Senior. "Chemist," 6 Langley Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED; 7 years' wide City and country experience; excellent testimonials; Manager, Assistant, Locum. Glover, Port Dinorwic, North Wales.

QUALIFIED; married; 41; permanency; house accommodation preferred; excellent experience; London or near; interview. "Pharmacist," 386 Prince Regent Lane, E.16.

QUALIFIED, 27, seeks situation, Senior or Manager; 10 years' good-class experience; City or West End preferred, but not essential; excellent references; disengaged. Gatward, Station Road, Epping.

QUALIFIED Lady seeks post in good-class Pharmacy; good experience; excellent references. Apply, Miss M. Towndrow, 39 Bernard Avenue, Ealing, W.13.

QUALIFIED, 27, desires position, Manager or Assistant; competent all branches; disengaged January 17. Seaton, 2 Easton Square, Portland.

QUALIFIED, 23, desires permanency; locum considered; anywhere, preferably South; first-class references. Gladstone, 33 Adelaide Street, Todmorden, Lancs.

QUALIFIED, smart, 23, 5 years' general experience, desires post as Manager or Assistant in London district. 64/23, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 24; 8 years' excellent experience in industrial and high-class pharmacy; London or South-East preferred; highest references; competent; free January 10; salary £4; interview. "M.P.S.," "The Old College," Petersfield, Hants.

THROUGH Ph.C., M.P.S., trustworthy, young, excellent testimonials and experience as Locum Manager, desires position, Laboratory, Retail or Wholesale; disengaged; interview arranged; Brighton district or London preferred. 63/38, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, middle-aged, requires light berth; 3½ years last situation, 20 years previous; excellent references. Neal, 20 Kingdon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

WANTED, anywhere and any time, a real opening in a live business; chief assets, ambition, confidence and youth. "Qui Vive," 65/10, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man, 20, seeks post as Junior; accurate Dispenser, Counter, Photography; well recommended; Eastern Counties preferred, not essential. A. Hines, St. Catherine's Road, Long Melford, Suffolk.

£3 5s. per week; outdoors; qualified; best experience; good worker; abstainer; middle-aged; speaking French; now disengaged. P.C.B. 17/33, Office of this Paper.

£45 WON during past three months in National Window Dressing Competitions with a window only 8 ft. wide; average cost per window 5s. (three attempts, three prizes!); prize money is all profit and sales! Well, one little show won £5 for the greatest percentage increase during the display over half the British Isles. This can be done anywhere, and Managing Pharmacist, skilled all branches, offers permanent services for just ordinary pay; spotless record; married; 29; free at once. 65/32, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISERS would consider the PURCHASE OF GOODWILL, etc., of any PATENT MEDICINE or PROPRIETARY ARTICLE—or ARRANGE for its MANUFACTURE and DISTRIBUTION.

State full particulars, 174/209, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

A.A.A.—A young M.P.S., with fine personal connection among Medical Profession and Retail trade, now working London and Southern Counties for well-known house, desires change; can supply evidence of successful sales representation and highest references. Any British house interested please write c/o 65/20, Office of this Paper.

A1 SALESMAN, 10 years London area, age 38, own car, general business experience, advertising, sales management, open to take Agency for London for good selling line, or would consider post as Representative or executive for good house; Proprietary, Perfumery, Toilet Products preferred; excellent opportunity for enterprising firm to secure services of a good all-round man. 62/30, Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG, qualified Chemist, without previous experience "on the road," is anxious to get into touch with a firm of Wholesale or Manufacturing Chemists, who will give him the opportunity to prove his abilities as a Representative. Write 63/34, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST Representative; qualified; aged 32; free now; Drugs, Sundries or Medical Propaganda; connection all Scotland, highest references. 62/39, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, age 30, residing in London, is desirous of representing a house of repute; good appearance and address; excellent references. 65/28, Office of this Paper.

DANGEROUS Drugs, Poisons, Wets, Drys, Stocks, Counter, or combined; good experience; accurate; trustworthy. "Opii," 37 Brunswick Road, Tottenham.

DRUG Traveller; disengaged; inside knowledge, together with 15 years' experience calling on the Medical Profession. 62/25, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, 30, Public School, experienced Perfumery Traveller, London, provinces, now resident Lancashire, desires represent reputable firm; highest references; salary, commission, expenses. Thomas, 30 Orrell Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

LONDON Representative of well-known old-established house is in a position to represent an additional firm; must be established house of repute. "Representative," P.C.B. 18/4, Office of this Paper.

NORTHERN IRELAND.—Agencies for Drugs, Packed Pharmaceuticals, Sundries, etc., required by energetic young man; well known among Chemists. Apply 62/18, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 34, active, possessing sound knowledge of Pharmacology, Chemists' Packs, Sundries, modern Toilets, good appearance and convincing interviewer, desires to represent a high-class house; highest references (interview only necessary). Apply 65/12, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, young and energetic, with wide experience in all branches of the work at home and abroad, desires change to a billet with scope for ability in any part of the world; interview in Britain. 64/36, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE requires engagement; thoroughly experienced Drugs, including Medical, and Chemicals; highly recommended. "Beta," 60 Florence Road, Wimbledon.

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.
EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, 10 years' connection London Stores, Wholesalers, Retailers, as Representative and Sales Manager; first-class firms; disengaged shortly. P.C.B. 17/34, Office of this Paper.

WAREHOUSEMAN, thoroughly experienced at Wet and Dry Counters; 17 years' experience; excellent references. P.C.B. 17/39, Office of this Paper.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods
Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.
I GIVE BEST PRICES for Old Films (damaged, fogged or expired dates); Packet Papers. Cards (any sizes). Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bromide Papers. Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.
S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Road, Liverpool

YOUNG man, age 22, experienced Manufacturing, Wet and Dry Counters, desires change, smart; energetic; excellent references. Ralph L. Williams, 80 Westbourne Avenue, Great Lever, Bolton, Lancs.

YOUNG Scottish Representative requires situation with a progressive English house; sound connection, with own car. 64/19, Office of this Paper.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

PHARMACIST, young and energetic, with wide experience in all branches of the work at home and abroad, desires change to a billet with scope for ability in any part of the world; interview in Britain. 64/360, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words or less; 1s. for every additional 10 or less, prepaid.

SWITZERLAND.
CHEMICAL Works Company, existing since over 30 years, wants to take up the Manufacturing of other Chemical Products suitable for Switzerland; steam, gas, electric power and large manufacturing and store rooms at disposal. Please write 180/408, Office of this Paper.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We hold an immense stock of Drug Fittings, Dispensing Screens, Glass Fronted Counters, Perfumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate-glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., ready for immediate delivery at competitive prices. Write or call for List F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., 175/9 and 336 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

ENTIRE CHEMISTS' FIXTURES.—We can supply your requirements from our immense stock, and give free delivery London. Send us your particulars; better still, visit our Show Rooms. RUDDUCK & CO., Drug Store Fitters, 219 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

SHOPFITTINGS, new and second-hand. Call to see or write your requirements to PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 90/92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. Telephone: Clerkenwell 2191. "Pharmacy Fitters for Over a Century."

£?—COMPLETE CHEMIST FITTINGS at any price you wish to pay. We have erected in our showroom a Complete Chemist Shop with Metal Shop Front, Window Backs, Correct Window Lighting Signs and Modern Interior Fittings. 40-page Catalogue on request. D. MATTHEWS & SON, "The Liverpool Shop Fitters," 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Est. 1848.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

2d. per word: Minimum 2s.

FOR DISPOSAL.

DR. MOORE'S COCOA AND MILK; 3 dozen new tins; big reduction. James, Chemist, Fitzhamon Works, Cardiff.

REMAINS OF STOCK FROM WAREHOUSE.—Four cases Sponges, Drugs, Sundries, Drawers, Dressings, clear cheap. Apply Murrays', Station Parade, Bramley, Leeds.

RONEOTYPE No. 1 ROTARY MACHINE for ink printing and multigraphing imitation type through ribbon; hand driven; excellent condition; cost £51; offered at £25. Thomson, Chemist, Elgin.

WANTED.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST issue April 26, 1924. 180/411, Office of this Paper.

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